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WAYNE COUNTY

HISTORICAL AND PIONEER SOCIETY.

CHRONOGRAPHY

- OF -

NOTABLE EVENTS

IN THE

History of the Northwest Territory

AND WAYNE COUNTY.

PERIOD EMBRACED, 1531-1890.

TOGETHER WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE EARLY EXPLORERS AND PIONEERS.

COMPILED AND ARRANGED
BY FRED. CARLISLE.

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BY

Fred. Carlisle, Detroit, Mich.

PREFACE.

This compilation was undertaken and is completed in the interest of THE WAYNE COUNTY HISTORICAL AND PIONEER SOCIETY, for two objects—to preserve a record of those through whose instrumentality Wayne County and the whole lake country was discovered, occupied and brought to its present populous and prosperous condition; and, second, in the hope that the profits from the sale of the publication would furnish the means to provide a suitable depository for the historical relics, papers and mementoes heretofore and hereafter presented to the Society.

In the arrangement of the work it is divided into four periods or epochs, viz., from 1603 to 1760, when France ceded to England; from 1760 to 1796, when Great Britain ceded to the United States; from 1796 to 1837, when Michigan was admitted as a State, and from that period to the present, narrating in chronological order noted historical events and short sketches of the prominent characters who figured as principal factors during those several periods.

So far as the matter contained herein, there is but little that is original with the compiler, hence is subject to criticism only as to the arrangement.

The historical references are: Lanman and Tuttle, Lanman's Red Book, Parkman, Albach, State Pioneer Records, Territorial Laws, Mrs. Sheldon, County Records, Directory of 1836–7, Detroit Free Press, Tribune and News, Geo. L. Whitney, Mrs. Hamlin, Col. James W. Knaggs. The biographical sketches were written and submitted to each of the subjects for correction and revision.

FRED. CARLISLE,
Compiler.

NOT FOR
LOAN
RARE

The Wayne County Historical Society

Was organized in 1824, Lewis Cass being its first President, and Major Isaac Rowland its first Secretary. The late Judge B. F. Witherell was its last President, and Judge H. B. Brown its last Secretary.

The object of the Society was the collection of historical matter concerning the Northwest, and the formation of a library. The sketches of Michigan owe their existence, as does a large collection of old memorials and relics now in the State Library, to it.

These collections, owing to the lack of a proper room to preserve them, and a loss of members interested in their care, were deposited at Lansing, in the expectation that at some future period a suitable place for their safe keeping would be provided in Detroit, when they would be brought back. While frequent efforts were made to this end at different times, nothing was accomplished, and April 21st, 1871, pursuant to public notice, a number of the members of the Wayne County Historical Society assembled at the Biddle House in the city of Detroit to consider the recent action of the State Society, by which the Historical Society of Michigan was merged into the Pioneer Society of Michigan, and all records, papers, memorials and other property was transferred by the former to the latter.

Owing to the death of Judge Witherell, the last president of the Historical Society of Detroit, the Hon. Levi Bishop was chosen to preside and Mr. Samuel Zug was made Secretary of the meeting.

After some discussion a preamble reciting the foregoing facts and action of the State Society, and resolutions were passed recommending similar action on the part of Wayne County Historical Society, and directing the transfer of all papers, files and other documents to an organization to be known as the Wayne County Pioneer Society. Upon the adoption of the preamble and resolution, it was moved to proceed to the election of officers, which resulted in the choice of the Hon. Levi Bishop, President, and Mr. Samuel Zug as Secretary. Such was the origin of the present Wayne County Historical and Pioneer Society.

Mr. Bishop continued as President until death, and Mr. Zug as Secretary until ill health compelled his resignation.

Professor J. C. Holmes succeeded Mr. Bishop as President, and James Girardin as Secretary, upon whose decease they were in turn

succeeded by J. Wilkie Moore as President, and Fred. Carlisle, Secretary and Treasurer, who are the present incumbents of these offices.

The publication of the present work is in accordance with the following, adopted April 4, 1888:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary collect and compile all information relating to individual members and their early experiences as relating to this State, and as soon as practicable have the same printed in book form for presentation and sale."

Those who have become life members of this Society by complying with the provision exempting from the payment of future annual dues, are: Gen. Russell A. Alger, Judge Henry Brevoort, Doctor William Brodie, Christian H. Buhl, James F. Joy, Gen. James Pittman, Elliot P. Slocum, Dr. James Fanning Noyes, Cyrus Johnson, Allan Sheldon.

INTRODUCTORY.

That a more correct understanding may be had as to the processes and circumstances which led to the occupation and development by the white man of the territory embraced in the present State of Michigan, it is well to consider briefly the early voyages and explorations of Europeans.

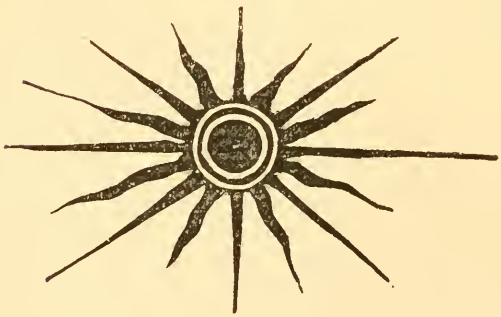
The discovery by Columbus of the Bahamas and the West Indies in 1491 convinced that daring navigator that larger bodies of land existed farther west, and immediately upon his return to Spain he sought, and, after vexatious delay and disappointments, obtained the permission and assistance of Philip and Isabella to fit out three small vessels with which he put to sea, and, pursuing a westerly course, first saw the land now constituting the continent of America, on the morning of the 12th of October, 1492. This discovery excited a spirit of emulation in other European nations, and soon Spain controlled and planted colonies in the West Indies, Mexico and Central America, with the boundaries of the present United States along the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico. England occupied the middle region lying between Florida and the Bay of Fundy, while France entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence and that grand river of the same name which furnishes an outlet for the waters of the great lakes of the Northwest, penetrated to the Ohio and Mississippi, and took possession of the whole territory embraced in these boundaries, naming it New France.

The discovery of the island of Newfoundland was made by John Cabot, an Englishman, in 1497, who, instead of pursuing a westerly course, returned to England.

In 1501, Labrador, and what is known as the Gulf of St. Lawrence, was discovered by a Portuguese named Cortereal. He does not appear to have reached the river St. Lawrence, and it was left for Francis 1st, King of France, to complete the discovery of and name the gulf and river St. Lawrence, and what subsequently became Canada and the Northwest Territory, and authorized

1534.—Jacques Cartier to prosecute discoveries. He fitted out and set sail with two vessels of 60 tons each, leaving the port of St. Malo April 20th. He reached Newfoundland and returned to France September 15th, and reported.

1535.—Jacques Cartier fits out a second expedition of three vessels, the "Great Hermenia," 120 tons, "Little Hermenia," 60 tons, and "Herminellion," 40 tons, and sailed from St. Malo May 15, passed Newfoundland, crossed a gulf and entered a river, both of which he named St. Lawrence, after a saint of that name. Sailing up the river, he anchored in front of an Indian village called "Sta-da-co-na." The natives met him with their chief, Donacona, whose speech was interpreted by a Gaspe Indian, and who in turn translated Cartier's response. This led to amicable relations. October 24, taking the smaller vessel, he proceeded to Lake St. Peter, and finding shallow water, took row boats to the Huron village named "Hochelaga," now Montreal.



CHRONOGRAPHY.

1535-6.—Jacques Cartier returned to Stadacona and wintered on the St. Charles river, below the present site of Quebec, and in the spring, taking Donacona and two other chiefs and eight warriors, returned to France.

1540.—Cartier fits out a third expedition with five vessels. On reaching Stadacona, on the St. Lawrence, the natives showed such hostility as to compel him to move up the river, where he built a fort and named it Charlesbourg. He then sent three of his vessels back to France.

1542.—Cartier leaves thirty men in the fort and returns to France. Francis I granted patents for all of New France to Seignor Roberville, who met Cartier at Newfoundland, when on presentation of his authority, Cartier surrendered all rights acquired by him. Roberville returned to France, fitted out a large fleet, and started for his new territory with his brother Achille, but neither were heard of afterwards. His fleet was supposed to have foundered. The loss of Roberville's fleet discouraged Francis 1st, who never sent out another expedition to colonize Canada.

1598.—Marquise de la Roche, a nobleman of Brittany, France, fitted out an expedition, but no notable results were accomplished by him, except the leaving at Nova Scotia of some convicts, who were subsequently taken back to France and pardoned.

1599.—M. Chauvin, a naval officer, and Pontgrave, a merchant of Rouen, organized an expedition. Chauvin reached Charlesbourg with two vessels, and built a new fort, called Tadossac.

1603.—Chauvin died, and his companions returned to France.

1604.—Two more unsuccessful attempts were made, by Chatte, Governor of Dieppe, and by Champlain, under the patronage of Rouen merchants.

1607.—Jamestown, Virginia, founded.

1608.—Through the influence of the merchants of Rouen, France, Champlain was induced to undertake a second expedition, and founded the present Quebec, then called Quebo, or Quebian (Strait,) by the natives. He also discovered the long stretch of water now

known as Lake Champlain. (Quebec was the third permanent settlement made in North America. St. Augustine was founded in 1565, and Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607.)

1610.—Meantime the present site of Detroit was visited by the French missionaries, of the Jesuit order. They found a village of the Ottawas near Parent Creek (afterward named "Bloody Run"), and "Conner's Creek." The Hurons occupied the present site of Detroit. The Ottawas also controlled Belle Isle. The Pottawatomies were the most powerful and not only controlled Grosse Isle, but also the lake country, embraced in the present county of Oakland. The whole territory of what became Michigan was inhabited by the following Indian tribes: Ottawas, Ojibewas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Hurons and Miamis. The Iroquois composed the five nations, and called themselves "Leni Leapes" (original men), and claimed to be grandfathers of over forty Indian nations. The "Delewares" were always allies of the English, and were considered by the English as representing the intelligence and were the most cultivated of all the other tribes. Their dialect and methods of communication was not gutteral, but melodious, liquid, smooth, and their utterance musical and refined. (The venerable Col. James W. Knaggs, now living in Detroit, attests to the foregoing.) They were the controlling influence among the tribes constituting the five nations, and were direct opponents of those constituting the tribes favoring French supremacy. The name given to Detroit by the Indians was Waweatonong.

1611–13.—Champlain founded Montreal.

1615.—Champlain brought from France four Recollet fathers, who established the order in Canada.

1616.—Champlain visits France the third time. The first missionaries among the Indians were Lecaron, Viel and Sagard. Champlain returns to Canada, labors with the Indians and secured great benefits. Was appointed Governor. The Indian tribes were: The Ottawas were originally from the Ottawa river in Canada, from which they were driven by the Iroquois; the Ojibewas, natives of Lake Superior; the Chippewas, of the east shore of Lake Michigan, and the Hurons or Wyandottes on the eastern shore of Lake Huron, and the Neutral nation occupied all the region on the north shore of Lake Erie, with their left flank on the Niagara river. The Hurons were supposed to number 10,000, and by some estimated at 30,000. The Hurons and Iroquois spoke a dialect of the Algonquin.

1629.—War broke out between England and France. Charles I of England, sends Sir David Kirkt who compelled Champlain to sur-

render Quebec. The Iroquois nation, being allies of the English, contributed to the surrender, and Champlain returned to France via England.

1632.—Champlain was again made Governor of Canada. Peace having been made between France and England he returns and assumes control.

1635.—Champlain died, after having been for thirty years actively exercising authority in Canada.

1640.—Jean D. Breauf, Daniel and Gabrial Lallemand, Father Raymbault, Isaac Jogues and Pizard, established missions at Sault Ste. Marie, St. Joseph (Fort Gratiot), St. Louis and St. Ignace. The war between the Iroquois and Hurons involved the missions at all these points.

1641.—The missionaries Raymbault and Jogues hold a council with the Chippewas at Sault St. Marie, where they first heard of the Nedounneoiea or Soux, who dwelt eighteen days' journey west of the lake.

1642.—Fathers Jogues and Bressani were taken prisoners by the Iroquois, tortured and put to death.

1648.—The mission of St. Joseph (Fort Gratiot) was destroyed by the Iroquois, and Father Daniel Lallemand slain.

1649.—The missions St. Louis and St. Ignace were destroyed, and Gabriel Lallemand and Jean de Brebauf brutally murdered. (The Iroquois declared war against the Hurons, captured and destroyed their villages, slaughtered and scattered the entire nation.)

1658.—Cadillac born, March 5th.

1660.—Father Reni Mesnard established a church at the Bay St. Theresa, on the south shore of Lake Superior. He was lost in the forests of Keweenaw. Subsequently his cassock and breviary were found in the possession of the Soux. The Indian tribes about Detroit were the Hurons, Ottawas, Ojibewas, Pottawatomies, Ollogamies and Mascoutins.

1665.—The "Company of the Hundred Associates," which had ruled Canada since 1632, resigned its charter, and New France passed under the jurisdiction of The Company of the Indies. Tracy was made viceroy, Courcelles governor, and Talon intendant. Father Allouez was sent to the Sault St. Marie and the south shore of Lake Superior, and landed at the Bay Chegoimegon, a village of the Chippewas. He established a permanent mission, and made an alliance with the Pottawatomies, Sacs, Foxes and Illinois against the Iroquois.

1666.—Allouez crossed to the north shore of Lake Superior, at its

western extremity, where he met the Soux, who first described a great river flowing to the south, called by them "Missippi."

1668.—Claude Dablon and Jaques Marquette established a permanent mission at Sault St. Marie, and during the succeeding five years Allouez, Dablon and Marquette explored the south shore of Lake Superior and west of Lake Michigan, founded the missions at Michilmackinac and Green Bay, (the "Baie-des-Puens" of the French.) Dollier and Galina erect a cross at the foot of Belle Isle, engraving thereon the French coat of arms. They left Pierre Roy and Francois Pelletre.

1671.—Nicholas Perrot held a council of the Indian tribes at Sault St. Marie, when the whole northwest was taken under the protection of France.

1673.—Marquette and M. Joliet, under authority of France, passed through the lakes to Michilmackinac (derived from the Indian word Mich-i-mack-i-nac, meaning great turtle, or in the Chippewa, Mich-ine-mank-i-nonk, signifying the place of giant fairies), from thence up Green Bay and the Fox river, over the portage of the Wisconsin (Ouisconsin), down the Mississippi to the river A-ka-mocas (corrupted to Arkansas), and then returned to Green Bay, via the river Illinois and the present Chicago. Their discoveries were the most important of the age.

1679.—La-Sall, who made the notable settlement of Detroit. Detroit river first navigated by a vessel of European construction, "The Griffin," built at Black Rock, Niagara river, and launched August 7th. She was of brig build, sixty tons measurement. La-Sall, the commander, was accompanied by Boronidet, Tonti, Autray, Meterie, Jean Michael, surgeon, and Father Hennepin. They were met at the foot of Belle Isle by Roy and Pelletier.

1687.—Tonti was at Detroit.

1691.—Father Basle, a noted French missionary, visited this territory this year. He found priests of his own order at Mackinac, *Arbre Voche*, Green Bay, St. Joseph (Mich.), and also among the Indians in Illinois, near the Mississippi. This divine was murdered at the foot of the cross at the missions in Boston by the British troops, August 20th, 1724.

1701.—Detroit founded by Cadillac, July 24. Foundation of St. Ann's church laid the 26th. He was accompanied by Alphonsi Tonti, captain; Dugue and Charcondal, his lieutenants; Jacob Marsac, Francois and Jean Fafurd, interpreters, Father De Halle, fifty soldiers and the same number of artisans. Henry Bellisle was the physician. First St. Ann's church built. Detroit was ceded to the Canada Company.

1704.—Mana Thersu, the daughter of Cadillac, was formally baptized by Father Constant De Halle. This was the first time the ceremony was ever performed at Detroit. Bertrand Arnault was her god-father, and Genevieve La Jendre god-mother. Robert Naverre was the civil officer. Indians set fire to the town, which was partially destroyed, including the houses of Cadillac and Tonti.

1706.—First St. Ann's church burned.

1710.—Cadillac left for Mt. Deseret, Maine.

1712.—The Fox or Pottawatomies attempted to destroy the post again, and laid seige to it for nineteen days, when they were driven off and almost annihilated. Tonti commanded the post.

1713.—De La Forit succeeded Cadillac, he being appointed Governor of Louisiana. (In 1717 Cadillac returned to France, was made Governor of Castle Sarassin, and died October 16th, 1730, and was buried in the church vaults.)

1715.—Dr. Jean Chapoton, ranking as major, succeeded Dr. Bellisle. (He was an ancestor of Dr. Chapoton of the present day.) The following, whose descendants are worthy and well known citizens, were prominent at this time, viz.: The Godfreys, Campaus, Chenes, Cicottes, Le Fertes, Lafontains, Riopelles, Dubois, Morans, Dequindres and Thebaults.

1721.—Charlevoix visited Detroit June 6th, and found a fort, commanded by Tonti.

1722.—Second St. Ann's church erected.

1728.—Louis the Fourteenth, King of France, granted leases of farms in and near Detroit.

1749.—Emigrants were sent to Detroit at the expense of the French government, and furnished with subsistence and farming utensils. About 50 families.

1755.—Second St. Ann's church destroyed by fire. The third rebuilt same year.

1759.—Quebec surrendered by the French to the English.

1760.—Montreal and the whole of Canada ceded to the English, and on the 29th of November they occupied the fort at Detroit under Major Robert Rogers. The French troops were sent to Philadelphia, and from thence to France, the civilians taking the of oath allegiance to the English king. Major Campbell succeeded Major Rogers in December of this year, which closes the first period.

Note 1703 to 1763.—The following is a list of priests at Detroit, beginning with 1703 to 1763: Rev. Constantine De La Halle, who was subsequently butchered by the Indians, and whose remains

were first deposited in the vaults of St. Ann's church, and subsequently transferred to the new St. Ann's church; Rev. De La Marche, 1706; Rev. Cherubin Denieau, 1707 to 1714; Rev. Hiacynthie Pelifresne, 1715 to 1718; Rev. Calvarin, V. G., Missions of the Tamarnas; Jean Mercier, of the Foreign Mission of Paris; Rev. D. Thaunier, Rev. Pantoin Delius, Rev. P. Bonaventure, who removed the body of Father De La Halle to the new St. Ann's church; Rev. P. Daniel, Rev. De La Richardie, who resided for a time at the island of Bois Blanc, and the Rev. Simple Bouquet.

FR. JAQUES, OR JOSEPH, MARQUETTE AND FR. LOUIS JOLIET.

These two priests were born in France, and were sent out to assist in establishing their order in the Mississippi valley, the information obtained by Allouez in regard to that river and its tributaries having attracted attention to that region as presenting a grand opening for founding an auxiliary to their branch of the church at Rome. Soon after their arrival at Quebec, 1673, they proceeded upon their remarkable and romantic voyage by way of the Ottawa river, crossing to Michilmackinac through the straits and the head of Lake Michigan to Green Bay, which they reached in September. The discoveries made by Marquette and Joliet were among the most important of that age and increased, which eventually culminated in the still more remarkable of La Salle and Hennepin. They died soon after their return from this voyage of exploration, leaving the northwest territory greatly indebted to them for their discoveries, which led to the speedy developments of its valuable resources.

Marquette, Lake Superior, takes its name from the former, and Joliet, Indiana, from the latter.

SAMUEL CHAMPLAIN.

Samuel Champlain was born in the seaport of St. Malo, France, in 1582. History states that his parents were people of quality, and educated him for the priesthood, but before reaching his majority he decided not to take orders, and while his religious zeal was not diminished, he felt that his duty to both his church and its cause would be best subserved by extending its influence over new territory, for at that period the continent of America had been discovered. Jacques Cartier, M. Chauvin, De Chuste and De Mast had already established settlements in the new country. He therefore entered the navy and soon became recognized as an expert navigator, and in 1607 was commissioned by the King of France to fit out an expedition and found a col-

ony, and establish his authority over the territory discovered by Cartier and his contemporaries. He sailed from Harfluer, France, April 13th, 1608, and arrived at Tadoussac, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence river, on the 3d of June, and leaving an officer named Pontgrave with a small force to traffic with the Indians, sailed up the river to the promontory covered with a fine grove of trees and a luxuriant growth of vines, called by the natives Quibo (or Quebec), and the 3d of July, 1608, founded Quebec. This was the third permanent settlement established in the Atlantic region of North America, the others being St. Augustine, Florida, in 1565, and Jamestown in 1608. In the spring of 1609 he discovered and explored the long, narrow lake bearing his name (Lake Champlain). He thoroughly explored it, the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa rivers, selected the site and founded the City of Montreal in 1611 and 1613. He made repeated voyages to France, and in 1615 brought with him four fathers of the Recollet order, who came to locate and labor among the Indians. These were the first priests to settle in Canada. In 1616 Champlain returned to France, and in 1620 made another visit to Canada, where he labored to promote the growth of settlements and the establishment of missions among the Indian tribes, until the surrender of Quebec to the English under Sir David Kirkt, a French refugee, whom Charles I. sent out in 1629. Champlain was sent first to England, and being exchanged, returned to France. The English held possession until peace was declared, when it was restored to France in 1632, when Champlain was sent out again as governor. He died in 1635, after spending 30 years in the active connection with the French possessions in North America.

Champlain was somewhat of a religious enthusiast, and esteemed the salvation of an Indian soul of more value than the conquest of an empire. He recognized an Indian convert as a citizen of France, and the Franciscans were chosen to conduct his missions, but the more active order of the Jesuits subsequently took possession, and soon became dominant. Among the most prominent of the latter order was Jean D. Bredaeuf and the brothers Daniel and Gabriel Lallemand, who established missions at St. Joseph, St. Louis and St. Ignace in 1634-40, and were subsequently, in 1648, captured and cruelly massacred by the Iroquois Indians.

FR. CLAUDE ALLOUEZ.

Father Claude Allouez was born in France, and educated in the Jesuit schools of that country. He came to Quebec some years after the death of Champlain, and was sent out among the Indians of the Lake Superior region in the interest of the government as well as of the order. Taking a canoe on the Ottawa, he reached Lake Huron, followed its shore to and up St. Mary's river, reached the Sault, remained

there a short time, then taking the south coast of Lake Superior, visited the Indian villages of the Chippewas, among whom he established a mission in August, 1665. This was the first permanent mission on this lake. He also formed an alliance between the Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Sacs, Foxes and Illinois against the Iroquois tribes. In 1673, in company with Joseph Marquette, Fr. Dablon he explored the region south of Lake Superior and west of Lake Michigan, founding the missions of Michilmackinac and Green Bay.

He is said to have possessed great executive ability and a high order of intellectual capacity, and endowed with all the qualities of a ruler and dictator, either in matters of church or state, by both of which he was invested with such great powers as excited the fear and jealousy of the representatives of the other orders of the church. He first discovered the existence of copper in the Lake Superior region, of which he made large collections of samples, which he sent to Montreal. He died about 1683.

FR. FRANCOIS DOLLIER.

Francois Dollier de Casson was a native of France and after completing his education entered the army, when a mere boy, and served as a cavalry officer, winning much distinction. Becoming tired of the soldier's life, he laid aside his sword and taking up the crosier, determined to carry it to the inhabitants of the Western continent. Abbe Brebant de Galinee, a great student versed in a knowledge of surveying and of the geography of the world, came with Dollier to Quebec in 1668, and there learning that many of the Indian tribes of the northwest had never been visited by the priests, these two associated with the determination to carry to these people the knowledge of the true God.

On the 6th of July, 1669, they left Montreal in company with La Salle and Joliet, going as far as an Indian village on Lake Ontario, where they separated, La Salle going on to Niagara, Joliet to Lake Superior and Dollier and Galinee with seven men proceeded to Long Point, on Lake Erie, where they wintered.

In the early spring of 1670, leaving their winter quarters, they proceeded up Lake Erie, to the mouth of Detroit river, and landed on the present site of Detroit opposite Belle Isle. Here they remained for some time laboring among the Indians and planted a cross at the foot of the island upon which they affixed the coat of arms of France with the following inscription:

"In the year of grace 1670, Clement IX being seated in the chair of St. Peter, Louis XIV reigning in France, Monsieur de Courcelles being Governor of New France and Monsieur Talon being the intendant of the King, two missionaries of the Seminary of Montreal, accom-

panied by seven Frenchmen, arrived at this place and are the first of all the European people who wintered on the land bordering on Lake Erie, which they took possession of in the name of their King as a country unoccupied, and have affixed the arms of France at the foot of this cross. [Signed] Francois Dollier,
Priest of the Diocese of Nantes, France.
De Galinee,
Deacon of the Diocese of Rennes, Brittany.

From this point these two explorers journeyed over Lake St. Clair, up the river of thatname and along the west shore of Lake Huron to the Straits, and from thence returned to Montreal by way of Sault Ste. Marie, Georgian Bay and the Ottawa river.

ROBERT DE LA SALLE.

In 1670 there were some who believed that a passage to China might be found through the American continent to China and the east. Among those whose thoughts and dreams were occupied in its discovery was Robert Chevalier de la Salle, who was a native of Rouen, France, and was educated in a seminary of the Jesuits, being designed for the church his father left him no property. The church, however, not being to his taste, with the consent of his superior he left the Seminary in 1667, came to Quebec and at first engaged in the fur trade. The details of this business not suiting his active mind and ambitious spirit, after the report of Marquette and Joliet he conceived a plan for the discovery of that route to the east which had not only engrossed his thoughts but those of Marquette, Talon, Allouez and other explorers. He at once laid his views and plans before Frontenac, then Governor-General of New France. His idea was to explore the country lying between Canada and the Gulf of Mexico, by way of the Mississippi, and as he progressed to erect block houses at different points and thus establish a chain of communication as well as possession. Frontenac enthusiastically indorsed his plans, and upon his advice La Salle proceeded to France and submitted them to Colbert, then Minister of Finance of France, and so favorably was he impressed with La Salle and his representations that La Salle was made a chevalier and invested with the Seigniory of Fort Frontenac or Cataroceny, on condition that he would rebuild it, and received from the princes of the kingdom assurances of aid and good will. On his return to Quebec he immediately accomplished the reconstruction of Fort Frontenac, and the second time returned with a report of the progress made, and was again received with favor and granted new letters patent with additional privileges, and on the 14th day of July, 1678, in company with Henri de Tonti, sailed from Rochelle and reached Quebec on the 15th

of September. His first steps were to send forward agents to trade with the Indians and to prepare the way for his coming; and November 18th, 1678, he went up the St. Lawrence river and crossed Lake Ontario to the mouth of the Niagara river, in a small brigantine of ten tons burthen, which is said to have been the first "ship" that ever sailed upon that lake. Near the Iroquois village of Niagara, La Salle began to erect a block house and magazines for supplies, but the jealousy of the Iroquois being aroused, he for a time was compelled to suspend, and it was not until January, 1679, that he was able to complete his arrangements for laying at the mouth of Cayuga creek the keel of the first vessel built by Europeans on the Western waters. Leaving men to continue the work he returned to Frontenac to collect and forward the necessary supplies, stores, cables, chains, sails, anchors, for the new vessel. On the 20th of January he started with his supplies from Frontenac, but in crossing Lake Ontario his little brigantine was wrecked and most of his supplies lost. Early in the spring he made a trip to Frontenac and from the proceeds of a quantity of furs was able to purchase a new outfit, while Tonti went forward to explore the coast and make ready for the voyage into the upper waters of the lake region. August 7th, 1679, the vessel, which he had christened the "Griffin," was ready to sail. Crossing Lake Erie he entered the Detroit river. Stopping at Detroit he was met by two Frenchmen who had been left by Dollier and Galinee ten years previously. Against the advice of Hennepin (who urged him to establish a post here), he proceeded on his voyage across Lake St. Clair, up the river of that name and across Lake Huron, and reached Michilmackinac at the end of 20 days, August 27, 1679. He remained here until the middle of September, during which time he constructed a fort. From thence he proceeded to Green Bay, at this place finding a large quantity of furs. He loaded them on board the Griffin, and starting her on the 18th of September for Niagara under the command of a skillful pilot, he with fourteen men skirted the shore of Lake Michigan by way of the present site of Chicago and Michigan City and arrived, November 1st, 1679, at the mouth of what is now called the St. Joseph river (then known as the Miamie), where he built a fort. At the end of a month (December 2d), leaving a garrison of ten men, he started again on his explorations, following the course of the St. Joseph river to the present site of the city of South Bend, Ind. He there struck across to the portage of the Thea-Ki-Ki, since known as the Kan-Ka-Kee, making his way through its marshy waters to the Illinois river, where he arrived January 4th, 1680, at a point since known as Peoria Lake, and at which he erected a fort which he named *Crevecœur* (Broken Heart), for at this place he first heard of the loss of the Griffin, which occurred upon Lake Huron. Remaining here until the last of February, he started on his return to Canada for more men and supplies, traversing twelve hundred miles through

the wilderness, from Illinois to Frontenac, on the borders of Lakes Michigan, Erie and Ontario.. He arrived at his destination to have the loss of the Griffin confirmed, that his agents had proven false and that his creditors had seized upon all his remaining property. Most men would have been disheartened. Not so La Salle. He proceeded to gather supplies and enlist men, and before July was on his way to rejoin those he had left in Illinois; but on his arrival in December, 1680, he found the fort at Peoria deserted and no tidings of the men he had left behind. It subsequently appeared that soon after his departure a war party of the Iroquois Indians had made their way from New York, to make war upon the Indians of the prairies. This caused Tonti, who had been left in command by La Salle, to fear being surrounded and massacred; and becoming disheartened, in September, 1680, he made his way to Michilmackinac, where he was found by La Salle in June, 1681, on his return from the deserted fort in Illinois, on his way to Canada. After La Salle met Tonti at Michilmackinac they returned to Frontenac together, where they fitted out another expedition, and by the 1st of August, 1681, were once more on their way to the Mississippi. On the 3d of November they reached St. Joseph, from whence, with twenty-three Frenchmen, eighteen Indians, ten squaws and three children, they skirted the southerly shore of Lake Michigan to the present site of Chicago, made the portage, thence to the head waters of the Illinois river. Passing down it, they reached Fort Crevecœur, which they found in good condition, and proceeding onward along the Illinois river struck the Mississippi February 6th, 1682, about where the city of Caro, Illinois, is situated and at a point on the Chickasaw Bluff. They erected a fort and named it Proudhomme, after one of their number who was supposed to have been lost there. Passing down the river on the 6th of April, 1682, they discovered the three openings by which this great stream discharges its waters into the sea. On the 7th they examined the coast and on the 9th erected a cross, to which was affixed the arms of France, with the inscription, "Louis Le Grand, Roi de France et de Navame Regne, Nieuvieme Avril, 1682," and took possession of all the lands watered by the great river in the name of the king of France. The ceremony ended by a salute of fire arms and cries of "Vive le Roi."

Thus did this intrepid explorer lay the foundation for France to claim a vast and fertile region, embracing the largest and most valuable area of land upon the face of the globe drained by a single river.

The expedition did not remain long in the lower Mississippi, but returned up the river to Fort Proudhomme, where La Salle was taken violently ill and compelled to stop. He sent forward Tonti with dispatches to Count Frontenac, while he himself followed as soon as convalescent, and arrived at St. Joseph on the 10th of September, from

which point he sent Father Zenobe to represent him in France, while he engaged in the fur trade in the northwest.

La Salle returned to France in the autumn of 1683, when he was received and entertained with great honor by the king and his courts. In July, 1684, twenty-four vessels left the harbor of Rochelle for New France, four of which were placed under the control of La Salle, and destined for Louisiana. Through erroneous calculations of his navigator, they missed the mouth of the Mississippi, and finally landed at Matagora Bay, Texas, where he built a fort out of the wrecks of his vessels, which he named "St. Louis." Here he remained until the spring of 1687, exploring the country and fighting the Indians, and on the 20th of March, 1687, while on one of his exploring expeditions, was waylaid by one of his men and brutally shot.

Thus ended the life of the boldest, most persevering and sagacious man of that or any other age. He was the first to build and explore the waters surrounding Michigan in a sail vessel, and to construct two prominent fortifications within its territory, Michilmackinac and Miamie (or St. Joseph), and in his journey from Fort Crevecœur to Fort Frontenac, during the winter of 1680-81, made on foot through the wilderness, he passed via the territory along the St. Joseph river to the head waters of Lake Erie through Michigan. For these and other reasons he is entitled to, and should receive, a prominent place in its history.

FR. LOUIS HENNEPIN.

In the year 1678 there was a Franciscan priest or friar of the order of Recollets, who, born and educated in France, imbued with a desire to extend the power and influence of his order, had emigrated to Quebec, and was quietly at work acquiring information of the country and its native inhabitants, with the view of establishing missionary stations among them. At the time La Salle returned from his second visit to France, Hennepin (the name of this priest) had also just returned from a visit among the Iroquois Indians, and had made himself familiar with their habits, customs and dialect. He had at the same time sought, and in a degree had succeeded, in weakening their confidence in the English, so much so that some of the tribes had abandoned the confederation and allied themselves with those tribes friendly to the French. These results made him prominent, and induced his selection to accompany La Salle on his exploring expedition to the unknown west.

Father Louis Hennepin is said to have been a man of cool, equitable temperament, thoroughly devoted to his church and order, and in all his plans his sole object was to promote their interests.

He was the companion of La Salle from Frontenac to Niagara,

sailed with him across Lake Erie, and on reaching Detroit, vainly urged him to establish a settlement and the erection of a fort at this point; but La Salle, in his anxiety to reach the Mississippi, would not consent to the delay.

Hennepin continued with La Salle in all his journeys to Michilmackinac, St. Joseph, Green Bay, to Fort Crevecœur, on the Illinois river. He remained with him there until February, 1680, when he proceeded down that river and the Mississippi, and arrived at the mouth of the Wisconsin river on the 11th of April following. At this point Hennepin was taken prisoner by a band of northern Indians, who treated him and his companions kindly, and took them up the river to St. Anthony's Falls. They were so named by Hennepin in honor of his patron saint. This was on the first of May. From this point they traveled by land to a village of the Soux two hundred miles northwest of the falls. Here they remained until rescued by a band of French explorers under the command of Siur de Luth, after whom, it is said, Duluth was named, he having passed that point before in reaching Hennepin. With this officer, Hennepin and his fellow captives returned to Canada in November, 1680, soon after La Salle, for the second time, had returned to the wilderness ; so that they never met after their parting at Fort Crevecœur, as Hennepin proceeded at once to France, where, in 1684, he published a history of explorations and adventures.

ANTOINE DE LA MOTTE CADILLAC.

Antoine de la Motte Cadillac was born at Toulouse in 1661, and was the son of Jean and Jeanne Mal-enfant. He entered the army at the age of 16, was made a lieutenant at the age of 21, and came with his regiment in 1683 to Quebec, where the following year he married Maria Therese Guyon. Shortly after this he was sent to Acadia, where he distinguished himself so greatly that he was commissioned by the government to report the condition of the English colonies, and displayed so much knowledge and ability that he was made the commandent of Fort Buade, at Michilmackinac, in 1694, the most important point in the northwest.

In 1699 he visited France, and having himself previously passed the Straits of Detroit, strongly urged the establishment of a settlement at Detroit, and being supported by Hennepin's history of 1684, as well as by his own observation as to its importance, Count Ponchartrain, prime minister of Louis XIV, approved his plans, and, armed with the necessary authority, he returned to Quebec. Preliminary to carrying out his plans, a *grand council* of the Indian tribes from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi rivers, including the Iroquois, was held at Montreal in the spring of 1701, at which the matter was fully pre-

sented and discussed. It was strongly opposed by the Iroquois, who stated they had refused aquiescence to similar propositions from the English; but the governor-general declared that the land belonged neither to the Indians or to the English, but to the King of France, and would at once be occupied and in force. Immediately after the council, Cadillac, who had been granted a tract of land on the site of the proposed post by the king, started from Montreal with one hundred men and a Jesuit priest, and arrived at the straits July 24, 1701, where he immediately began building fortifications, and to provide for a permanent settlement. He named the fortification Ponchartrain, in honor of the prime minister of France, the name of Detroit being from the French word d'etroit, signifying the straits. The results achieved by Cadillac at Detroit continued him in favor with the government at home, which subsequently conceded to him the island of Mount Deseret (which has since become a great watering place), also a grant on the mainland near and along the river Plantagoet, called Douaguet, from whence he took his title. From thence he removed to Louisiana as governor, and a few years after to Castle Sarasin, France, where he died. Through the intrigues of enemies, he was once arrested at Montreal on the charge of treasonable designs, and although honorably acquitted, was compelled to sell his Seigniory in Detroit to pay the expense of his trial. His children never inherited an acre of his lands.

FRENCH COMMANDERS.

The French commanders of Fort Pontchartrain were as follows:

Cadillac, 1701 to 1714; temporary, D. Bourgmont, 1706; De la Ferte, 1711; De Buisson, 1712; Tonti, 1717–1724; Boisbert, 1725 to 1730; Pean, 1734; Courtmanche and Fleurimont, 1739; St. Ours, Douville de Noyan, Saberois, Celeron and Longwell to 1743; de May and Bellestre to 1760. Surgeons—1st, Antoine Forestier, Jean Bapti Chapeton, 1718 to 1755; Gabriel Christopho Le Grand, 1755 to 1760.

JEAN BAPTI MARTIN.

Jean Bapti Martin was born at Montreal in 1689. He came to Detroit in 1709. He married Marie Louise Dogon and had five children. Jacques St. Martin married, in 1760, Mariann Navarre. He was very familiar with the Indian dialect and employed as interpeter by Major Campbell, and accompanied him to Pontiac camp. The English suffered very much through the treachery of some of the interpreters employed, but they had great confidence in St. Martin. Bradstreet and Sir Wm. Johnson always made an honorable exception in favor of St. Martin, Whitmore Knaggs and Henry Conner in their strictures

upon the Indian interpreters. St. Martin died in 1768 leaving a widow, one son, St. Martin St. Martin, who died in early manhood, and two daughters, Finon, who married Phillip Fry, and Archange, who married Angus McIntosh, who inherited the estates without the title of the earldom of May. The two sons of Angus and Archange (St. Martin) McIntosh returned to Scotland, while the two daughters, Mrs. Henry Hunt and Miss Kittie, died in Detroit. The widow of St. Martin (Marianne Navarre) married the second time, Doctor George Christian Anthon. She died in October, 1776, aged 39 years. She was the daughter of Robert Navene, sub-intendent, who accompanied Cadillac to Detroit in 1701. She had no children by Dr. Anthon.

The old Cass House, which until recently stood on Larned street, near Second, was the house of Jean Bapti Martin, the site having been deeded him in 1750. Having no male heir the name, "St. Martin," figures only in the female branch of the family. The Anthon branch, which in the female line is still represented in Detroit and in the city of New York, demands a sketch of Doctor George Christian Anthon. He was born at Salzugen in 1734, studied medicine in his native town and at Gerstugen and passed his examination at Eisenbach, Germany. He then went to Amsterdam, passed two examinations before the college of surgeons and was appointed surgeon in the Dutch West India trade, during which period, while on a voyage to the West Indies, he was captured by a British privateer and carried to New York. At the age of 23 he found himself in a new country and under new influences, and confident in his ability, he applied and received a position in the military hospital at Albany. Soon after he was appointed first assistant surgeon in the First Batallion, Sixteenth Regiment Royal Americans. In 1760 he was attached to the detachment under Major Rogers, who took possession of Detroit, and thus became acquainted with the widow of Jean St. Martin, Marianne Navarre, whom he married in 1768. She was the guardian of Genevieve, the daughter of her sister, Marguerite, who in 1758 married Colonel Louis Jadot, an officer in de May's regiment, who was killed in 1765 by the Indians ; and after the death of Mrs. Anthon (Marianne Navarre Manders) he married Genevieve, she being 15 years and he 45. In 1786 Dr. Anthon removed to New York. Three of Dr. Anthon's children were born in Detroit. George, born in 1781, died in New York in 1865 ; John, who became an eminent lawyer and author, born in 1784, died in New York in 1863 ; Rev. Henry Anthon, of St. Mark's Church in the Bowery, was born in New York in 1795. Charles Anthon, another son, was said to be the most accomplished Greek and Latin scholar in America. Dr. Anthon died in 1815.

BABY.

Jacques Baby, the founder of the family of that name in Detroit, was born in 1673. He married Madeline Veron de Grandmisnil in 1709. He came to America with the Carignan regiment.

Jacques Duperon Baby, the son of Jacques Baby, who settled in Detroit, will be remembered as prominently associated in the siege of Detroit, in 1760, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of the French, English and Indians. He married Susanna Reaume. He died in 1796, leaving eleven children. One of his daughters married the Hon. Chas. Casgrain, grandfather of the present city attorney, Charles W. Casgrain.

BARTHE.

Charles Barthe was the son of Theophile Barthe, armorer of the French king at Montreal, and Charlotte Alavoine, whom he married in 1718. Charles, the subject of this sketch, was born at Montreal in 1720. After receiving a commercial education, he left Montreal, and for a time engaged in trade. In 1747 he came to Detroit, and married Therese Campau, daughter of Louis Campau and Marie Louise Roberts. Father Bonaventure officiated, and among those present at their marriage were, the commandent of the fort, Joseph Lemoyne de Longueil, Jos. Douain de Bondy, Chas. Chesne, Du Messaux, Dr. Chapoton and Pierre Chesne. They had a number of children, whose descendants became prominent, both in the United States and Canada. Their first daughter, Marie Archange, born in 1749, married John Askin, at one time governor of Michilmackinac. Adelaide, the second daughter of John Askin and Marie Archange, born May 30th, 1783, married Col. Elijah Brush in 1802. He was attorney general of the northwest territory, and commanded the legionary corps in 1812. He was the father of the late Edmund Brush. Adelaide Street in Detroit takes its name from her.

Pierre, the younger brother of Charles Barthe, followed him to Detroit, and in 1760 married Charlotte Chapoton, daughter of Dr. Jean Chapoton. Their only surviving child, Charlotte, married Louis Reaume, a lieutenant in the British army, in 1780, who, at the end of a year, died, leaving her a widow with no children. In 1784 she became the second wife of Antoine Louis Descomptes Labadie, and her descendants are Mrs. Giesse, Mrs. Alexander Chapoton, Sr., who, as well as their children, are well known in the Detroit of to-day. Therese, daughter of Charles Barthe and Marie Therese Campau, married Commodore Alexander Grant in 1774. He built a home at Grosse Pointe, which was known as the Castle, the site of which is now occupied by T. P. Hall's summer residence, which he names Townacour.

BEAUFAIT.

Louis Beaufait was born in France and came to Detroit in 1760. In 1766 he married Therese de Mirsac, daughter of Francois and Therese Campau. Their son Louis 2d, born in 1773, afterwards Col. Beaufait, lived and owned the farm since known as the Bagg farm. Louis Beaufait was one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Wayne county, as organized in 1796 by the acting governor of the northwest territory, Sergeant Winthrop. Louis 2d married Louise Saussier in 1804. His son, Louis, married in 1835 Catherine Peltier, who was the daughter of Charles and Martha Cecile Chapoton.

CAMPAU.

The ancestors of this family in Detroit and the northwest were Michael and Jacques, who settled in Detroit in 1710. The sketch of Joseph, which is that of the Detroit branch, given elsewhere, obviates going into their geneology in detail.

JONCAIN.

Daniel Joncain, born in 1714, was the son of Thomas Joncain who was proficient in five Indian dialects and was royal interpreter for the five nations for a number of years. Daniel was a lieutenant in the French army and later succeeded his father as intepreter. In 1751 he married Ursule Marguerite Elizabeth Morandier, a descendant of the Roibert family of Canada. He died at Detroit in 1770. Phillip Joncain, who was a son of Daniel, married Judith Gouin in 1783. He was a brother of the Chevalier Joncain, who was active in promoting the growth of Detroit and was a colleague of Solomon Sibley and James Visgar in the legislative assembly of the northwest territory at Cincinnati in 1799, as representative of Wayne county, at which General William Henry Harrison was chosen delegate to congress. The chevalier married Josette Chesne in 1780. His descendants are well represented in Monroe and Detroit by the Loranger family.

CHAPOTON.

Those bearing this name, so familiar to the citizens of Detroit and throughout Michigan, are the descendants of Jean Chapoton, a distinguished surgeon in the French army, and succeeded Antoine Forrestier, the first physician and surgeon under Cadillac in 1701. He came to Detroit in 1719. In 1721 he married Marguerite Estene or Stebre, by whom he had twenty children, only seven of whom arrived at maturity. Jean Baptiste, born in 1721, a son, was the one who held

a parley with Pontiac in 1763. He married, in 1755, Felice Cecyro, by whom he had a large family. His third son, Louis Alexis, born in 1764, married Catherine Meloche in 1783. Their daughter, Catherine, married Major Dequindre in 1809. Jean Baptiste, Jr., born in 1758, married, in 1780, Therese Pelletier-*Eustache*. One of his sons is remembered as a man of energy and industry, through the exercise of which he acquired a large property. He was born in 1792. In 1819 he married Adelaide, daughter of Alexis and Cecile Tremblay. He died in 1872. Alexander Chapoton, the well known contractor and builder, another son of Jean Baptiste, Jr., married Felice, daughter of Antoine Louis Descomptes Labadie. They have several children, viz.: Alexander, Jr., who married Marianne Pelletier, daughter of Charles and Eliza Cicotte; Elizabeth, who married Alex. Visgar; Emily married Edward Bush, Josephine married Raymond Baby; Edmund, a well known physician, married Miss Martha Sherland, of South Bend, Indiana. Detroit is indebted to this family for many of its substantial and beautiful structures, of which they were the builders.

CHESNE.

Charles and Pierre, who were the first of the name in Michigan, came to Detroit in 1717. Charles married, in 1722, Catherine Sauvage. They had ten children. Pierre, born in 1724, the second son, married Clemence Chapoton, daughter of Jean Chapoton, the second surgeon who settled in Detroit. Charles, the fifth child, born in 1732, was an able interpreter. He married Josette Descomptes Labadie, daughter of Pierre and Angelique Lacelle Labadie. Isidore, another son, was eminent in military annals. To him was deeded a tract of land by the Pottawatomies at the same time as the one to Robishe Navarre, which grant was confirmed by Governor Hamilton in 1777. Pierre, Sr., died in 1774. He married Madeline Roy in 1728. In 1736 he married Louise Lotham Barras, who was a sister of Maria Lothman, wife of Robert Navarre, the sub-intendent. The Chene farm, known as such, takes its name from, and belonged to, the two branches of the family.

CICOTTE.

Chiquot, Cicot, and latterly Cicotte, as a family, was founded in Detroit in 1730 by Zacharie, the son of Jean Cicot and Catherine Lamourieux. He was born in 1708, and after completing his education came to Detroit, as stated, in 1730. At the end of six years he married (1736) Angelique Godfrey de Marboeuf. They had three daughters and two sons, and at one time possessed a large fortune, a small portion of which only passed to their children.

Jean Baptiste, born in 1749, married Angelique Poupart Lavoise

in 1770. They had fifteen children, thirteen of whom reached maturity. They occupied the Cicotte farm, since known as the Peter Godfrey farm. Agathe, a daughter, married James Visgar, who was the associate of Solomon Sibley in the Cincinnati convention of 1799, which nominated General Harrison to congress. Catherine, a daughter of James Visgar and Agathe Cicotte, in 1819, married Whittimore Knaggs, Jr., a son of Captain Whittimore Knaggs and Josette Descomptes Labadie. He was also a brother of Col. James Knaggs, still living in Detroit.

Francoix X., born in 1787, married Felice Pelletier, the widow of Captain P. Tallman of the U. S. Artillery, who served during the war of 1812. They were the parents of Edward Cicotte, a well known and respected citizen, still living, and one who has occupied numerous responsible public positions, the duties of which he has discharged to the satisfaction of the community and with honor to himself. He married, first, a Miss Bell, who died leaving one son, George. He married for his second wife Lucretia Abbott, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Audrain. She is still living, but for many years has been an invalid and a great sufferer.

BEAUBIEN.

The founder of the family of Beaubiens was Jean Beaubien, who was born in 1670, and who married Catherine Trotier in 1696. From them have descended the family of Beaubiens of Michigan. Jean died in 1708, leaving a widow and two sons, Jean Baptiste, born in 1709 and Antoine, born in 1697. The former married in 1742, at Detroit, Marianne Lothman Barrois, by whom he had two children, Catherine born 1743, and Jean Muire born 1745, who married Clara Guoin. His son Antoine married Monique Descomptes Labadie, daughter of Pierre and Therese Guillard. The present site of the Sacred Heart Convent was their residence. Antoine had no children. He was the owner of an estate known as the Antoine Beaubien farm.

MERSAC.

Jacob L. Ommespron Mersac was an officer in the French army and accompanied Cadillac to Detroit in 1701. He married Therese David. He died in 1747, leaving the following children: Jacques, born 1704, died young; Jacques 2d, born 1707, married and left descendants who are scattered throughout the western states. By marriage they became connected with the Campaus, Beaufaits, Navarres and Gouins. Mrs. Hamlin repeats the tradition that Jacob, the founder of the family, after his retirement from the army, cultivated the land granted him, and that it was his custom to always carry a sword by his side when plowing.

DE QUINDRE.

The history of this family is detailed elsewhere in this book, in the sketch of Major Antoine DeQuindre, but it may be of interest to know who are the present living representatives in Detroit. Mrs. Edward Lansing, who died very recently, was the daughter of Louis Dequindre, born in 1790, and Marie Desnoyers; Louis being the son of Antoine, who was the first European child born within the walls of the Fort.

Mrs. Edward Lansing died February 20th, 1890. Her surviving children are Dr. Richard Lansing, Maria A. Lansing, Mrs. C. J. Reilly, wife of Judge Reilly of the Wayne Circuit Court, and Phillip D. Lansing, of Boston.

Timothy, the sixth child of Louis, the son of Antoine De Ponchartrain, married Jeannette Gode-Marantette, daughter of Dominique Navarre. Of his children, his daughter Emilie married Charles Hayes, of Kalamazoo, and her daughter married James Scott, and lives in Detroit. Julia, another daughter, born in 1799, married Judge Charles Moran, whose descendants are among the most respected citizens of Detroit.

DESCOMPTES LABADIE.

Of the members of this family more immediately connected with Wayne county as it is and New France as it was, were Pierre, the paternal progenitor, who was born in 1742, and Therese Gaillard Livernois, who was from one of the most distinguished families of Quebec. Pierre was the third son of Pierre 1st, born in Quebec in 1702, who came to Detroit in 1747, and who, after the death of his first wife, married Charlotte Barthe, the widow of Lieutenant Reaume of the British army; so that Pierre 2d, and Therese Gaillard are the ancestors of Josette, who married Captain Whittimore Knaggs (whose son is still living) and of his granddaughter, Mrs. Joseph B. Moore, of Detroit.

Marguerite, another daughter of Pierre Descomptes Labadie, married Judge James May, one of the early justices of the territory of Michigan. The children of this marriage were Mrs. Maria Moran, of Grand Rapids, and Marguerite Anne, who married Col. Edward Brooks, of the U. S. army. One of the daughters by the latter marriage, Anna Brooks, married Chief Justice Chas. W. Whipple, She died at the age of thirty, leaving two daughters, one of whom. Eunice, is the wife of Judge William Jennison, of Detroit. Rebecca, another daughter of Col. Brooks and Marguerite Anne, married Dr. J. B. Scoville. Octavia, the fourth daughter, married J. C. W. Sey-

mour, a former banker of Detroit. Nancy, the fourth daughter of Judge May, married James Whipple, son of Major John Whipple and Archange Peltier, in 1823. She married Francois Audrain. Caroline, the fifth daughter of Judge May, married Alexander Frazier, the nestor of the Detroit bar.

DESNOYERS.

Pierre Jean Desnoyers was the founder of this family in Detroit, was born in France, and came to Detroit in 1796. In 1798 he married Maria Louisa Gobiel. There were a number of children born to them, who, as well as their children, have added much to the material growth of Detroit, and lustre to the family name.

Pierre, the eldest son, married twice; first Caroline, daughter of John and Marguerite O'Conner, of Philadelphia. Two children were the issue of this marriage, Dr. Edward Desnoyers and Emilie, who married the distinguished artist, St. Alvay. His second wife was Anne Hunt Whipple, daughter of Captain John Whipple, father of Chief Justice C. W. Whipple, the great grandfather of Judge Jennison's wife Eunice. Two children survived this marriage—Kate, who married J. Newton Powers, and Fanny W. B. Moran.

Marie Louise, the eldest daughter, married Louis Dequindre in 1817, who was the mother of Mrs. Edward Lansing, very recently deceased. The wife of Judge Reilly is her daughter. Victoire married the Hon. Henry S. Cole, a distinguished lawyer of the Detroit bar. One of his sons is still living in Detroit.

Marie Louise married E. N. Wilcox, a genial man and fine scholar, well known in Detroit. Their son, J. V. D. Wilcox, is the present prosecuting attorney of Wayne county.

Elizabeth, the favorite daughter of Pierre, married the Hon. James A. Van Dyke, one of the most brilliant lawyers and orators of the Detroit bar. Of their children, Geo. W., living, married Fanny Perley, widow of Chas. Piquette. Phillip James D., married twice, first, Marion King, second, Sarah Buson, by whom he left a number of children. He died young, just when he had reached an eminent position. Ernest D. is the respected pastor of St. Aloysius, on Washington Avenue. Josephine Desnoyers Van Dyke married Major Brownson, an eminent member of the Detroit bar, son of a celebrated writer, Dr. Orestes Brownson. Eliza married W. B. Moran, 2d. She died in 1874, leaving two children.

Chas. Desnoyers married Elizabeth Knaggs, daughter of a brother of Col. James W. Knaggs. The only representative living in Detroit is Henry D. Desnoyers, who married Kittie, daughter of Judge Chas. Moran and Justin McCormick.

DUBOIS.

Etienne Dubois, after whom the "Dubois Farm" is named, came to Detroit in 1792. He married the daughter of Alexis Descomptes Labadie Francois Robert. Their son James, in 1829, married Sophie Campau, daughter of Jacques and Josette Chesne. He died several years since, and left a valuable real estate. His son Louis, still living, married Julie St. Aubin. She was a daughter of Louis and Therese Chapoton. Emilie married M. Girardine, and Elizabeth, Julian Williams.

GAMELIN.

Susanne Gamelin, born in 1796, was the daughter of Antoine and Catherine Gamelin-Laurent, who settled in Detroit, 1767. She married Audrain Abbott, son of Robert Abbott. She died a few years since, in full possession of her mental powers. Her descendants still represent her own and the peculiar characteristics of their ancestry.

MARANTAY (CORRUPTED MARANTETTE.)

Jacques, Jr., and Francois, established themselves at Port Pontchartrain in 1747. Jacques married Louise Adhemar St. Martin the year of his arrival. They had five children. Charles Joseph, born in 1749, Marie Angelique, born in 1750, married Francois Gouin; M. Louise, born in 1756; Genevieve, married Jean Baptiste Campau in 1767. Many of their descendants still live and are recognized as among the enterprising citizens of Detroit.

GODEFROY (MODERN GODFREY.)

Jean Bapt. came to America in 1635. His is said to be the earliest marriage certificate in Canada. He married Marie Le Neuf Hensen at Three Rivers, Canada, December 15th, 1636. The first of the name to settle in Detroit was Pierre, who came in 1715. He was a grandson of Jean Bapt. and Marie Godefroy. Pierre engaged in the fur trade, and died, leaving no children, his line becoming extinct.

Jacques Godfroy followed Pierre. In 1716 Jacques married Marie Chesne St. Ouge, a daughter being born 1717 at Three Rivers. She married Alex Trotier Ruissaux (now Rousseau), who was the first trustee of St. Ann's church and the first militia captain. She died in 1777. Angelique, the second daughter of Jacques, born in 1719, married Zacharie Cicotte January 8th, 1736. Jacques 2d, the only son of Jacques and Marie Godefroy, born in 1722, was young at the death of his parents, and was brought up by Catherine Ruissaux, his elder sister. He married Louise Clotilde Chapoton, daughter of Dr. Jean Chapoton,

in 1758. He died in 1795 and his wife in 1764. Their children were Jacques Gabriel, born 1758, married, first, Angelique Coutiere, by whom he had five children; second, Therese Donaire Bondy in 1796. They had several children; and, third, Monique Campau. He had no children by her. He died in 1832.

Gabriel 2d, the eldest son, married Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Judge May, by Adele de St. Cosme. His descendants reside at Grand Rapids.

Pierre, styled Le Prince, the immediate ancestor of the Detroit Godefroys, was born in Detroit in 1796. He was of the well known firm of P. & J. Godfrey. He married Marianne Naverre Marantette. Mrs. Hamlin says, she and her sister, Mrs. Dequindre (afterwards Mrs. W. B. Hunt), were considered the most beautiful women in the territory. The children of Pierre Godfrey and Marianne Marantette were Jacques Wm., Elizabeth, who married John Watson; Franklin Appolonise and Therese, who died young; Alexandrine Louise, who married Theo. Parsons Hall, grandfather of T. P. Hall, of the firm of Gillette & Hall. Nancy married Joseph Visgar, well known in the early history of the territory, whose descendants have since been classed as among the most worthy citizens of Detroit. Jacques B., the youngest son, married Victoire, a daughter of Colonel Francois Navarre, of Monroe. He died in 1847, leaving a large family. Jacques Louis Columbus married Sarah Dequindre. Zoe married Benjamin Abbott, son of Robert Abbott. Sophie married Major Whipple, son of Major John Whipple. The first wife of Judge Christiancy belonged to this family. She was the granddaughter of Jacques Gabriel Godfroy, through Susanne, who married James McCloskey, whose daughter Elizabeth married Judge Christiancy.

GOUIN.

Joseph Nicholas Gouin, born in 1746, was the direct ancestor of those of the name residing in Detroit. In 1771 he married Elizabeth Rivard, whose son Charles, born in 1778, married Elizabeth Descomptes Labadié, daughter of Alexis and Francois Roberts. He was chief surveyor under British rule.

Joseph Nicholas married the second time in 1790, Archange Boyer. The only child by this marriage was Colette or Clotilde, who, in 1809, married Antoine Bernard, and after his death Dominique Riopelle. In this way the landed interests of the Gouin and Riopelle families were united.

BARROIS.

Francois, born 1676, married at Detroit, 1717, Mariana Sauvage and established himself at Detroit. Their children were Marie, born 1719, who married Robert Navarre in 1734, and from this line have sprung all the Navarres who appear connected with the subsequent history of the northwest.

MORAND.

Pierre, the founder of this family in America, was born at Batiscon in 1651. He married Madeline Grimard in 1676. Their descendants were, and are still noticed as among the literary, as well as the large landed proprietors of both Canada and the United States. It would seem that at one time Grimard was to be the dominant name by which the family was to be designated, hence we find the name Morand Grimard appears as the founder of the family in Detroit. The only reason for this is the fact that the Grimards possessed large monied interests, which enabled the Morands to relieve Pierre from the embarassments occasioned by his realty obligations; for it is stated that Pierre, prior to his marriage, had incurred large liabilities in New France, and after the marriage was enabled, through the dower received with his wife, to liquidate them.

Jean Bapt, his son, married Elizabeth Duboise at Quebec, and after giving him a suitable education, was sent by his parents to Detroit about 1757. He was known as Charles Morand Grimard. There was, at this time, another branch of the Morands at Detroit, represented by another Charles Morand, who, in reality, was the founder of the Detroit Morands. He married Catherine Belleperche who was nearly allied to LaMotte Cadillac's wife, and were the direct ancestors of Judge Charles Morand, who married Justine McCormick, of New York, by whom were born James, who died unmarried, Wm. B., who married Elise Van Dyke, the daughter of James J. Van Dyke, and Francis, daughter of Pierre Desnoyers.

John Vallie, another son of Charles, married Emma, the daughter of Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee (who, by the way, was a personal friend of the compiler). Catherine, a daughter of the judge, married Henry D. Barnard, an extremely learned and courteous gentleman. Alfred is a partner of Wm. B., and married Satilda Butterfield, a granddaughter of Lyman Baldwin, once sheriff of Wayne County, and the father-in-law of Hon. Wm. B. Wesson. Judge Chas. Morand died in 1876. The family dropped the "Grimard" and the "de" in 1796, after England had ceded to the United States.

NAVARRE.

Robert Navarre was the first of the name to settle in Detroit. He was sent to Fort Ponchartrain as superintendent and royal notary. In 1734 he married Marie Lothaire Barvois. The children by this marriage were, *Marie Francois*, born in 1735. She married Lieut. George McDougall, of the English army, by whom she had two sons, Jean Robert and George. She married the second time Jacques Campau, father of Joseph and Barnabe. They had no children, but in 1820 Barnabe married her granddaughter, Archange McDougall, whose sons were Alexander and the late Barnabe.

Marianne, the second daughter, born in 1737. She married in 1760 the well known Indian interpreter, Jacques St. Martin, heretofore mentioned as the owner of the old Cass residence, which stood on Larned, corner of Second. He died in 1776, leaving her a widow with three children: St. Martin, who died unmarried; Finon married Phillip Fry, and Archange married August McIntosh. Two of her granddaughters, Mrs. H. B. Hunt and Catherine McIntosh, were much respected, and filled a high social position in Detroit. She married the second time Dr. Geo. C. Anthon.

Robert, or Robishe the Speaker, as he was called, was the eldest son of Robert the royal notary, born in 1739. He married Louise Archange Mersac, daughter of Francois Mersac and Charlotte Bourasso. A cousin of the latter, also named Charlotte Bourasso, married Chas. Langlade, a pioneer settler of Wisconsin. The children of Robert and Louise Archange were, Robert, born 1764, Jacques, born 1766, settled on the River Raisin, near Monroe, as did also Francoise, born 1767. He held a colonel's commission, and raised a regiment composed mostly of French descendants. It is said there were thirty-six of the name in his regiment. He rendered important service to the American armies during the war of 1812, and was the confidential friend of Winchester, St. Clair, Macomb, Cass and Wayne. He married Marie Sazord, daughter of Louis and Marie Josette Lebeau, to whom was born Francois in 1792, Victoire, who in 1823 married Jacques Godfroy, son of Col. Gabriel and Therese Donair Bondy. Monique married John Askin, of Sandwich.

Isidore, the second son of Robert, born in 1768, married in 1795 Francoise Descomptes Labadie. Their eldest son, although young, served in the war of 1812 in his uncle's regiment. The third daughter of Robishe, Archange Louise, born in 1770, married Dominique Gode Marantette. She was the grandmother of Mrs. Caroline Watson Hamlin, the author of the "Legends of Detroit." Her daughters were Francoise Marie, who married Col. James Askin; Marianne Navarre, Peter Godfrey. Jesamine married, first, Timothy Dequindre, and second, Wm. B. Hunt.

Charlotte Lonlange, the fourth daughter, married Cazetan Tremblay. Her son, Antoine Freshet, served during the war of 1812 in his uncle's regiment. A daughter of Charlotte, Marianne, was a noted belle, whose hand was sought by Colonel Hamtramck and Colonel Gratiot. Catherine, the fifth daughter of Robishe, born 1782, married Commodore Henry Brevoort, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Francois, the third son of Robert, born in 1859, married Marie Louise, daughter of Rene Goderi.

PELLETIER.

Francois Pelletier, who greeted Cadillac on his arrival at Detroit, in 1701, was an elder son of Nicholas and Jeanne Rousay. He accompanied Dollier and Galinee in their first journey to the Detroit river in 1669. His son, Francois, married Madeline Monisseau, by whom he had ten children. His son Francois Jean married Marie Robert at Detroit, and on his death at the end of a year she married Louis Campau. The daughter was godmother to Cadillac's child, Therese. She married Volante St. Cloude. Jean Francois married Catherine Amand. Cadillac had much trouble with her subsequently. Her family being somewhat powerful with the court authorities at Quebec originated a conspiracy against him. The branch of the family most particularly connected with Detroit was that of Francois, whose son, Jean Bapti, born August 15th, 1691, married Marie Louis Robert at Detroit, in 1718. The granddaughter, Archange, born in 1782, married Major John Whipple in 1800. He was of Massachusetts origin. This marriage united the blood of the Puritans with that of the volatile French, and brought forth a race of men and women which since have been eminent for their learning and enterprise in the social and political world. The children from the union of John Whipple and Archange Pelletier were Eunice Fairchild, died in infancy ; James Burbick, married, in 1812, Sophia Godfrey, daughter of Col. Gabriel ; Charles W. Whipple, known as the Chief Justice of Michigan, married Marguerite Anna Brooks, daughter of Col. Edward Brooks ; Anna Hunt, the seventh child, married Peter Desnoyers ; Henry Larned married Caroline Buckley, of Monroe. She subsequently married Henry Mixer, of Detroit. William Lecuyer married Louise Fairchild. He died from wounds received in the late civil war, leaving only one child, Maria Louise, who married, in 1882, Edgar, a son of Alexander Lewis. She died soon after. Catherine Sophia, the fourteenth child, married Edwin Skinner. Their children were : Henry Whipple Skinner, married Mamie Avery ; Edwin, Archange, Bernard, Catherine. The other descendants of Francois Pelletier by Jean Baptiste (his grandson) and Louise Robert, are mentioned elsewhere.

REAUM.

The first of this name in Detroit was Rene, born in 1643, at Rochelle, France. He came to Quebec in 1664 and there married Marie Chevreau in 1665. Robert, a son born in 1668, at Quebec, married, in 1696, Elizabeth Burnet. The two sons of this marriage came to Detroit in 1730: Hyacinth, born in 1704, and Pierre, born in 1709. In 1733 Hyacinth married Agathe Lacelle. He died in 1778, leaving Jacques, born in 1737; Joseph, born in 1739. The latter married Marianne Robert in 1787, and Jean Baptiste, born 1741, who married, in 1763, Agathe Lothman Barrois. There were also a number of daughters. Agathe, who, in 1769, married Joseph Poupart; Catherine, born in 1745; Julia, born in 1748, married Lieut.-Governor John Hay. She died in 1794, leaving three sons and one daughter. Two of her sons were officers in the English army. The daughter married. Agathe married Pierre Montigny, and died in France. Of the other children of Hyacinth, Charles never married, Marianne married Peter Barrois in 1765, Claude married Genevieve Jarcnisse. Their children were Jean Baptiste, born in 1768; Agathe, born in 1767, and Charlotte, who in 1795 married Jacques Francheville Gode Marantette.

Pierre, the youngest son of Robert Reaum and Elizabeth Brunet, married twice. His first wife's name is unknown. She died soon after the marriage. He married, the second time, Susanne Hubert LaCroix, by whom he had four children. Charlotte, born in 1738, married, in 1760, Lieut. Charles Denian de May, the son of the commandent of Fort Pontchartrain (Nicholas). Susanne married Duperon Baby in 1760. Bonaventure married twice: first, Jeanne Destres, in 1766, and second in 1793, Josette Gatinon Fenton. His descendants are numerous and embracing among them many noted for enterprise and business sagacity.

There was stationed at Detroit, in 1780, an officer of the English army named Louis Reaum, who was related to this family. He married Marie Charlotte Barthe 1780, daughter of Peter and Charlotte Chapoton. He was killed two weeks after, leaving her a widow at the age of 17. She married, second, Louis Descomptes Labadie (Badichon), a sketch of whose descendants will be found elsewhere.

RIOPELLE.

Ambroise Riopelle, the immediate founder of this family in Detroit, was the son of Pierre, born in 1691, and Marie Anne Mahew Merchant, who were married in 1718.

Ambroise came to Detroit about 1760. He married, in 1766, Therese Campau, daughter of Antoine and Angelique Pelletier. They

had nine children, of whom Dominique, the youngest son, was born 1787 and married Collette (or Clotilde) Gouin, daughter of Nicholas and Archange Boyer, and the widow of Antoine St. Bernard. A son, *Dominique*, married Elizabeth Gouin, who was the father of the Hon. Claude Riopelle, a genial, courteous and respected member of the Detroit bar. He was a member of the Michigan legislature, and is a worthy representative of the name he bears. Dominique and Elizabeth (Gouin) Riopelle also had three daughters. Edessa married Michael G. Payment, Nancy became a nun, Angelique married Fabien Pelletier.

RIVARD.

This name appears among those of the contemporaries of Cadillac, for we find that among the witnesses of the marriage of Francois Fafard-dit Delorme, the interpreter, Francoise Rivard was one, and this marriage occurred October 30th, 1713. The founder of the family in America is said to have been Nicolas Rivard, born in 1624, who married at Batiscan in 1652. The descendants were Jean Baptiste, born 1763, married 1786, Irene, daughter of Judge Lewis Beaufait-Therese de Marsac. They had five children. Joseph, born 1772, married Agnes Chauvin; Francois, 1773, married Isabella, daughter of Jean Baptiste Chapoton and Felice Cecyre. He, it will be remembered, was an ensign in the first regiment of militia organized in the Territory of Michigan, from whom are descended the present family of that name in Detroit.

ST. AUBIN.

This is one of the oldest names which appears on the records as associated in the preservation of the early history of Detroit. The family name was originally known in history as "Casse." Jean Casse-dit St. Aubin came to Detroit in 1710. He brought with him his wife, whose maiden name was Louise Galtier, whom he married at Quebec in 1707. Their eldest son, Jean Bapt., Jr., born in 1708, married in 1731 Madeline Primeau, daughter of Jean and Susanna Bellanger, of Quebec. He died in 1733. Charles married in 1741 Therese Estene, daughter of Pierre and Madeline Frappier, she dying in 1748. He married the second time Marie Methe. Pierre Casse St. Aubin, a son of the latter, married Marguerite Brin d'Armor. His son *Louis* married in 1775 Angelique Chevalier, daughter of Jean Baptiste Francoise Lavoine, of Mackinaw, and their son, *Francois*, born in 1775, was well known by the older residents of Detroit as identified with its early history, and to whom the present generation are indebted for the preservation of many valuable incidents of that day, through the late Judge Witherell,

to whom they were related. He owned and resided on the tract known to-day as the St. Aubin farm. He married Baseline Campau, born in 1774. She survived him forty years, dying at the age of eighty-four. Nine children were born to Francois and Baseline (Campau) St. Aubin, Louis, who married, first, Therese Chapoton, second, Madeline Cottrell; Francois W. married Virginia Moran. The daughters were, Mrs. Louis Grosebeck, Mrs. Pierre Provincal, Mrs. Eugene W. Watson, Mrs. Richard Conners, Mrs. John Godfrey, of Grand Rapids, Mrs. Henry Beaubien and Mrs. Antoine Morass.

LAFERTE.

Antoine Laferte served in Subercasse's regiment, and was stationed at Fort Ponchartrain as early as 1710. He married at Montreal Michelle Fortin, whose mother, Louise Sommillard, was a sister of Soeur Bourgeois, foundress of Notre Dame, at Montreal. The children by this marriage were, Marianne, born 1712, Joseph, born 1724. The present Clement Laferte was the grandson of the latter. His father's name was also Joseph, who married Mile Goyeur, from whom the Laferte farm takes its name.

MAJOR ANTOINE DEQUINDRE.

Born in Detroit in 1784, was the son of Antoine Dequindre, the first male child born in Detroit. The house where the major was born stood near where the Detroit Dry Dock is located, opposite where the old hydraulic water tower stood. He spent his boyhood days on the farm of his father, now embraced in the Seventh Ward. It was cultivated at that period as far back from the river as what is now Adams Avenue East; beyond, was a dense wilderness.

At a suitable age he was apprenticed to the firm of Grant & Duff, prominent merchants at Malden, Canada.

After serving his time, he obtained a clerkship with Conrad Ten Eyck, and in 1810, having accumulated the means, he opened a store for himself in a small wooden building, occupying the present site of the store of ex-Mayor M. H. Chamberlain. At the breaking out of the war between the United States and England, Major Dequindre raised a company of riflemen composed entirely of Frenchmen, and equipped them at his own expense, relying upon the government to reimburse him. His company were assigned an honorable position in the army, and when the British crossed over from Malden and landed some six hundred men at Monguagon creek, Capt. Dequindre's company was the first to attack and enter their breastworks. This act inspired such confidence that Col. Miller directed him to the right flank

to oppose the Indians, who were speedily put to flight, and in the meantime the British had taken refuge in their boats, while the Indians dispersed to the woods. For his gallant conduct in the battle of Monguagon, he was tendered a major commission in the regular service, which he declined, but he has ever since been known as Major Dequindre, a title which he deservedly earned. On the 16th of August, 1812 (a few days after the battle of Monguagon), Hull surrendered. None shared more deeply in the feeling of sorrow and indignation at this inglorious event than Major Dequindre.

The prominent part taken by Major Dequindre made him the subject of hatred to the British and Indians, and had it not been for the noble action of Col. McGee, then the British Indian agent, all his merchandise would have been destroyed. He soon resumed business, which he continued for many years, and by industry and prudence acquired what was deemed a handsome property.

As a merchant Major Dequindre was respected. He was exact in his dealings, warm hearted and generous, a pleasant and genial companion.

Some years prior to his death he was induced to give a letter to a friend at Green Bay, which proved disastrous to him, as he ultimately became responsible for the sum of $24,000, which compelled him to make an assignment. This was a heavy blow to a proud and honorable man, and seriously affected him. He in 1848 literally, it is said, died of a broken heart. He had been stripped of his property with a family dependent upon him. From the beginning of his career he had aimed to do his duty in all the relations of life, as a neighbor, friend and patriot. His remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of citizens, who deeply deplored his death.

From the wreck of his fortune there was some real estate, which, under the sagacious management of the Hon. Charles Moran, his adminstrator, realized sufficient to keep his family from want.

He left seven children at his death, of whom we are informed the following are living: Mrs. Beaubien and Mrs. Cobb, at Detroit ; Antoine, at Green Bay ; Alexander, who served in the late civil war, and Theodore, who resides in Ohio.

Major Dequindre was a brother of the late Mrs. Joseph Campau.

PETER J. DESNOYERS.

There are few of the older residents of Detroit that do not remember the vivacious, witty and practical good sense, which were some of the characteristics of the subject of this sketch.

Peter J. Desnoyers was the son of Charles Roquilet Desnoyers, of Paris, France, who married Mlle. Charlotte Mallet, of the same

place. He was a silversmith and a man of extensive influence. Peter J. was born in Paris on the 1st of August, 1772. He served his father until 1790, when a land company having been formed in America, known as the Scioto Land Company, opened an agency in Paris and offered eligible lots of land for sale on a large stream, "La Belle River" (now known as the Ohio), and induced the father to purchase a number for Peter, who, together with a large number of others, embarked in an emigrant vessel and after a voyage of sixty days reached Havre de Grace, Maryland, and thence proceeded to Gallipolis, Ohio, when, on investigation, they found their title deeds worthless, and themselves at the mercy of hostile savages, exposed to all manner of hardships, and destitute of the means, or sufficient knowledge of the country, to extricate themselves. A companion of Peter, a Mr. Malchen, was for a long time missing, and it was thought had been killed by the Indians, until several years after, when Mr. Desnoyers met him at the house of a Springwells farmer. Mr. Malchen had been captured by the Indians, who held him until purchased by some of the Canadian French on the Detroit frontier. After a short struggle at Gallipolis, Mr. Desnoyers went to Pittsburg, from whence, in company with Michael Douseman, afterwards a well known merchant at Mackinac, he accompanied Wayne's army, then on its way to the northwest territory, and arrived in Detroit in June, 1796. He was then 24 years of age and was at once commissioned by Col. Hamtramck as armorer. August 30, 1798, he married Maria Louise Gobaille, daughter of Jean Francis and Marie Rose Gobaille, of Quebec. He served as armorer until 1803, when he formed a co-partnership with J. B. Piquette, father of the late John and Charles Piquette, and first husband of Mrs. P. Sheldon. The firm of Piquette & Desnoyers did a successful business until the fire of 1805, which occasioned the loss of most of their entire stock, and the firm dissolved. By this fire Mr. D. lost nearly all his nine years' earnings.

As the fire of 1805 completely destroyed all the buildings, it occasioned confusion as to locality and gave rise to conflicting claims to sites. Congress passed an act granting certain land for the benefit of sufferers, and authorized the Governor to lay out a new plat, based upon which sales of lots were commenced. The highest price paid for the most eligible lots at this period was seven cents per square foot, the average being about four cents per square foot, at which price Mr. Desnoyers purchased the lot on the corner of Bates street and Jefferson avenue, now occupied by the Desnoyer Block, where he erected a small building, one story high, with two wings, in one of which, until 1834, he kept a general store, and in the other he carried on his business as silversmith. The latter business he carried on until 1822, when he turned his whole attention to mercantile business, which

he continued until 1834, when he purchased the fine brick mansion on the corner of Larned and Griswold, (now occupied by the postoffice) built by Francis P. Browning, well known as a merchant and as a radical abolitionist. He died insolvent in 1834.

Mr. D., who held a commission as lieutenant in Captain Sibley's company at the time of Hull's surrender, and was taken prisoner (but paroled subsequently), Proctor decided to send to Quebec, and would have done so had not just then Perry's victory changed the complexion of matters, and started Proctor for Canada *without* any prisoners.

During the war the citizens purchased such of the prisoners as could be obtained, to save them from the savages. Mr. Desnoyers in this way bought a number. Proctor, while in command, sent them to Quebec notwithstanding. As these prisoners were purchased from humane motives, the government, a few years afterwards, reimbursed the purchasers for their outlay.

Mr. Desnoyers held a number of public offices, among them, as one of the first trustees of the University of Michigan, alderman for a number of terms. He was a director in the Bank of Michigan for a number of years, and in 1824 was chosen president. As a merchant he was noted for keeping on hand such a variety of articles, that when a citizen failed to find an article elsewhere it could be obtained at Desnoyers. It is related that on one occasion a gentleman made a wager with another that he could name an article that Desnoyer could not furnish. It was agreed. They entered the store and the gentleman offering the wager, enquired of the clerk if he had any goose yokes? "Oui, Monsieur," was the reply, and he produced them. Numerous anecdotes illustrating his characteristics are related by Hon. G. L. Whitney in his reminiscences of the old merchants of Detroit, from which we have taken the foregoing.

Mr. Desnoyers died suddenly at his residence on Griswold street June 3d, 1846. He left a large estate. He had eleven children. Among them the following will be remembered: Peter, the eldest son; Francois, who went to Green Bay; Mrs. Elizabeth Van Dyke, Josephine, wife of Hon. Henry Barnard, of Hartford, Connecticut; Victor, wife of Henry Cole, who was the eldest daughter.

THE FRENCH OF DETROIT IN MY DAY.

By Wm. C. Hoyt.

I first saw the city of Detroit in the summer of 1835, when it was comparatively a small town. I tarried here a few days and then went on my journey westward. I improved the time when here by wandering around and walking over ground, then open fields, now covered with palatial residences and other magnificent edifices.

There were then four leading languages spoken here by four races of men, French, English, Scotch and Indian, the former largely predominating. The place then appeared to me like an old French town. I saw this city again in 1841 and came to Michigan to reside in 1842. In 1853 I became a permanent resident of this large, flourishing and beautiful City of the Straits.

During my sojourn here I formed the acquaintance of that Gallic race, many of whose ancestors settled here one hundred and eighty-seven years ago, leaving the land of the Rhine and its cheerful sunny clime in middle Europe.

I could when on my first visit here more easily discern the difference between the Saxon and the Gaul than at the present day. The races are now more intermixed than they were then. The distinguishing characteristics between the two was in affability. The real Frenchman had, and has, more of that suavity or natural inbred politeness than the Saxon. The latter possessed, and still possesses, a rougher exterior and interior that he inherits from a ruder ancestry, and he could be easily picked out. Why, when walking along on the narrow plank sidewalks, the Frenchman, drunk or sober, would politely turn out and give me one-half of the way, while an Englishman, Scotchman, Yankee or Indian would often compel me to give him the entire walk. No wonder that I liked, and do like, the Frenchman.

The French people, like all others who live on the planet, were divided into the rich and the poor. There lived here the wealthy French landholders—that is, wealthy in land—who owned large and long farms that fronted on the river and who retained them much to the damage or growth of the city. The poor were probably naturally improvident, but had the nack of getting a living some way and at the same time enjoying themselves. They lived in rude one-story cottages, scattered here and there over the city, many of which they did not own, but paid a small rent to the merciful landlord. I understand that evictions for non-payment of rent were not as common as now.

All these people then seemed to enjoy life. They had cheap amusements (a poor Frenchman could not afford much for sport), such as dancing, playing cards, horse racing (in the winter on the ice), cock fighting, fishing, hunting, catching muskrats and pugilistic performances among the men and occasionally among the women. Dog fights frequently occurred. These entertainments seemed to keep up a spirit of hilarity and well entertained these volatile people.

On my first visit here I witnessed a dance in an out-of-the-way locality, attended by a few of the lower order of French. The building was a one-story hut. The main room was occupied as a saloon, where whisky was dealt out for three cents a glass. Here were lively and supple dancers, male and female, enjoying themselves to their hearts'

content by "tripping the light, fantastic toe," while a gentleman of color, adorned with a light tall stovepipe hat, a thin bad-fitting coat, a shirt collar that hid or came in close proximity to his ears, and pants strapped under and held down (the style then) by a huge pair of brogans, was sawing away on his old fiddle and keeping time with his feet and parts of his body. Oh, that was a lively dance! Up here! down there! cross over! all hands around! while the whisky-pickled colored musician was rasping his feline strings and smiling all over his charcoal countenance.

The city was then largely populated with a rarity of dogs, "mongrel, whelp, hounds and curs of low degree." Every Frenchman had one or two, sometimes a half a dozen of these whelps, who barked and chased a stranger as he went along the way. Many were Indian, or of Indian descent. A pure-blooded one was a mean, sneaking looking thing who was seen following close by the heels of an aborigene. One night I was kept awake nearly all the sleeping hours by the barks, snarls and fights of these miserable animals. I was so excited and unnerved one night, that I would have thrown a dynamite bomb among them and created a small earthquake, if I could.

The French pony and cart, seen bobbing and moving all over the city, were used by all classes and served a good purpose in their day. Ladies dressed in the hight of fashion went to church in these carts and were conveyed to the residences of their aristocratic friends sitting on the bottoms of these vehicles. The Campaus had large droves of small, tough ponies that grazed and picked up their living on the banks of the Detroit river. They cost nothing to keep and were sold for ten, twenty or forty dollars a head.

Windmills were very common when I first saw the city. They were scattered all along the river banks. In these were ground the corn and other grains of the inhabitants.

These have all disappeared, as well as the pony, cart, Indian and dog of lower caste. The whipping post is out of the way ; the Franklin printing press moved with a hand lever would be a curiosity now ; scrub pony races are not now seen ; the French dancing parties have fallen through the trap door ; you hear no more the voice of the Mons Crapo who swore at and whacked his pony along the streets and byways. These old things and odd old sights have disappeared. A more advanced people, possessing a higher degree of civilization, have trodden down and swept away these rude things and substituted instead the fleet, beautiful horse and stout percheron, the convenient and useful wagon and splendid carriage, that move on well paved streets, the pure-blooded hound, mastiff and St. Bernard; the steam printing press that throws out into the reading world its tens of thousands of sheets every hour, courts of justice where corporal punishment is not meted

out to criminals, the electric telegraph that conveys ones thoughts around the world in the twinkling of an eye, the railroad car drawn by a steam engine, the sewing machine that makes a pair of pants in ten minutes; public schools where all children, white and black, can go together and receive a good education free of expense, and splendid church edifices which all people can attend and hear the gospel preached, without being questioned or sneered at on account of their faith.

The French then as now are Catholics; very seldom could be seen a protestant Frenchman. The mode of worship and Catholic creed have not varied much for ages. Perhaps they were a little more intolerant then than now. These people strictly adhered to their faith and were more faithful in attending church. They lived Catholics, went to prison Catholics, died Catholics and seldom were expelled from their church.

These old French settlers have about all disappeared. They sleep in the Catholic cemeteries. I well remember the Chapotons, Campaus, Cicottes, Beaubiens, Godfroys, Piquettes, Coquiards and Berthelets. A few of their direct descendants are now living here and many are mixed with the Saxon and Indian races. Their names survive, though often pronounced with an English accent. They will remain on our records, will be seen on the street corner, "they are on *ratione soli* (part of the soil), and you cannot wash them out."

CHRONOGRAPHY--SECOND PERIOD.

1761.—Sir William Johnson came to Detroit. He was accompanied by the father of Whitimore Knaggs, who was a noted scout and Indian interpreter for Generals St. Clair, Wayne, Hull, Winchester and Cass. His son, Col. James W. Knaggs, is now living in Detroit, aged 88.

1762.—Pontiac conspired to destroy all the forts on the lakes. His plans were communicated to the English commander, Major Gladwyn, by an Ojibeway Indian girl, who was held a prisoner by the Pottawatomies.

1763.—July 21, battle of Bloody Run (then called Parent Creek). Captains Gray, Dalzell and some fifty soldiers were slain. Fort Pontchartrain was held in siege by Pontiac until the treaty of peace between France and England had been signed at Paris, February 3d. Pontiac held his last council with his allies at Ecorse, and on September 7 a treaty was made.

1764.—General Bradstreet arrived at Detroit with a large force, which relieved its citizens from apprehension of further Indian depredations, and a peace treaty was made with them by Bradstreet. The garrison at Michilmackinac was captured by the Chippewas, led by Minnawauna.

1775.—Governor Hamilton visits Detroit. He appointed one Captain Phillip De Jean a magistrate, who tried John Continuncan for stealing furs from Abbot & Fenchey, also a colored woman and slave named Ann Wylie for stealing six guineas, and sentenced them both to be hung. They were executed, but Hamilton and De Jean were compelled to flee the country. Fort Ponchartrain was destroyed, and earth works were thrown up near what is now Fort Street.

1777.—Congress adopts a United States flag June 14.

1778.—Major Lenoult, or Leneault, commanding five hundred British troops, erected a large earth work fort, between what are now Griswold and Wayne and Lafayette and Fort, named after him "Fort Lernoult." After the battle of the Thames, it was changed to Fort Shelby, in honor of Governor Shelby, of Kentucky. Independence of the United States recognized by France February

6th. Daniel Boon, the noted hunter, was brought by the Indians as a prisoner. General Clark captures Vincennes, Indiana, and then starts for Kaskaskie.

1782.—Washington resigns as general. A large number of Moravians from Ohio settled at the mouth of the Clinton river. They named their village "Guadenhutten." General Macomb born at Detroit.

1783—Treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, but the English governor, Sir Frederick Haldeman, refused to cede the northwest on the demand of Baron Steuben, who had been sent to Quebec by Washington to demand it.

1784.—Governor Hay visits Detroit July 12.

1787.—The constitution of the United States was adopted September 17th. The ordinance for the civil government of the Northwest Territory established at Marietta, Ohio. Congress passed an act creating the Northwestern Territory, and the president appointed General Arthur St. Clair governor, but the fort at Detroit had not been ceded or embraced as a part of said territory; he was the first civil magistrate of the northwest, aside from that portion claimed as a part of Canada, Governor Haldiman insisting that it was not included in the treaty of peace. Marietta, Ohio, was created the territorial seat of government.

1788.—Cincinnati, Ohio, founded December 28th.

1791.—General St. Clair defeated by the Indians. Michigan made a part of Upper Canada.

1792.—Kent county, Canada, erected, and Michigan attached to it.

1794.—Treaty known as "Jay's" with Lord Grenville, by which all the forts and military posts in Michigan were to be given up to the United States by Great Britain. On the petition of the late Joseph Campau, and other free and accepted masons, the grand lodge of Canada granted a charter to a lodge in Detroit, styled "Zion Lodge." General Wayne defeated the Indians at Fallen Timbers, on the Maumee river.

1795.—Wayne made a treaty of peace with the Indian tribes of the northwest at Greenville. Pontiac signed the treaty August 3d.

1796.—The British troops evacuated the fort at Detroit, which was occupied by a detachment from Wayne's army under Captain Porter.

JAMES ABBOTT.

On the 29th of November, 1760, the flag of France was taken down from the fort at Detroit, and that of England hoisted. This event opened up Canada and the northwest to English enterprise. Many young men from England, Ireland and Scotland settled first in Montreal and Quebec. Among them was the subject of this sketch, the American ancestor of the Abbotts of Detroit, and the first Irishman that ever visited Detroit.

James Abbott was born in the city of Dublin in 1744, emigrated to Montreal, remained there a short time, and came to Detroit in 1768. Bringing with him habits of prudence, economy, industry and perseverance, he utilized them in establishing a mercantile and trading business, which soon extended from Detroit to the Hudson river east, and west to the natives and the settlements at Fort Wayne, Ind., Prairie du Chien and in the Northwest Territory, among the Sacs, who inhabited what is now the State of Iowa, his associates being John Askin, Geo. Meldrum, William Park, John Wallace, Geo. Sharp, Thos. Sheppard, Geo. Leith and Angus Mackintosh. Their association continued until 1779, when the profits and assets were distributed. Among the assets assigned to Mr. Abbott were 4,500 acres of land in Knox county, Indiana, which for a long period was held by the heirs of Mr. Abbott. When he first came to Detroit, some of those settlers who came with Cadillac in 1701 were still living, as well as many who came from France in 1749. Mr. Abbott was contemporary with Thomas Barber, the grandfather of Thomas Palmer; Thomas Williams, father of John R. Williams; William and Alexander Macomb, Schieffer & Smith, James May and many others, whose descendants are still living in Detroit. In 1780 he associated with him his eldest son Robert, the style of the firm being James Abbott & Son. James Abbott died in 1800, and the business was continued by Robert and James Abbott, the younger.

James Abbott, Sr., was married at Schenectady, N. Y. He had three sons, Robert, James and Samuel, and three daughters, Mary, who married Mr. Hands, for many years sheriff at Sandwich; Frances, whom arried Col. Francis Baby, long a merchant at Windsor, and the youngest daughter married the Hon. James Baby, prominent in Canadian politics.

Robert Abbott, the eldest son of James 1st, was born at Detroit in 1770. He was educated at Montreal. On returning to Detroit he was in partnership with his father and with his brother until 1810, when he retired to a farm on the Rouge. He was appointed by Governor Mason, Auditor General in 1834, and performed the duties with great fidelity. He died in 1853 at Coldwater, and left a fine estate to his

seven children, James 3d, who lived on the River Rouge; Robert H., Samuel B. and Charles C., who lived at Coldwater, Michigan; Ephraim P., who resided in Ecorse. Lucretia Ann married E. V. Cicotte; Ellen Francis, wife of Albert Chandler, of Coldwater. There were living in 1865 sixty-two grand children and fifteen great-grandchildren. One of his great-grandchilden married Frank M. Smith, of Chicago. Robert Abbott was a prominent, active man and one of the incorporators of the first Methodist Episcopal church in Michigan. He was the first Anglo-American born in Detroit. He first united with the church June 10th, 1810, under the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Case, who came to Detroit in 1809. Betsey, wife of Robert, died at Detroit March 24th, 1858.

James Abbott 2d was born at Detroit in 1776. He also was fitted for commercial life, and received his education at Montreal, and on completing it, engaged in partnership with his father and brother Robert. He married Miss Sarah Whistler, daughter of Major Whistler, then in command of the military post at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and brought his bride to Detroit on horseback, a distance of 180 miles. He continued with his brother until 1812, and when Hull surrendered Detroit, was driven out, and removed to Dayton, O., and when the British were driven out, he returned to Detroit and resumed business on the corner of Woodbridge street and Woodward avenue, his dwelling and store being in the same building. He was postmaster and a justice of the peace, holding the former position until 1838, when he was succeeded by John Norvell. He became connected with the American Fur Company, and was the agent of Pierre Chateau & Co., of St. Louis, N. Y. He had three sons and two daughters. He survived them all except Captain James Abbott, who died some years since, leaving a widow and five children. The widow died a few years ago. Their eldest daughter is the wife of Guy F. Hinchman. James Abbott 2d died in March, 1859.

Samuel Abbott was the youngest son of James 1st, and was born at Detroit in 1778. In 1807 he located at Mackinaw, where he continued business until his death, which occurred in 1851. He was at first agent of the American Fur Company, afterwards a stockholder. He left a large estate. He married Miss Mary B. St. Cyre, of St. Louis. They had no children. She survived him and subsequently died in St. Louis. At the time of the death of Mr. Abbott, he was indebted to the firm of James Abbott & Sons $72,000. He provided by his will for its payment, but the probate court of Mackinaw county refused to allow it to be paid. Under the then laws of Michigan, the nusband dying without issue, the widow became entitled to a life interest in his estate. A portion of Mr. Abbott's property was real estate in St. Louis, of but little value. Mrs. Abbott, knowing how desirous

her husband was that his father and brothers should be paid, proposed to assign her life interest, provided she was permitted to, in fee simple, the St. Louis property. This was accepted, and the debt discharged.

COMMODORE ALEXANDER GRANT.

Commodore Alexander Grant was born in Scotland of a wealthy and influential family (the clan of Glenmoriston). He was educated for the navy of Great Britain, which he entered, and after several years' service he resigned and joined a highland regiment designed for service in America, in the army commanded by General Amherst. In 1759 he reached Lake Champlain. General Amherst, desiring to operate a fleet in conjunction with the army, and knowing that Grant was familiar with the naval service, placed him in command of a sloop of fifteen guns. After the surrender of Quebec and Montreal to the English, Grant was ordered to Lakes Erie and Ontario. On reaching Detroit, he met Therese, the daughter of Charles Barthe and Marie Therese Campau, whom he married in 1774, and resigning his position in the naval and military service, he located at Grosse Pointe, built a large house, known as the "Grant Castle," and turned his attention to the care of his farm. He did not become an American citizen after Michigan was ceded to the United States, for as late as 1805 he still held a position in the executive council of Upper Canada, and as such acted with the Canadians. It is said that while the English held possession of Detroit, Tecumseh was a guest of the commodore. He had ten daughters, whose descendants are mostly residents of Canada. He died at Grosse Pointe in 1813.

JAMES W. KNAGGS.

Contemporary with the acquisition of Canada and the Northwest Territory by the English, the grandparents of the subject of this sketch were residents of what is now Detroit. The paternal grandfather was of Welsh ancestry, and the maternal was of Holland Dutch. They had four sons and one daughter, viz: George, William, Thomas, James and Whitimore, and an only daughter, who married Colonel John Anderson.

Whitimore, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Detroit in 1763. He received his education from his mother, and had, before reaching his majority, acquired a knowledge of what would be considered a good English education, and from his surroundings was conversant with the French, Dutch and English languages, also the

dialects of five distinct Indian tribes, and was familiar with their customs and habits. This knowledge, together with his general intelligence, made him prominent with the European settlers, as well as feared and respected by the Indian tribes of the northwest, and subsequently secured for him the confidence of Generals St. Clair, Wayne, Hull, Winchester and Cass, and the bitter enmity of the English, among them General Proctor, who, at one time, offered $3,000 for him, dead or alive. At the breaking out of the war of 1812 he was made the commander of a company known as Michigan scouts, and he himself was made an officer in the militia of the territory. At the surrender of Hull he, together with other officers and soldiers, was sent to Halifax, where he was held a prisoner until exchanged, and on his return, joined Winchester's army at Vincennes, and with him was captured at the battle of the River Raisin by George Bluejacket, a half-breed. Proctor immediately sought to wreak his vengeance upon the captain by formulating a charge to the effect that he had not been regularly exchanged, but had been released from Halifax on parole, which he had violated by participating with Winchester. He was, therefore, sent in chains to Quebec, where he was held in close confinement for nearly a year, during which period his property at Detroit, consisting of houses, barns and furniture, were destroyed or sequestered, and on his return he found only a barren waste of what was before a home surrounded with elegant improvements and appliances; for the loss of which he has never been compensated, although the same, in consequence of its having been occupied by order of the government as barracks for United States troops, led to its recognition by the enemy as public property, subject therefore to be destroyed or taken possession of for their use and benefit.

The following, connected with the capture of General Winchester and Captain Knaggs, may be of interest: At the time of the midnight attack by Proctor, General Winchester was at the house of Robert Navarre. Winchester, on finding himself surrounded, mounted his horse and rode for the bay. On the way he overtook Captain Knaggs on foot, and ordered him to get on behind him. As they reached the margin of the bay, they were met by seven Indians, who had crossed the point on the ice, thus intercepting them, and called upon them to throw up their hands, when Captain Knaggs was immediately recognized by one of them, Jack Brandy, a half breed chief. Brandy at once laid his hand upon the captain, and, warning off the other Indians, said, "My old friend Knaggs, you are my prisoner." George Bluejacket, another half breed chief, did the same with General Winchester. Had they not thus recognized General Winchester and the captain, they undoubtedly would have been killed. The Indians at once conveyed them to Proctor's quarters.

Immediately on his return from Halifax and reporting at Detroit, he became chief interpreter to General Cass, and subsequently Indian agent.

He married Josettie Labadie, the daughter of Pierre Descomptes Labadie, and sister of Madoir Labadie, who, at the battle of the Thames, took the girths from his horse, and making a sling of them, carried Col. Richard M. Johnson from the field alone, and thus saved his life.

James Knaggs, the brother of Whitimore, was also celebrated as an Indian scout, and was with Harrison in all his battles in the capacity of chief scout, and was always addressed by Harrison as "my friend." He was a terror to the Indians, who believed him impervious to bullets, arrows or tomahawks. He commanded Harrison's scouts at the battle of the Thames.

Captain Whitimore Knaggs made himself invaluable to General Cass in treating with Indian tribes, he being conversant with all the different dialects spoken, and personally knowing the principal chiefs, over whom he exercised great influence. In person he was a man of fine presence, physically well proportioned, capable of enduring the privations incident to the life of an Indian fighter, fearless of danger and prompt to act at the call of duty. He was loved, feared and respected by the Indians for his kindness, courage and sagacity. It is said that a glance from his dark hazel eye was magnetic, and would subdue the most turbulent, whether a white or red man. He died in 1826, leaving a widow, four sons and one daughter, viz: Peter Whitimore, John, George and James W., and Elizabeth, who married Charles Desnoyers, all of whom he provided for by his will.

Col. James W. Knaggs, the only surviving son and heir of Whitimore Knaggs—he became the only heir through his mother, his father having by will devised all his property to her, and at her death she made him her heir, the other children being provided for. Col. Knaggs was born at Detroit on what is now known as the Hubbard farm in 1801. His father, deciding to give him a good education, provided him private teachers, there being at that time no schools in Detroit affording the advantages he desired to bestow. At the age of eighteen years he had acquired a knowledge of French and Latin, as well as Indian. He obtained his business education from the late David Cooper, who for a long time made his home with Captain Whitimore Knaggs.

Col. Knaggs accompanied Governor Cass to Chicago at the time of making treaties with the Indians of the northwest in 1821. He continued as a member of the official family of General Cass during the whole period of the latter's governorship of the territory, and the

relation of intimate friends remained until they were severed by the death of General Cass. Meanwhile he had acquired the title of colonel by appointment on the military staff of the governor.

After leaving the service of Governor Cass, he continued to assist his father in the duties of Indian agent, and in looking after his financial affairs, and also made some ventures on his own account, until 1821, when he went to Chicago and established a trade with the Indians, where he remained until 1827, meantime his father dying and leaving his mother sole executrix. She prevailed upon him to return to Detroit and take charge of the settlement of the estate, conveying to him all the powers conveyed to her by the will of his father. He proceeded to close the estate and to provide for the support of his mother until her death, which occurred at Detroit in 1840.

After settling up the estate he, in 1828, removed to what is now Toledo, then known as Port Lawrence, where he engaged in the real estate business, and accumulated considerable property. In 1865 he disposed of his interests at Toledo and removed to Chicago, and from there in 1867 to Cincinnati, Ohio. At Toledo he operated in lands in various parts of the State of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. The colonel has been an active man during his whole life, and has had a world of experience with all classes of humanity for over seventy-six years. He is now over eighty-eight years of age, and retains his physical and mental powers, exhibiting far more of both than many men fifty years younger. No one who forms his acquaintance can fail to be impressed with being in the presence of a gentleman of the old school, and one who is governed in his manner and action by a high sense of honor and strict integrity.

In 1828 Col. Knaggs married Miss Theresa Campau, a daughter of Geodic Campau, of Detroit. The ceremony was performed by Father Richards at St. Ann's church. She was born in Detroit, and died at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1868, leaving two married daughters, viz: Elizabeth, who married Mr. Charles O'Hara, a well known merchant of Cincinnati. He died, leaving her a widow with seven children, Charles, now a resident of Detroit, and Secretary of the Eagle Iron Works; Elizabeth, the wife of Joseph B. Moore, cashier of the Peninsular Savings Bank, of this city; James, Stephen, Mary, Eva and Ellen, who reside with their mother in Cincinnati. The second daughter married General Stephen McGroarty, who enlisted in an Ohio regiment at the breaking out of the late civil war, and was promoted through the several grades to the rank of brigadier general. He served during the entire war, receiving twelve severe wounds, from which he died soon after its close, leaving a widow and one daughter, who now reside in Cincinnati.

JUDGE JAMES MAY.

James May was born in 1756, and came to Detroit in 1778, and engaged first in trade, and subsequently in manufacturing. He affiliated with and was upon excellent terms with the French families, among whom he married, his first wife being Adele de St. Cosme. But one child was the fruit of this marriage, Elizabeth Anne, who married Gabriel Godfrey, Jr., son of Colonel Gabriel Godfrey, who died in 1831. He was one of the few who had lived under French, English and American rule, and saw a change of flags five times.

Judge May married the second time, Marguerite, fifth daughter of Pierre Descomptes Labadie. Four daughters were born to them, the first, Maria, who married Louis Moran, of Grand Rapids. Some of her descendants still reside there. Marguerite Anne married Colonel Edward Brooks, of the United States army. Her children were proverbial for their beauty, intellectuality and musical talent. Her second daughter, Annie Brooks, married Judge Charles W. Whipple, the distinguished jurist and chief justice of Michigan. She died at an early age, leaving two daughters, Eunice, who is the wife of Judge William Jennison, and Adeline, the widow of Mr. Johnson, of Detroit. Rebecca married Dr. J. B. Scoville, a well known physician of Detroit. Octavia married J. C. W. Seymour, who for a long time was engaged in banking at Detroit. Nancy, the fourth daughter of Judge May, married James Whipple, son of Major Whipple and Archange Peltier. In 1823 she married the second time, Francis Audrain. Caroline, the fifth daughter of Judge May, married in 1829, Alexander Frazer, the leader of the Detroit bar for many years. One son was born to them, Alexander, Jr., who married Milly Mills, of New York. Alexander died, leaving one daughter, Carrie, who died unmarried.

Judge May was a man of enterprise, and took an active part in all that concerned Detroit and its material interests. In 1796 he took the oath and became a citizen of the United States, and at once was prominent in the establishment of civil law and order; was the first chief justice of the court of common pleas, organized immediately after General Wayne took possession of the country under Jay's treaty of 1796. Immediately after the fire of 1805, there being no bricks, he gathered the stone previously used for chimneys, and built a stone house on the north side of Jefferson Avenue, west of Cass, which, in 1836, was used as a hotel, called the Mansion House, and was the headquarters for army officers, government officials and leading Democratic politicians. At the surrender of General Hull in 1812, when the American flag was hauled down at the fort, he obtained possession of it, kept it secreted until the approach of General Harrison's army the following year, when he hoisted it as a signal that the British had evacuated.

He was a man of genial temperament, but independent in his views and opinions, and firm but courteous in their maintenance. Physically he was large, somewhat inclined to corpulency, and at his decease weighed 340 pounds. He died in 1830.

INDIAN CHIEF PONTIAC.

Pontiac, the celebrated Indian chieftain, belonged to the Ottawa tribe, and was born in 1712. He was the leading spirit among all the western tribes. He claimed to be in league with a higher power, which appeared to him in a vision, and promised, if his instructions were faithfully fulfilled, to sweep the English from the continent. In 1763 Pontiac devised a plot by which all the posts from the Allegheny to Lake Superior, held by the English, were to be attacked simultaneously. The posts of Michilmackinac, Green Bay, Miami, St. Joseph, Sandusky, Presque Isle, and others of lesser note, were taken, and their garrisons massacred. Niagara, Fort Pitt and Detroit alone were left. Kyasuta, a noted chief of the Senecas, whose home was on the Allegheny, was to besiege Fort Pitt, while Pontiac reserved for himself the task of reducing Detroit, then under the command of Major Gladwyn. In May over six thousand warriors were gathered around it. Pontiac had laid a plan to surprise the fort. He was to come to the fort with sixty chiefs and warriors, demand admission under pretense of holding a council. Each warrior was to carry a rifle, shortened by filing, so that it could be concealed by his blanket. Pontiac was to make a speech, at the close of which he would offer a peace belt, which was to be the signal of attack. The chiefs would fire upon the officers, and the Indians who were gathered around the fort would attack the garrison. His plans, however, failed, owing to the following circumstances. An Ojibwa maiden who lived in the Pottawatomie village, and who had become attached to Major Gladwyn, Catherine, as she was called, came to the fort on the afternoon of the 6th of May, and repaired to the quarters of the major, bringing a pair of elk skin moccasins, which he had engaged her to make for him. She appeared sad and downcast, so much so as to attract the special attention of Gladwyn, who pressed her to declare what was upon her mind. For a time she refused, but after much persuasion, and a pledge that he would not betray her, she divulged Pontiac's scheme. Thanking the maiden, he called together the officers of the garrison, informed them of what he had learned, and prepared to thwart the plans of the wily chief. The fortifications were extensive, and required a much larger force than Gladwyn had at command to defend them against the two thousand Indians surrounding it; hence Gladwyn resorted to stratagem, but did not neglect to take extraordinary precautions against any sudden whim

of the savages, which might induce them to make a night attack. Half the garrison were ordered under arms, and the officers spent the night upon the ramparts. The soldiers were ignorant of their danger, and the sentinels did not know their numbers were doubled, or why their officers visited their posts so often. At an early hour the following morning the common was covered by a crowd of Indians, and at ten o'clock Pontiac arrived with sixty chiefs, who were admitted within the fort. Then followed the council and the speeches by Gladwyn and Pontiac, which developed to the latter that all his plans were known to the English commander. After satisfying the savages that their contemplated treachery was known and their power despised, Gladwyn permitted them to withdraw unmolested. Pontiac, as may be imagined, was much enraged at the failure of his scheme, but controlling his feelings, he sought to regain the confidence of Gladwyn, but failing, he threw off his mask and commenced a fierce battle upon the fort. Foiled in his attempt to take it by surprise or assualt, he settled down to a regular siege, which was maintained more or less vigorously for fifteen months. Pontiac supplied his warriors with provisions by making levies upon the Canadians, and issued his certificates therefor, drawn on birch bark, which were afterwards scrupulously redeemed. He intrenched his camp, and when an attack was made upon it by Captain Dalzell with a large reinforcement of troops, he repulsed the English with heavy loss. He attacked the reinforcement of troops and supplies at Point Pelee, capturing three out of five large boats with their crews, and dispersing the rest with great loss. During the long period of the siege, Pontiac indulged the hope that France would once more send her troops against the English, and that together the French and Indian armies would triumph, and the "long knives" be driven beyond the Alleghenies. But becoming satisfied that the power of the French would never be restored in America, and despairing of success alone, he sullenly raised the siege upon the approach of General Bradstreet's army in August, 1764, and established his headquarters on the Maumee, where he vainly sought to stir up the different tribes against the whites; for his own repulse at Detroit, and the defeat of Kyasuta at Westmorland by Bouquet, had so demoralized them, that the great chieftain could not induce them to continue the war. In July, 1766, he attended a great council at Oswego, N. Y., between Sir William Johnson and the Indian nations, where he made a speech, and signed a treaty of perpetual peace with the English. Returning with presents to the Maumee, he remained there in quiet until the spring of 1769, when he removed to Illinois. Soon after arriving there, he visited St. Louis, and called upon his old friend St. Ange, who commanded the post. He then proceeded to the house of young Pierre Choteau, where prominent citizens paid him their respects, and entertained him in a sumptuous manner. On this occasion Pontiac

was dressed in the full uniform of a French officer, which the Marquis Montcalm had presented him at the close of the French war as a special mark of respect. He remained at St. Louis a number of days, when hearing that a large number of Indians were assembled at Cohokia, on the opposite side of the river, he said he would cross over and see what was going on, and against the advice of St. Ange, he, with a few followers, crossed the river, and the party never saw him alive again. Entering the village, he was soon known and invited to a grand party, where liquor circulated freely. Pontiac, with all his dignity, could not resist the native passion for strong drink, and imbibed deeply. At this village was an English trader named Williamson, who looked upon Pontiac with jealousy, and resolved to put him out of the way, if possible. After the feast referred to, the chief strolled down the village street into the adjacent woods, where he was heard to sing his medicine song. It is related that Williamson bribed a Kaskasia Indian, with the promise of a barrel of rum, to assassinate the chief. The Indian followed him into the timber, and watching his opportunity, stole up behind him, and dispatched him with his tomahawk. The murdered chief lay where he fell until St. Ange, learning of the tragedy, sent for the body, and had it taken over to St. Louis, where it was interred with the honors of war near the fort. The natives of the northwest united and visited a terrible vengeance upon the Illinois Indians for this great crime, almost totally exterminating them, the remnant of them never afterwards figuring in history.

History informs us that this great chieftain made the lake country near the present city of Pontiac the place of his summer home. Pitching his tent on the island in Orchard Lake, known to the Indians as "Me-nah-sa-gorning," meaning "the place of the Orchard," he passed the warm season in that beautiful locality, nowhere surpassed in the west.

Not alone in Michigan is the name of this great chieftain remembered, for on the prairies of Illinois another flourishing city does honor to the most princely Indian that ever trod the soil of the mighty west.

MAJOR ROBERT ROGERS.

Major Robert Rogers, to whom Detroit was surrendered, was a native of New Hampshire, and was commissioned by that province, but received his orders from Sir Jeffrey Amherst, to ascend the lakes with a detachment of provincial rangers, and take possession in the name of his Britannic majesty of Detroit, Michilmackinac and other western posts. Montreal and Quebec, and the whole of Canada, had at this time been ceded and formally occupied by the English, the terms of the treaty including all the French possessions on the contin-

ent. Stark and Putnam, afterward so distinguished in the war of the revolution, were the companions of Major Rogers in this expedition. Major Rogers left Montreal September 12th, 1760, with two hundred rangers in fifteen whale boats, and proceeded up the St. Lawrence, and skirting the north shore of Lake Ontario, reached Fort Niagara the first of October. Carrying their boats over the portage, they launched them above the falls of Niagara river, and slowly proceeded up Lake Erie. Major Rogers in the meanwhile, with a few men, hastened on to Fort Pitt (now Pittsburg) to deliver dispatches with which he was charged to General Monckton, then in command of that fort. This accomplished, he rejoined his command at Presque Isle about the end of October, and following the south shore of Lake Erie, reached the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, the present site of Cleveland, November 10, where no body of British troops had ever advanced before. There his troops encamped for needed rest.

Soon after the arrival of the rangers, a party of Indian chiefs visited their camp, proclaiming themselves an embassy from Pontiac, ruler of all that country, and in his name forbade the English to advance any further until they could have an interview with their great chief. Before the day closed, Pontiac himself appeared (this being the first time in history that the name of this remarkable man is mentioned). He greeted Rogers with the haughty demand, "What is your business in this country, and how dare you enter without my permission?" The major informed him that Canada had surrendered, and that he was on his way to take possession of Detroit. Pontiac replied that he should stand in the path until morning, and inquired if the strangers were in need of anything which his country afforded. In the morning Pontiac returned with his chiefs, and replied to Major Rogers, "That he was willing the English should remain in peace, so long as they treated him and his people with respect." The Indian chiefs and provincial officers then smoked the Calumet together, and perfect harmony seemed to have been established.

On the 12th of November Rogers broke camp and started again, and in a few days had reached the western end of Lake Erie. Here he learned that a body of Detroit Indians were in arms against him, and lay in ambush at the mouth of Detroit river; but owing to the influence of Pontiac, the warriors abandoned their design, and the rangers proceeded on their way to Detroit. In the meantime Lieutenant Brem was sent forward with a letter to Captain Bellestre, the French commandent at Detroit, stating that the garrison at Detroit was included in the capitulation of Canada, and that an English detachment was on its way to take possession. He questioned this intelligence, and determined to assume a hostile attitude, and at the same time sought to arouse the Indians to aid and co-operate with him; in this he failed.

Rogers had now entered Detroit river, and he despatched Campbell with a copy of the articles of capitulation and a letter from the Marquis of Nandreuil, directing that the place should be given up in accordance with the terms of the capitulation agreed upon between himself and General Amherst. Captain De Bellestre then placed himself at the disposal of the English commander. As the whale boats of the rangers moved slowly up the river, they saw on the right the villages of the Wyandottes, and on the left the lodges of the Pottawatomies, and beyond, up the stream, the flag of France, flying for the last time above the fortification of the little town. The rangers landed on the opposite side of the river and pitched their tents, while two officers with a small detachment went across the river to take possession of the place. Obedient to their summons, the French garrison defiled upon the plain and stacked their arms, the fleur-de-lis was lowered from the flag staff, and the cross of St. George hoisted in its place, while seven hundred Indian warriors, late allies of France, looked on with surprise. The French Canadian militia were then disarmed on the 29th day of November, when Detroit fell into the hands of the English. The garrison were sent as prisoners to Philadelphia, but the Canadians were permitted to return to their farms and homes on taking the oath of allegiance to the British crown.

Major Rogers estimated the population at this time at 2,500, including the settlements on both sides of the river. Major Rogers and his rangers were relieved in 1761 by a detachment of regular troops under command of Captain Campbell, and returned then (December 23) to the Province of New Hampshire, via Pittsburg.

ENGLISH COMMANDERS.

The commanders at Detroit from 1760 to 1796 were, first, Major Robert Rogers, a native of the province of New Hampshire. He was succeeded by Major Campbell, who, accompanied by Lieutenant George McDougall, Dr. Jean Chapoton and Jacques Godfrey, visited the camp of Pontiac on the latter's invitation or request, for the purpose of considering proposals, or, as the chief termed it, "to settle all difficulties and smoke the pipe of peace together." As soon as they reached his camp and were in his power, Pontiac sent back Dr. Chapoton and Godfrey with the message that Major Campbell and Lieut. McDougall were retained as hostages for the surrender of the fort. McDougall escaped, but Major Campbell, while walking out, was slain by a Chippewa, whose uncle had been killed by the English. Pontiac is said to have exhausted every means to apprehend and punish the murderer, but he had fled beyond his reach. The death of Major Campbell was a sad blow to the besieged. Major Gladwyn had superseded

Major Campbell, and was in command when the tragical death of the latter occurred. Gladwyn is described as tall, well proportioned, haughty in manner, but determined and brave in action, thoroughly English in his prejudices, and hence was not so highly esteemed, either by his subordinates or by the French inhabitants, as Major Campbell, who was loved by all the whites and respected by the Indians; hence the loss of Campbell was felt by Gladwyn, and very much interfered with his carrying out the policy of the English authorities, viz.: to conciliate both the French and Indians. As stated heretofore, Gladwyn was a brave officer, but preferred to employ the force of arms in establishing English authority rather than conciliatory means. The interview between him and Pontiac thus described, illustrates the character of the man. This interview was had pursuant to the plans of Pontiac for the capture of the fort, which had been communicated to Gladwyn by the Indian maiden. Pontiac was to make a speech, at its close he was to present the Wampum belt, which was to be the signal of attack, the chiefs were to spring up and fire upon the officers, and the Indians outside were to fall upon the garrison. Pontiac arose, and stretching his majestic form to its full height, and addressing Gladwyn, said, he and his chiefs had come to smoke the pipe of peace and strengthen the bonds of friendship. He spoke of the number of his braves and their deeds. In his hand he held the sacred emblem of peace, with which he was to give the signal of attack. As he raised the belt to give the preconcerted signal, the commandent drew his hand across his forehead, and at once a sudden clash of arms was heard without, the drums rolled the charge, and the tramp of armed men resounded through the streets. The major himself appeared unmoved, but his eye was fixed immovably upon the chief, who, with looks of astonishment, stammered out more professions of friendship, and presented the belt in the usual manner, which Gladwyn received, saying to the chiefs, "they could rely on his friendship as long as they deserved it, but threatened them with vengeance for any act of perfidy." The gates were then opened, and Pontiac and his chiefs were permitted to pass out. He moved off alone and embarked in his canoe to the Ottawa village on the opposite side of the river, and that night moved his camp to the Detroit side, and before night occupied the rise of ground east of Parent creek, which he intrenched. Gladwyn, with all his arrogance and English pride, nevertheless yielded to the charms of a French maiden, Madeleine de Tonnancour, a relative of Jacques Godfroy; but it appears that he had a successful rival in Captain Dalzell, a young English officer attached to the staff of General Amherst. Madeleine was an orphan, and had been educated at the Ursuline convent at Quebec. She is said to have possessed great beauty and many personal accomplishments. She first met Captain Dalzell at a ball at Quebec, where a mutual attachment was formed. Her relatives were

opposed to her marriage, and being a minor, she was compelled to submit to their control. She therefore conceived the plan of retiring from the gay world of Quebec, and came to Detroit. Her arrival was just at the commencement of the Indian troubles, and the society was very different from that she had left. Gladwyn first met her at Madam Ruisseaux, who was a relative, and the times being troublesome, the ladies were continually beset with fears of Indian depredations. Gladwyn sought to quiet and soothe their apprehensions, and soon his calls became frequent. It was soon evident that the English officer forgot his own precarious position when in the society of Madeleine. She, too, was flattered by his attentions, which served to beguile many anxious hours; but when he placed his heart and hand at her disposal, she declined to listen, and became more distant. He then approached Jacques Godfroy, her relative, and sought to enlist his influence with Madeleine. Godfroy, much surprised, refused, but couched his refusal in a courteous manner. Gladwyn was exceedingly angry, and said something which roused the temper of the Frenchman, who, making a bitter retort, left the officers' quarters. Godfroy on returning to his sister's, and relating to her and Madeleine what occurred, remarked that he would be obliged to leave the fort at a moment's notice, for, said he, "I noticed from the glitter of the major's steel gray eyes, that mischief is in store for me." A few days passed, when Madeleine saw a long line of batteaux crowded with men coming up the river, and on the landing of the troops, recognized as their commander Captain Dalzell, her former lover. As soon as Dalzell learned that Madeleine was in the fort, he, in company with Gladwyn, sought her presence. Dalzell's reception by Madeleine at once revealed to Gladwyn why his suit was denied, and he at once took his leave. Madeleine then related her troubles, when he informed her they would soon end, "for with Major Gladwyn's consent, I will attack Pontiac in his intrenchments with my three hundred veterans, and you shall no longer be confined here through fear of these savages." History informs us that Gladwyn gave his consent, the attack was made, and Captain Dalzell lost his life. On being informed of his death, Madeleine lost consciousness, and soon followed him. It is said that Gladwyn seemed ever after like one burdened with a great sorrow.

The other officers who participated in the battle of Bloody Run in this attack on Pontiac's camp were, Captain Gray, who commanded the center line. He was killed about a mile from the camp while returning to the fort.

Captain Grant commanded the rear detachments, and followed immediately behind Dalzell, and was able to maintain the position assigned him and cover the retreat.

Lieutenant Brown led the advance with twenty-five men.

Captain Dalzell exhibited great bravery during the whole fight, and was twice wounded in the early part of the action, but while rallying his troops for the third advance, stepping out of the ranks to relieve a wounded soldier, was shot dead by a ball from the enemy.

Major Robert Rogers, who had been ordered to return to Detroit with his rangers from New Hampshire, also bore a part in the fight. He gained possession of the M. Campau house, which commanded the road, and covered the retreat of the retiring regular troops.

General Bradstreet arrived at Detroit in 1764, and immediately relieved the worn-out garrison. He made a treaty of peace with the Indians, and restored civil law and order.

Lieut. Governor Hamilton was in command in 1776. He was compelled to leave Detroit in consequence of participation in, or being held accountable for, the unjust sentence and execution of one John Conteneinau and Ann Wylie, whom Phillip Jean, a creature of his, found guilty of stealing, and condemned to be hung. Hamilton and Jean were both arrested in Illinois by General Rufus Clark, sent to Virginia, and were never heard of after in Detroit.

During the American Revolution there were five hundred British troops stationed at Detroit under command of Major Lernoult, or Leverault. The success of the American arms at Vincennes, Indiana, induced him to erect a large earth fort, which was bounded on the east by Griswold street, west by Wayne, north by Lafayette and south by Congress streets, and was called Fort Lernoult until after the battle of the Thames in 1813, when it was named Fort Shelby. Leverett street, Detroit, is said to take its name from him.

In 1793 the fort was in command of Colonel England, of the 24th regiment of British regulars, by whom it was given up to the United States in 1796. At this time, 1793, there was anchored before the city rather a formidable fleet, consisting of the brigs Chippewa and Ottawa, carrying eight guns, the brig Dunsmore, six guns, and the sloop Felicity, armed with two swivels, all belonging to his majesty George III, and under the command of Commodore Grant, whose sketch is found elsewhere in this book.

GOVERNORS OF MICHIGAN.

UNDER FRENCH RULE FROM 1612 TO 1760.

Samuel de Champlain.....1612 to 1635.
Marc Antoin de Bras de Fer de Chasteaufort.....1635.
Chas. Herault de Montmagny.....1636 to 1649.
Louis D'Alliebout de Coulonges.....1648 to 1651.
Jean de Lanson.....1651 to 1656.
Chas. de Lanson-Charneys.....1656 to 1657.
Chevalier Louis D'Alliebout de Coulonges.....1657 to 1658.
Pierre de Voyer, Viscount D'Argenson.....1658 to 1661.
Pierre du Bois, Baron D'Avangour.....1661 to 1663.
Chevalier Augustin di Saffrey-Mersey.....1663.
Alexander de Prouville Marquis de Tracey.....1663 to 1665.
Chevalier Daniel de Remy de Courcelles.....1665 to 1672.
Louis de Buade, Count de Pallnan et de Frontenac.....1672 to 1682.
Antoin Joseph Le Febrier de La Bam.....1682 to 1685.
Jaqueur Rene de Brisay Marquis de Denouville.....1685 to 1689.
Louis de Buade, Count de Pallnan et de Frontenac.....1689 to 1699.
Chevalier Louis Hector de Callieres.....1699 to 1703.
Phillippe de Regaud, Marquis de Vandreuil.....1703 to 1725.
Charles Le Moyne, Baron de Longueuil.....1725 to 1726.
Charles, Marquis de Beauharnois.....1726 to 1747.
Rolland Michel Barrier, Count de la Galesonniere.....1747 to 1752.
Charles Le Moyne, Baron De Longueuil.....1752.
The Marquis Duquesne de Meuneville.....1752 to 1755.
Pierre Francois, Marquis de Vandreuil Cavagnal.....1755 to 1760.

SECOND PERIOD—ENGLISH GOVERNORS, 1760 TO 1796.

Sir Jeffrey Amherst.....1760 to 1765.
Sir James Murray.....1765 to 1766.
Paulis Emilius Irving.....1766.
Brigadier General Guy Carlton.....1766 to 1770.
Hector Theophilus Craneahe.....1770 to 1774.
Major General Guy Carleton.....1774 to 1778.
Sir Frederick Haldimand.....1778 to 1784.
Henry Hamilton.....1784 to 1785.
Henry Hope.....1785 to 1786.
Lord Dorchester.....1786 to 1792.
Col. John Graves Simcoe.....1792 to 1796.

THIRD PERIOD—TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS (Northwest Ter.).

General Arthur St. Clair.....1787 to 1800.
Winthrop Sargeant, Secretary and Acting Governor.....1796.
General William Henry Harrison.....1800 to 1805.
General William Hull.....1805 to 1811.
General Lewis Cass.....1813 to 1817.
William Woodbridge, Secretary and Acting Governor.....1818.
General Lewis Cass.....January 24th, 1820.

William Woodbridge, Secretary and Acting Governor.....Aug. to Sept. 18th, 1820.
General Lewis Cass.....December 20th, 1822.
William Woodbridge, Secretary and Acting Governor...Sept. 29th to May 28th, 1823.
General Lewis Cass.....December 22d, 1825.
William Woodbridge, Secretary and Acting Governor.....1826 to July, 1827.
General Lewis Cass.....December 24th, 1828.
James Witherell, Secretary and Acting Governor.....January 1st to April 30th, 1830.
General John T. Mason, Secretary and Acting Governor.....September 30th, 1830.
Stevens Thompson Mason, Secretary and Acting Governor.....August 1st, 1831.
George B. Porter.....August 6th, 1831.
Stevens Thompson Mason, Secretary and Acting Governor.....October, 1831.
Stevens Thompson Mason, Ex-officio and Secretary.....July 6th, 1834.
Charles Shafer.....August 20th, 1835.
John S. Homer, Secretary and Acting Governor.....September 8th, 1835.

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1835.

Stevens T. Mason.....Inaugurated November 3d, 1835.
Stevens T. Mason.....Inaugurated January 1st, 1838.
Edward Mandy, Lieut. Governor and Acting Governor..April 13th to Dec. 31st, 1838.
William Woodbridge.....Inaugurated January 7th, 1840.
James Wright Gordon, Lieut. Governor and Acting Governor....February 21st, 1841.
John S. Barry.....Inaugurated January 3d, 1842.
John S. Barry.....Inaugurated January 1st, 1844.
Alpheus Felch.....Inaugurated January 5th, 1846.
William L. Greenly, Lieut. Governor and Acting Governor.....March 4th, 1847.
Epaphroditus Ranson.....January 3d, 1848.
John S. Barry.....January 7th, 1850.

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1850.

Robert McClelland.....January 1st, 1852.
Robert McClelland.....January 5th, 1853.
Andrew Parsons, Lieut. Governor and Acting Governor.....March 8th, 1853.
Kingsley S. Bingham.....January 3d, 1855.
Kingsley S. Bingham.....January 7th, 1857.
Moses Wisner.....January 5th, 1859.
Austin Blair.....January 2d, 1861.
Austin Blair.....January 7th, 1863.
Henry H. Crapo.....January 4th, 1865.
Henry H. Crapo.....January 2d, 1867.
H. P. Baldwin.....January 6th, 1869.
H. P. Baldwin.....January 4th, 1871.
John J. Bagley.....January 1st, 1873.
John J. Bagley.....January 3d, 1875.
Charles M. Croswell.....January 3d, 1877.
Charles M. Croswell.....January 1st, 1879.
David H. Jerome.....January 1st, 1881.
Josiah Begole.....January 1st, 1883.
Russell A. Alger.....January 1st, 1885.
C. G. Luce.....January 1st, 1887.

ORGANIZATION OF WAYNE COUNTY.

Winthrop Sargent, Acting Governor of the Northwest Territory, on the 18th of August, 1796, set apart the following portion of the territory—and named it Wayne, after the noted General Anthony Wayne, better known as Mad Anthony—viz: from the Cuyahoga River (Cleveland), westward to the dividing line now existing between Indiana and Illinois, thence northward to the national boundary line, including all the subsequent Territory of Michigan, which embraced the whole of the present State of Wisconsin, and a portion of the present States of Ohio and Indiana. Detroit was constituted the county seat. The Court of Common Pleas was established, and annually the Supreme Court of the Territory held a session at Detroit until 1803, when Michigan was separated from Ohio. At a session of the Legislature of the Northwest Territory, held at Chillicothe in 1801-2, the Town of Detroit was incorporated, with a Board of Trustees.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATIONS.

BROWNSTOWN.

That portion of this township situate on the Detroit river, was settled almost contemporary with Detroit, the older geographies describing it as the seat of Indian councils held between 1780 and 1806, General Hull's most important treaty having been made there during the latter year. It was organized in 1827. Moses Roberts was elected the first supervisor; Jacob Vreeland, clerk; Jacob Knox, William Hazard and David Smith, assessors; Wm. Fletcher, Elias Vreeland and Isaac Taylor, commissioners of highway; Arthur Ruark and Garret Vreeland, overseers of the poor; Isaac Taylor, constable; Hiram Hicox, John Conrad and Thomas Long, viewers of fences; Geo. C. Clark and Isaac Taylor, overseers of highway. Among other early settlers were B. F. Knapp, William Munger, John Forbes, Elias James, R. Ransom, Dr. John Leteur, Col. Nathaniel Case, P. J. Clark and Henry Woodruff. G. W. Moore was postmaster under four administrations.

ELIGIBLE MEMBERS—BROWNSTOWN.

Name.	P. O.	Birth Place.	Came to Wayne Co.
Alford, H.	Gibraltar	Michigan	1836
Butler, C. W.	Rockwood	Michigan	1843
Blakely, I. A.	Rockwood	New York	1836
Bird, Jas. M.	Flat Rock	Seneca, N. Y.	1857
Chase, W. J.	Flat Rock	Michigan	1845

ELIGIBLE MEMBERS—BROWNSTOWN—CONTINUED.

NAME.	P. O.	BIRTH PLACE.	CAME TO WAYNE CO.
Cooke, John	Flat Rock	Michigan,	1836
Cook, Thos. D	Flat Rock	Michigan	1834
Cohoon, Wm. A	Trenton	New York	1836
Clark, Jayson	Flat Rock	Wayne Co	Born
Clago, B	Trenton	St. Lawrence Co., N. Y	1846
Dowling, Jesse	Trenton	England	1845
Ewing, H. F	Flat Rock	New York	1851
Guilfoil, Ezra	Trenton	Michigan	1854
Garretson, G	Flat Rock	New Jersey	1835
Garretson, F	Flat Rock	New Jersey	1838
Hendricks. Daniel	Flat Rock	Michigan	
Hull, Benjamin	Flat Rock	New York	1833
Hurst, Amanda	Flat Rock	New York	1844
Hall, Edward	Gibraltar	New York	1833
Hanchett, S. C	Trenton	New York	1837
Knight, James	Trenton	England	1839
Knapp, B. F	Wyandotte	New York	1820
Long, W. S	Wyandotte	Michigan	1838
Lum and Craig	Gibraltar	Scotland	1841
Lobdell, Dr. Hiram W. S	Gibraltar		
Lindsay, James	Wyandotte	Michigan	1839
Munger, Wm	Flat Rock	New York	1823
Mitler, M. H	Flat Rock	New York	1854
Materia, John,	Trenton	Canada	1853
McComb, John	Trenton	Ireland	1854
Milliman, Mrs. Thetis	Flat Rock	New York	1832
McDonald, Geo	Wyandotte	Scotland	1853
Munger, T. M	Flat Rock	Michigan	1839
Northrop, Lewis	Flat Rock	New York	1818
O'Leary, T	Flat Rock	Maine	1850
Olmstead, N. F	Flat Rock	Washtenaw Co., Mich	1854
Peters, J. H	Flat Rock	New York	1834
Pink, Wickton	Flat Rock	Ohio	1846
Pink, Mary	Flat Rock	Michigan	1860
Parsons, B. F	Gibraltar	Michigan	1836
Quick, Thos	Trenton	Canada	1845
Reed, J. P	Rockwood	New York	
Reaume, F	Flat Rock	Canada	1830
Simpson, G. D	Inkster	Michigan	Born
Stofflet, Wm	Flat Rock	New York	1825
Stofflet, Wm. F	Flat Rock	New York	1853
Van Riper, Henry H	Flat Rock	New Jersey	1834
Varney, G. A	Rockwood	Michigan	1842
Van Cleof, Jacob	Flat Rock	New York	1846
Vreeland, Alice	Trenton	New York	1833
Van Horn, Barton	Trenton	Michigan	1830
Wood, John	Rockwood	Scotland	1836
Wood, Irving T	Rockwood	Michigan	1839
Walker, James H	Flat Rock	Michigan	1846
Wells, Miss Mattie	Wyandotte	Michigan	1855
Wisdom, Clayton	Flat Rock	Michigan	1845

CANTON.

Canton was organized in 1833. It was prior to that date included in the Township of Plymouth. James Safford was its first Supervisor, Amos Stevens the first Justice of the Peace, and Thomas Hooker, Clerk. The first delegates to the county convention were Amos Stevens, Moses Bradford and Pary Sheldon, and the first settlers were David Cady, Amos Stevens, William Smith, Pary Sheldon, Childs Downer and brother, in 1825.

ELIGIBLE MEMBERS—CANTON.

Name.	P. O.	Birth Place.	Came to Wayne Co.
Astley, Frank.	Denton	Wayne Co.	Born
Baldman, D.	Sheldon	Steuben Co., N. Y.	1835
Bartlett, Geo. S.	Plymouth	Vermont	1838
Bradford, Benj.	Plymouth	Wayne Co., N. Y.	1828
Boice, I. C.	Ypsilanti	Seneca Co., N. Y.	1854
Huston, John, 2d.	Ypsilanti	Monroe Co., N. Y.	1835
Homer, H. F.	Ypsilanti	Wayne Co., Mich.	Born
Hunford, H. O.	Plymouth	Monroe Co., N. Y.	1856
Huston, Reuben.	Ypsilanti	Monroe Co., N. Y.	1835
Huston, Oscar.	Canton	Wayne Co.	Born
Hayden, Lester.	Ypsilanti	Michigan	1850
Jones, Henry.	Canton	England.	1851
Lohr, Christian.	Wayne.	Wayne Co.	Born
Murray, Hiram.	Plymouth	Wayne Co.	Born
Pattengell, O. B.	Plymouth	Vermont	1845
Peters, Eliza.	Plymouth	Schohane Co., N. Y.	1840
Penny, Wm.	Canton	Orange Co., N. Y.	1854
Savage, James M.	Canton	Kingston	1855
Smith, Charlotte.	Canton	New York	1850
Settington, Henry.	Canton	England.	1840
Suggett, W. B.	Canton	Wayne Co.	Born
Vinton, William W.	Plymouth	Chenango Co., N. Y.	1839
Vick, F.	Canton	Germany	1853
Wiles, James.	Canton	Yorkshire Co.	1848

DEARBORN.

At one time this town was known as "Pekin." It was so named when Canton and Nankin was first set apart. Then there would have been three Chinese towns on a line.

A. J. Bucklin was the first white settler and the territory now embraced in the townships of Redford, Livonia, Greenfield and Dearborn was organized as the township of Buckland in 1828. Conrad Ten Eyck, Joseph Coon, John Alexander, Hubbard Hidden, William Daily, James Thomson, Chas. N. Brainard and Dr. E. S. Snow were also among the early settlers.

ELIGIBLE MEMBERS—DEARBORN.

Name.	P. O.	Birth Place.	Came to Wayne Co.
Angleben, Chas, T.	Dearborn.	Detroit	1851
Brainard, Chas. T.	Dearborn.	Wayne Co	1821
Barker, J. D.	Inkster	New York	1833
Baker, Joshua	Inkster.	New York	1837
Coon, Owen	Dearborn.	Wayne Co	1837
Clay, Amos	Dearborn.	Wayne Co	1838
Clay, James	Dearborn.	Wayne Co	1833
Clay, Samuel	Dearborn.	New York	1827
Cogswell, Samuel	Inkster.	New York	1832
Daly, William	Dearborn.	Ireland	1837
Forsyth, James	Dearborn.	England	1832
Fox, Jacob	Dearborn.	Germany	1847
Gulley, A. B.	Dearborn.	New York	1835
Gould, James	Dearborn.	Scotland	1831
Gould, John	Dearborn.	Scotland	1832
Gardner, Richard	Dearborn.	England	1828
Harris, Allen T.	Dearborn.	New Jersey	1844
Heberstreit, John D.	Dearborn.	Saxony.	1852
Heberstreit, G.	Dearborn.	Saxony.	1852
Howard, Edgar	Dearborn.	Massachusetts	1836
Huberstreit, Wm	Dearborn.	Saxony.	1852
Huberstreit, C. W.	Dearborn.	Saxony.	1852
Morhouse, Wm	Dearborn.	Newark, New Jersey	1835
Maxwell, Wm	Dearborn.	Canada	1838
Maxwell, G. S.	Dearborn.	Canada	1832
Nowland, Wm. Dean	Dearborn.	New York	1834
Penny, E. G.	Dearborn.	New York	1844
Purdy, Geo.	Dearborn.	New York	1835
Reycraft, Wm	Dearborn.	Ireland	1833
Ruff, Francis	Inkster.	Detroit	1795
Robinson, Robert	Dearborn.	Scotland	1831
Sloss, David	Dearborn.	Ireland	1830
Snow, Edwin S.	Dearborn.	Ohio	1846
Stembro, Jacob	Inkster.	New York	1841
Ten Eyck, Wm	Dearborn.	Detroit	1816
Tuttle, Abner	Wallaceville	Wayne Co	1836
Trowbridge, O.	Dearborn.	New York	1849
Wallace, J. B.	Wallaceville	New York	1832
Wallace, J. A.	Wallaceville	Wayne Co	1851

ECORSE

Was originally known as Township No. 8 south, and is a fractional one, and was formerly a part of Taylor. It is supposed to be and is noted as being the place where the Wyandotte tribe deposited their dead, as to this day the remnants of this tribe know it and its location through traditions, as being the last resting place of their great chiefs.

The early settlers were the Riopelles, Elya Goodell, Joseph Bundie, Alex. Descomptes-Labadie (the maternal grandfather of the venerable Col. Knaggs), Louis La Duc, Alex. Jandron, B. Campau and Jean Baptiste Rousseau.

ELIGIBLE MEMBERS—ECORSE.

Name.	P. O.	Birth Place.	Came to Wayne Co.
Bouchard, C.	Ecorse.	Canada.	1836
Cicotte, F.	Ecorse.	Wayne Co	1852
Campau, Chas	Ecorse.	Wayne Co.	1849
Dunn, Michael	Ecorse.	Wayne Co	1833
Delisle, Joseph	Ecorse.	Wayne Co.	1828
Eberts, J	Ecorse.	Germany.	1852
Frank, John	Delray.	Germany.	1852
Frank, John C.	Ecorse.	Germany.	1851
Huntzen, Jacob	Wyandotte.	Germany.	1854
Jenkle, J	Dearborn.	Germany.	1852
Kittle, Nicholas	Wyandotte.	New York.	1842
Lablance, A.	Ecorse.	Wayne Co.	1836
LaBlanc, Thos	Ecorse.	Wayne Co.	1836
Lappem, Chas.	Ecorse.	Wayne Co.	1838
Longrim, A.	Wyandotte.	Wayne Co	1858
Longrim, W	Wyandotte.	Wayne Co.	1852
McKay, Henry	Dearborn.	Wayne Co	1858
McQuade, Owen.	Dearborn.	Ireland.	1852
Moutie, L.	Ecorse.	Canada.	1829
Moutie, Antoine	Ecorse.	Michigan.	1829
Mackie, John	Ecorse.	Scotland	1854
Owen, Evans D.	Wyandotte.	Wales.	1852
Pelon, Oliver	Ecorse.	Wayne Co.	1838
Riopelle, H. F	Ecorse.	Wayne Co.	1836
Riopelle, John	Ecorse.	Wayne Co.	1839
Rouleau, M. P.	Ecorse.	Wayne Co.	1847
Reeves, Peter	Ecorse.	Wayne Co.	1840
Salliotte, A. M.	Ecorse.	Wayne Co.	1837
Sweetzer, Martin	Ecorse.	Germany	1850
Salliotte, Oliver.	Ecorse.	Wayne Co.	1839
Visger, Edmund	Ecorse.	Wayne Co.	1820
Whiting, Abraham.	Wyandotte.	England.	1840
Winter, William	Ecorse.	Germany	1857
Weigert, Louis		Prussia.	1858
Wohleke, Wm.	Dearborn.	Germany	1854

GREENFIELD.

Myron Otis was the founder of the township of Greenfield, in 1829. It was not formally organized until 1832, Carpenter Chaffee being the first township clerk.

ELIGIBLE MEMBERS—GREENFIELD.

Name.	P. O.	Birth Place.	Came to Wayne Co.
Ayris, John	Yew.	Wayne Co.	1854
Brownell, S.	Detroit	Montgomery Co., N. Y.	1845
Boussenen, John.	Greenfield	France.	1854
Bossardet, James.	Greenfield	France.	1849
Bahan, Patrick	Greenfield	Ireland.	1832
Coon, Myron	Greenfield	New York.	1831
Cox, Wm.	Greenfield	Ohio	1857
Chaffee, Job.	Greenfield	Vermont	1830

ELIGIBLE MEMBERS—GREENFIELD—CONTINUED.

NAME.	P. O.	BIRTH PLACE.	CAME TO WAYNE CO.
Carey, Geo. L	Yew	England	1850
Capler, Paul	Greenfield	France	1840
Cabet, Henry	Greenfield	France	1843
Dicks, Samuel F	Greenfield	Wayne Co	1816
Daniels, Israel	Greenfield	Portage Co., Ohio	1841
Dormoy, Louis	Greenfield	Wayne Co	1854
Doran, Valentine	Greenfield	Wayne Co	1841
Doran, Thomas	Greenfield	Ireland	1829
Davison, W. H	Whitewood	Wayne Co	1846
Esper, Jacob	Greenfield	Prussia	1843
Edwards, Robert	Greenfield	Wales	1828
Eamshaw, John	Detroit	England	1849
Ford, Geo	Greenfield	Wayne Co	1845
Fox, John Fredk	Detroit	England	1849
Ford, Wm	Whitewood	Wayne Co	1841
Ford, Samuel	Yew	Wayne Co	1836
Gates, Terry	Greenfield	Oakland Co	1854
Gautherat, Frank	Greenfield	Wayne Co	1843
Goldenberger, Wm	Detroit	Germany	1854
Grix, John	Whitewood	Germany	1855
Hall, Fredk	Yew	Wayne Co	1854
Horger, John	Detroit	Bavaria	1839
Huber, Andrew	Greenfield	Wayne Co	1839
Humbert, Fred	Greenfield	France	1833
Hansien, Chris	Detroit	France	1852
Harland, Wm	Detroit	England	1842
Korte, Peter	Yew	Prussia	1847
Kennedy, Wm	Greenfield	Wayne Co	1854
Lerchen, John G	Greenfield	New York	1843
Langley, Thos	Greenfield	New York	1852
Lathrop, Luther	Greenfield	Vermont	1845
Langdon, John	Detroit	England	1839
Messmore, A. S	Detroit	Wayne Co	1849
McGee, Thos	Greenfield	Tyrone, Ireland	1830
Neal, Henry	Detroit	England	1838
Otis, Amos	Greenfield	New York	1829
Otis, Byron	Yew	New York	1849
Pillard, Geo. F	Greenfield	France	1848
Petrequin, Abel	Greenfield	Wayne Co	1853
Pillard, Frederick	Greenfield	France	1848
Palmer, Wm	Greenfield	Michigan	1829
Reed, Lewis	Yew	Wayne Co	1842
Redford, Robt	Greenfield	England	1837
Strong, John	Greenfield	England	1826
Schraff, Nich	Greenfield	Wayne Co	1850
Scovell Bros	Detroit	Wayne Co	1845
Snyder, Emmel	Greenfield	Wayne Co	1846
Simmons, Hillyard A	Greenfield	Wayne Co	1839
Suteriet, Joseph	Greenfield	Switzerland	1843
Smith, Thomas	Detroit	England	1849
Smith, James	Detroit	England	1831
Tireman, Allan	Greenfield	England	1833
Tyler, A. G	Detroit	New Hampshire	1847

GROSSE POINT.

Prior to the cession of the northwest by the English to the United States most of the inhabitants were the descendants of those who came with Cadillac in 1701, and French. The names of many of their descendants are familiar, viz.: Beaufait, Morain, Vermices, Troubles, St. Antoine, Rivards, Guoins, whose ancestors took land, improved it prior to 1796, in which year Rufus M. Kerby bought from Mr. Donaldson 120 acres of land paying therefor £120. He also bought a negro named "Pompey," for which he paid fifty pounds. After Kerby, came the Grants, Martins, Conners from the eastern states and bought farms.

It is related that one of the Grants was a retired naval officer. He built a large house which was called the Castle. He made himself somewhat unpopular with his workpeople and neighbors by his arrogant and arbitrary manner, so much so that he was compelled to leave, as the community made it unpleasant for him, and he sold his property to the Morans. Pierre St. George, an old pioneer and settler, lived to be 102 years of age.

Grosse Point was not separated from Hamtramack until 1846, when George Moran was elected supervisor, Robert Barton, clerk; Dagobert Juriff, treasurer; John Gouin, Jr., James Baiton, assessors, and John Gouin, Sr., George Githrie, Francis Van Antwerp, Frank Juriff and Daniel Corby, school inspectors; and George Martin, Justice of the Peace.

ELIGIBLE MEMBERS—GROSSE POINT.

Name.	P. O.	Birth Place.	Came to Wayne Co.
Alt, Joseph	Conner's Creek	France	1846
Allard, Louis	Weaver	Michigan	1827
Allard, Moses	Weaver	Michigan	1828
Ackerman, Michael	Conner's Creek	Michigan	1844
Ackley, Wm	Leesville	England	1833
Backus, W. W	Detroit	Michigan	1836
Baur, N	Grosse Pointe	France	1834
Beaufait, Louis L	Grosse Pointe	Michigan	1808
Chene, George	Leesville	Michigan	1811
Chauvin, C. B	Detroit	Michigan	1832
Curty, Wm	Grosse Pointe	Prussia	1846
Chauvin, Richard	Grosse Pointe	Michigan	1835
Diegel, Anthony	Conner's Creek	Germany	1832
Dewyers, Dennis	Detroit	Belgium	1835
Ellair, Peter	Weaver	Michigan	1853
Girard, Christopher	Conner's Creek	Germany	1843
Greiner, Michael	Conner's Creek	France	1831
Grant, John	Conner's Creek	Michigan	1808
Girard, Peter	Conner's Creek	Michigan	1841
Gordon, Henry H	Detroit	England	1842
Gouin, Francis	Grosse Pointe	Michigan	1812

ELIGIBLE MEMBERS—GROSSE POINT—CONTINUED.

NAME.	P. O.	BIRTH PLACE.	CAME TO WAYNE CO.
Kirby, R. M	Grosse Pointe	Michigan	1823
Lang, Jos	Conner's Creek	Michigan	1835
Lamay, Richard	Detroit	Michigan	1845
Michie, Alex	Detroit	England	1838
Moran, Chas	Detroit	Michigan	1842
Peters, Tusant	Leesville	Michigan	1827
Peters, Chas	Leesville	Michigan	1835
Reno, Benj	Weaver	Michigan	1835
Reno, Robt	Weaver	Michigan	1829
Rivard, Ferdinand C	Grosse Pointe	Michigan	1810
Salter, John	Conner's Creek	Germany	1836
Salter, Casper	Conner's Creek	Germany	1836
Seiner, Paul	Conner's Creek	Michigan	1839
Shoemaker, Wm	Detroit	Michigan	1836
Sunderland, Geo	Leesville	Michigan	1845
Trombly, James	Conner's Creek	Michigan	1825
Trombly, Louis	Grosse Pointe	Michigan	1839
Trombly, David	Leesville	Michigan	1847
Trembly, F. B	Detroit	Michigan	1848
Trombly, P	Detroit	Michigan	1811
Turner, Chas	Detroit	England	1834
Temer, Frau	Conner's Creek	Prussia	1845
Vernice, Gideon	Grosse Pointe	Michigan	1824
Wegaut, Henry	Conner's Creek	Germany	1837
Woodbridge, D. B	Detroit	Michigan	1827
Wortman, M	Grosse Pointe	Michigan	1837
Young, Stephen	Conner's Creek	Michigan	1849
Young, James W	Conner's Creek	Michigan	1843
Young, Anthony	Conner's Creek	Michigan	1837
Young, Nicholas, Jr	Conner's Creek	France	1835
Young, J. N	Conner's Creek	Michigan	1833

HAMTRAMCK.

Hamtramck, named after Colonel John Francis Hamtramck, was formed in 1827. No official records show who constituted its first officers until 1833, when Peter Van Every was supervisor, and Elias Jeruck, clerk. The prominent residents of that day were, Dennison Rose, Jacques Campau, Abram Cook, Louis Beaufait, John Herly, Henry Vaches, Elias Jewett, Jacques Tuxbury, Michael Rivard, George La Purge, Wm. B. Smith, George Prusau, and Gilbert Duhen.

ELIGIBLE MEMBERS—HAMTRAMCK.

NAME.	P. O.	BIRTH PLACE.	CAME TO WAYNE CO.
Ackley, Chas	Conner's Creek	England	1832
Ames, Elisha	Detroit	New York	1845
Bondy, Joseph	Leesville	Michigan	1821
Breitmeyer, John	Detroit	Germany	1859
Bloom, Adolph	Detroit	Michigan	1858
Brubeau, Michael	Detroit	Michigan	1842

ELIGIBLE MEMBERS—HAMTRAMCK—CONTINUED.

NAME.	P. O.	BIRTH PLACE.	CAME TO WAYNE CO.
Blanck, C.	Detroit	Germany	1852
Behmer, F. A.	Norris	Germany	1855
Campbell, Margaret	Norris	Ireland	1835
Christ, August	Detroit	Prussia	1847
Cooper, James	Leesville	England	1852
Dalton, Laurence	Norris	Michigan	1829
Damitio, Chris.	Detroit	France	1831
Dickenson, Thos.	Detroit	England	1851
Dedenback, Jas.	Norris	Germany	1854
Deny, Richard	Whitewood	Delaware	1859
Davison, John	Whitewood	Michigan	1850
Dwyer, James	Detroit	Michigan	1842
Engle, Henry C.	Detroit	Germany	1852
Everding, Wm.	Detroit	Germany	1855
Fenner, David	Norris	New York	1848
Fournier, Eli	Leesville	Michigan	1825
Girard, Ferdinand	Detroit	Michigan	1850
Gregor, Adolph	Detroit	Austria	1853
Griebner, Albert	Detroit	Germany	1855
Geiser, Henry	Detroit	Germany	1853
Geiser, Conrad	Detroit	Germany	1856
Gutschow, F	Whitewood	Germany	1857
Hanford, Holly	Norris	New York	1828
Hardwick, Thos.	Leesville	England	1852
Hilger, John	Detroit	Prussia	1855
Haltinner, Henry	Leesville	Scotland	1888
Hafsli, John	Detroit	Scotland	1854
Harland, John	Whitewood	Ohio	1842
Kevenny, John	Norris	Michigan	1846
Kinsman, F.	Detroit	Germany	1846
Kremer, Anthony	Detroit	Prussia	1845
Koch, Christian	Detroit	Germany	1845
Kregal, Ferdinand		Michigan	1848
Lowe, Mary Ann	Detroit	Michigan	1857
Ladensack, C. I.	Detroit	Germany	1852
Lee, Thomas	Leesville	England	1842
Methner, Joseph	Detroit	Prussia	1852
Marx, Stephen	Detroit	Germany	1846
Michels, Anthony	Detroit	Germany	1852
McCormick,	Detroit	Ireland	1854
Marks, James	Whitewood	Virginia	1855
Mersino, Paul	Detroit	Michigan	1855
Pingh, Francis	Detroit	Michigan	1859
Pallister, Thomas	Norris	England	1856
Rivard, Anthony	Leesville	Michigan	1847
Ryan, Chas. L.	Detroit	Ireland	1849
Reed, James.	Norris	Ireland	1839
Stackpole, Thos	Norris	Michigan	1842
Schwartz, Francis	Detroit	Michigan	1846
Stigry, Benoit	Detroit	Switzerland	1854
Sellmann, Catherine	Detroit	Germany	1850
Stonehouse, Geo.	Norris	England	1851
Stoerkel, Conrad	Norris	Germany	1853

ELIGIBLE MEMBERS—HAMTRAMCK—CONTINUED.

NAME.	P. O.	BIRTH PLACE.	CAME TO WAYNE CO.
Schroder, F	Grand Trunk Junct.	Germany	1848
Teagan, Mrs. J	Detroit	Michigan	1832
Tuxbury, M	Whitewood	Canada	1828
Visger, James	Detroit	Michigan	1824
White, James	Detroit	New Jersey	1845
Webber, Henry	Detroit	Michigan	1855
Westphal, John	Detroit	Germany	1854
Welch, Nicholas	Detroit	Germany	1855
Zimmer, John	Detroit	Germany	1856

HURON.

This township was first settled by Artemus Hosmer, Nathan Wilcox, Mathew Woods, Wm. Nowland, Simeon Dreun, Amos Howe, Samuel Wing, Abner Johnson, Timothy F. Wallace, A. Rawson, Geo. Hubbard and Adolphus Dalrymple, and was formally organized May 25, 1827, by the election of Prosper Lawrence, supervisor and justice of the peace; Dr. John F. Smith, clerk; Warner Corkins, Chancy Morgan and George Jewett, assessors; Mason Clark and Henry Dutcher, highway commissioners.

At one time a portion of the Wyandotte tribe of Indians located in the eastern part of the township, and located 5,000 acres on both sides of the Huron river. They sold to the general government in 1843, and were removed west of the Mississippi river.

ELIGIBLE MEMBERS—HURON.

NAME.	P. O.	BIRTH PLACE.	CAME TO WAYNE CO.
Ash, Lyman	Belden	Wayne Co	Born
Ash, John	Waltz	Wayne Co	Born
Aspinwall, Alva C	Flat Rock	Wayne Co	Born
Billings, S. D	New Boston	Saratoga Co., N. Y	1855
Bouker, Wm	Belden	Washtenaw Co., Mich	1857
Baker, Chas. H	Waltz	Wayne Co	Born
Curtiss, Geo. A	Belden	New York	1856
Cook, Chas. E. V	Waltz	Washtenaw Co., Mich	1858
Chamberlain, E. A	Flat Rock	Seneca Co., N. Y	1846
Compo, Henry	Belden	Wayne Co	Born
Compo, Chas	Belden	Wayne Co	Born
Chapin, W. W	Flat Rock	Madison Co., N. Y	1854
Cook, M. V	Waltz	Wayne Co	Born
Evans, Joseph	New Boston	Stafford Co., N. H	1837
Hurd, Chancy	Belden	Ontario Co., N. Y	1832
Hale, S	New Boston	Wayne Co	Born
Hale, Erastus	New Boston	Wayne Co	Born
Kittle, David	New Boston	Saratoga Co., N. Y	1842
Lewis, Benj	Belden	Canada	1841
Lewis, Peter	New Boston	Canada	1842
Lor, Mary	New Boston	Detroit	Born
Martin, Amos	New Boston	Franklin Co., Mass	1848

ELIGIBLE MEMBERS—HURON—CONTINUED.

NAME.	P. O.	BIRTH PLACE.	CAME TO WAYNE CO.
Marshall, A. W	New Boston	Wayne Co	Born
Nowland, M. H	New Boston	Yates Co., N. Y	1833
Nowland, H. R	New Boston	Senaca Co., N. Y	1833
Norton, A. J	Belden	Brown Co., N. Y	1834
Outhwait, Thos	New Boston	England	1832
Outhwait, Fannie	New Boston	Wayne Co	Born
Paller, Geo. H	New Boston	Wayne Co	Born
Palter, James B	Belden	Wayne Co	Born
Richards, Ransom	Belden	Wayne Co	Born
Stewart, James	New Boston	Scotland	1852
Simms, Stephen	New Boston	Kings Co., Ireland	1840
Smith, Geo. W	Belden	Wayne Co	Born
Smart, John	Waltz	Scotland,	1830
Slinger, John	Waltz	York, Pennsylvania	1834
Slinger. Jacob	Waltz	Wayne Co	Born
Stoflett, H. I	Flat Rock	Seneca Co., N. Y	1853
Sartman, Robert	Waltz	Germany	1851
Stoflett, C. E	Flat Rock	Seneca Co., N. Y	1853
Shelden, Chas. W	Waltz	Wayne Co	Born
Thompson, H. H	Flat Rock	St. Clair Co., Mich	1849
Vandecar, M. G	New Boston	Wayne Co	Born
Waltz, Joseph	Waltz	Wayne Co	Born
Weaver, Martin	Waltz	Wayne Co	Born
Warden, Rachel	Waltz	Essex Co., New Jersey	1835
Waltz, Adam	Waltz	Wayne Co	Born
Zeigler, Robert	Waltz	Wayne Co	Born

LIVONIA.

Livonia was organized in 1835. The first settler was Daniel Blue, who came with his son Alexander in 1832 from Oneida county, N. Y., in the eastern part. Alexander McKinney came originally from Ireland in 1832, and settled first in Redford, then moved to Livonia subsequently. Then came Thomas Hammond and Reuben Morse from Steuben county, N. Y. Reuben Genss, Peter Melden, Geo. Ryders, Erastus Everette, Nathan Kingsley, Gilbert Martin and Solomon Lambert came in 1831. Those who immediately followed were, James Gunning, James Grace, N. Weston, Gabriel Dean, John Cahoon, Adolphus Brigham, Pardon Briggs and John G. Welch. The latter planted the most extensive apple orchards in Michigan, then or since. The first member of the State Legislature from Livonia was George Farrington, and the first justice of peace was Alexander Blue.

ELIGIBLE MEMBERS—LIVONIA.

NAME.	P. O.	BIRTH PLACE.	CAME TO WAYNE CO.
Allyn, G. W. and Chas. B	Nankin	Michigan	1845
Armstrong, Thos. Albert	Nankin	New York	1844
Arnheim, John	Nankin	Germany	1832
Blue, Alexander	Elm	Oneida Co., N. Y	1832

ELIGIBLE MEMBERS—LIVONIA—CONTINUED.

NAME.	P. O.	BIRTH PLACE.	CAME TO WAYNE CO.
Burnett, Thos	Nankin	England	1834
Brown, Misses	Nankin	England	1858
Bovee, N	Nankin	New York	1859
Baur, John C	Nankin	Germany	1836
Barker, J. F	Farmington	New York	1841
Bently, Nelson	Elm	New York	1843
Blanchard, W	Farmington	New York	1835
Briggs, Lewis	Plymouth	New York	1830
Briggs, Dexter	Plymouth	Vermont	1826
Briggs, Luther	Plymouth	New York	1829
Carey, J. S	Elm	New York	1848
Chapman, A. L	Elm	New York	1840
Crosby, C. W	Nankin	Michigan	1853
Chilson, Geo	Livonia Center	Michigan	1836
Chilson, Avery J	Livonia Center	Michigan	1839
Cudworth, Mrs. A. L	Livonia Center	Massachusetts	1828
Dean, Mrs. C	Nankin	Michigan	1833
Durfee, Allen	Plymouth	New York	1829
Everett, E. S	Plymouth	New Jersey	1830
Elliott, O. H	Beech	New York	1849
Everett, Orson	Northville	Michigan	1840
Fisk, Hiram	Nankin	Vermont	1836
Fuller, A. C	Livonia Center	Michigan	1843
Fuller, Edwin	Plymouth	New York	1830
Green, G. W	Elm	Michigan	1834
Glass, E. P	Beech	New York	1832
Hawkins, Geo	Livonia Center	Michigan	1839
Johns, A. G	Nankin	Michigan	1819
Joy, James K	Nankin	Michigan	1845
Johnson, D	Nankin	Germany	1852
Joslin, Lyman	Livonia Center	New York	1846
Johnston, Simeon M	Plank Road	New York	1844
Kingsley, N. B	Livonia Center	New York	1831
Kinney, Chas. A	Elm	New York	1845
Kinney, Courtland	Elm	New York	1845
Kator, Geo	Northville	Michigan	1830
Kator, Mrs. Geo	Northville	Michigan	1839
Leach, E. C	Livonia Center	Michigan	1835
Lapham, J. B	Farmington	Michigan	1839
Lambert, Wm	Plank Road	New York	1846
Millard, H. B	Livonia Center	New York	1835
Meldrum, L	Perrinsville	New York	1836
McKinney, D	Elm	Ireland	1832
McKinney, James	Elm	Ireland	1832
Minkley, E. G	Livonia Center	New York	1838
Millard, A. F	Livonia Center	New York	1843
Maiden, David	Plank Road	England	1826
Paddock, A	Nankin	Vermont	1831
Pierce, Benj	Farmington	New York	1826
Pierson, Wayne	Farmington	Michigan	1850
Power, A. D	Farmington	New York	1831
Rattenbury, Wm. T	Elm	England	1854
Rattenbury, Henry	Elm	England	1852

ELIGIBLE MEMBERS—LIVONIA—CONTINUED.

Name.	P. O.	Birth Place.	Came to Wayne Co.
Rattenbury, Henry, Sen	Elm	England	1851
Ryder, Geo.	Nankin	New York	1827
Shaw, Mathew	Elm	Ireland	1845
Smith, E.	Nankin	Vermont	1827
Smith, J. L.	Nankin	Michigan	1833
St. John, E. F.	Nankin	Michigan	1837
Stringer, Abram	Livonia Center	Michigan	1838
Shaw, Mathew B.	Elm	New York	1828
Shaw, Wm. M.	Plank Road	Ireland	1841
Simmons, J. M.	Northville	Michigan	1833
Simmons, I.	Northville	Massachusetts	1824
Simmons, L. W.	Northville	Michigan	1829
Terhaume, Alexander, Sr.	Livonia Center	England	1830
Viley, John	Elm	New York	1854
Wight, O.	Livonia Center	Michigan	1854
Wight, George	Livonia Center	New York	1836
Wight, Chas. D.	Elm	Ohio	1842
Welch, John G.	Northville	New York	1825
Winchester, H. E.	Wallaceville	Michigan	1846

MONGUAGON.

This township was first settled in 1812. An organization was made May 25, 1827, by the election of Colonel A. Truax, supervisor; James Chittenden, clerk; John A. Rucker, James Chittenden and Joseph Pulsifer, highway commissioners; Artemas Hosmer, Manoah Hubell and Gardner Brown, assessors; James Street, treasurer; A. Truax and Richard Smith, overseers of the poor.

The village of Trenton was laid out by Col. A. Truax in 1834, and was called "Truaxton," subsequently named Trenton. It at one time furnished the finest steamers on the lakes. Col. A. Truax, Giles B. Slocum, Geo. B. Truax, A. L. Bird, Capt. S. F. Atwood, Capt. Arthur Edwards, Capt. Robert Wagstaff, Capt. Ira Davis, Artemus Hosmer and Col. Sanders were among the first settlers.

ELIGIBLE MEMBERS—MONGUAGON.

Name.	P. O.	Birth Place.	Came to Wayne Co.
Alvord, N. C	Trenton	Massachusetts	1835
Alexander, A. M.	Grosse Isle	Michigan	Born
Ballard, John	Grosse Isle	New York	1830
Button, Wm.	Wyandotte	Michigan	1842
Duddleson, Wm.	Trenton	Ohio	1838
Gray, Maj. Horace	Slocum Junction	New York	1829
Keeth, A. T.	Trenton	Michigan	1825
Lister, James J.	Trenton	Canada	1846
Paine, G. S.	Wyandotte	England	1826
Reaume, Daniel	Trenton	Michigan	Born
Vreeland, James H.	Wyandotte	Michigan	1842
Vreeland, John R.	Wyandotte	Michigan	1824

NANKIN.

George M. Johnson was the first settler. He built in 1824 the first house in what is now the village of Wayne, which occupied the present site of Hammond's shoe store. This tavern was afterwards kept by one Simmons, who, in a drunken frenzy, murdered his wife, for which he was hanged. This is the only instance of legal hanging in the State of Michigan. In 1831 Ezra Derby bought the Simmons property. The first road was laid out by Geo. M. Johnson and Harry Tuttle in June, 1827. The first superviser was the Rev. Marcus Swift, and James F. Chubbs was the first justice of the peace and clerk. The first child born in the township was Maria Krider, wife of J. D. Buntin, of Wayne.

ELIGIBLE MEMBERS—NANKIN.

Name.	P. O.	Birth Place.	Came to Wayne Co.
Biddle & Fisher	Wayne	Wayne Co	1836
Bridge, James	Perrinsville	Ireland	1848
Bills, M	Perrinsville	Wayne Co.	Born
Bennetts, C.	Inkster	Germany	1854
Comer, Geo. D.	Wayne	Wayne Co.	1845
Collar, Dr. Alexander	Wayne	New York	1849
Carver, E. B.	Inkster	Ohio	1822
Dilsch, A. F. & Son	Wayne	Germany	1857
Downer, Robt	Wayne	Wayne Co.	Born
Duffield, Wm. W.	Inkster	Pennsylvania	1836
Dean, Wm. D.	Nankin	New York	1836
Edmonds, Wm	Wayne	Saratoga Co., N. Y.	1834
Grant, David	Wayne	Wayne Co.	1815
Hammon & Brother	Wayne	New York	1831
Hamson, Martin	Inkster	Wayne Co.	1829
Howe, P.	Wayne	New York	1846
Harrison, H.	Inkster	Wayne Co.	1821
Harrison	Inkster	Wayne Co.	1826
Kamerer, C.	Wayne	Germany	1839
Lee, Eli	Wayne	New York	1823
Luther, John	Inkster	Ireland	1834
Luther, Mrs. A.	Inkster	Ireland	1847
Miller, H.	Wayne	Prussia	1854
Norris, James D.	Wayne	New York	1836
Pettingill, W. A.	Wayne	New York	1854
Palmer, J. J.	Wayne	New York	1835
Perrin, Friend	Wallaceville	Massachusetts	1834
Parsley, Thomas	Wayne	New York	1847
Robinson, Hugh	Wayne	Ireland	1854
Sheldon, E. D.	Wayne	New York	1859
Slawslayer, Ezra W.	Wayne	Detroit	1851
Straight, O. B.	Perrinsville	Wayne Co.	1839
Shook, Peter	Wayne	Maryland	1836
Swift, Geo. W.	Wayne	New York	1825
Smith, Julius C.	Wayne	England	1858
Sinn, Samuel	Inkster	England	1833

ELIGIBLE MEMBERS—NANKIN—CONTINUED.

NAME.	P. O.	BIRTH PLACE.	CAME TO WAYNE CO.
Stevenson, Isaiah	Wayne	Wayne Co	1840
Tuit, James	Perrinsville	Yorkshire, England	1831
Varney, Frank	Wayne	New York	1850
Walker, Geo. O	Perrinsville	New York	1851
Webber, John	Perrinsville	Holland	1853
Walker, Wm	Inkster	Ireland	1852

PLYMOUTH.

This is one of the finest townships in the county, and from the first was occupied by men characterized in their history as possessing intelligence, enterprise and integrity, which, in both early and later days, have given it the name of "The Model township of the county." The first purchase of land was made in 1824 by Alanson Aldrich, who was a Quaker in his religious belief. The first actual settlers, however, were Wm. and Allen Tibbitts, who bought 800 acres, and settled upon it the latter part of 1824. They were soon followed by Gerrit Houghtailing, Erastus Starkweather, Samuel Gates, Edwin Stuart, Herman Stowe, Daniel Baker and Luther Lincoln. The last erected a saw mill on the Rouge as early as 1827. John Miller purchased the land which is the present site of Northville, who, converting a huge boulder into a millstone, erected a small mill, which did the grinding for a number of years. Then followed Wm. Starkweather, Gideon Benton, David Phillips, A. B. Markham, Gannett Ramsdell, Pitts Taft, Dyer and Noah Ramsdell, Roswell Root, Dr. Northrop, Sherwood Gregory, Dr. David Gregory, Dr. Lewis Carlisle, Dr. Frank Markham, Captain William Dunlap, Henry and Peter Fralick and Dr. J. P. Davis. George Starkweather was the first white child born in the township. He is at present a prosperous merchant in Plymouth village. The late Jonathan Shearer settled over fifty years ago. In 1826 the settlers of Plymouth gathered first to listen to the preaching of Elder Hickox, who was succeeded by Elder Marcus Swift. In February, 1827, a second meeting was held at the house of William Tibbetts, when preliminary steps for a township organization were taken, and in April following William Barton was elected supervisor; Allen Tibbitts, clerk; A. B. Markham, treasurer; Erastus Starkweather, Roswell Root and Henry Lyon, assessors; Philo Taylor, justice of the peace. There were forty-two votes cast, and a vote was taken to raise $150 for necessary expenses during the ensuing year.

ELIGIBLE MEMBERS—PLYMOUTH.

NAME.	P. O.	BIRTH PLACE.	CAME TO WAYNE CO.
Argent, Geo	Plymouth	Wayne Co	1836
Allen, Chas. C	Plymouth	Wayne Co	1839
Ambler, John M	Northville	Wayne Co., N. Y	1850

ELIGIBLE MEMBERS—PLYMOUTH—CONTINUED.

NAME.	P. O.	BIRTH PLACE.	CAME TO WAYNE CO.
Allen, D. D.	Plymouth	Wayne Co	Born
Angel, J. E.	Northville	Wayne Co., N. Y	1834
Briggs, John	Plymouth	Cayuga Co., N. Y	1830
Bradner, Joel G.	Plymouth	Wayne Co	1830
Benton, Hiram C.	Meadsmills	Wayne Co	1836
Blackman, Mrs. L.	Plymouth	Wayne Co., N. Y	1824
Baily, L. D.	Plymouth	Wayne Co	1830
Rufus Babbitt	Summit	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1838
Blackwood, Robt	Northville	Bucks Co., Pennsylvania	1831
Booth, F. L.	Northville	New York	1854
Bartram, J.	Northville	Wayne Co	1830
Baker, Geo. W.	Plymouth	Wayne Co	1830
Bennett & Whipple	Plymouth	New York	1833
Crawford, Wm.	Northville	Wayne Co	1828
Chase, Gifford	Plymouth	Wayne Co	1829
Clarkson, D.	Northville	New Jersey	1831
Durfee, G.	Plymouth	Wayne Co., N. Y	1827
Durfee, R. S.	Plymouth	Wayne Co., N. Y	1827
Durfee, C. D.	Plymouth	Wayne Co	1830
Downer, Wm. E.	Northville	Monroe Co., N. Y	1838
Downer, D. H.	Northville	Wayne Co	1840
Dody, John M.	Plymouth	New Hampshire	1838
Eldred, Geo.	Plymouth	Wayne Co	1837
Elliott, Jaspar N.	Northville	Wayne Co	1836
Elliott, Jabin	Northville	Cayuga Co., N. Y	1831
Fry, Wm. E.	Northville	Kent Co., England	1846
Griswold, C. A.	Northville	Windham Co., Vermont	1826
Gage, A. W.	Northville	Monroe Co., N. Y	1854
Garfield, Chas.	Northville	Oakland Co	1855
Guthrie, Wallace	Northville	Wayne Co	1844
Haywood, John	Plymouth	Wayne Co	1845
Herrick, Chas.	Plymouth	Wayne Co	1850
Hastings, Wm.	Northville	Wayne Co	1848
Hastings, E. S.	Northville	Wayne Co., N. Y.	1843
Harmon, John	Northville	St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.	1843
Hudson, Wm. H.	Plymouth	Wayne Co	1843
Johnson, Homer	Plymouth	Seneca Co., N. Y	1834
Jackson, W. S.	Northville	Wayne Co	1853
Kenyon, M.	Plymouth	Wayne Co	1840
Kingsley, Albert	Plymouth	Rutland Co., Vermont	1829
Kent, Gardner	Northville	Wayne Co	1840
Kingsley, Chas. E.	Meadsmills	Washtenaw Co	1855
Kelley, E. A.	Plymouth	Washtenaw Co.	1851
Launing, Wm. J.	Northville	Wayne Co	1844
Little, Samuel H.	Northville	Belfast, Ireland	1853
Leonard, C. T.	Northville	Seneca Co., N. Y.	1846
Lapham, A. J.	Plymouth	Oakland Co	1866
McKray, W.	Plymouth	Crawford Co., Penn.	1831
Moon, A. M.	Plymouth	Wayne Co	1840
Macomber, W. F.	Northville	Wayne Co	1850
McClumpha, E.	Plymouth	Washtenaw Co.	1857
Root, H. R.	Plymouth	Wayne Co	1844
Scott, Winfield	Northville	Seneca Co., N. Y.	1842

ELIGIBLE MEMBERS—PLYMOUTH—CONTINUED.

NAME.	P. O.	BIRTH PLACE.	CAME TO WAYNE CO.
Shadduck, H.	Plymouth	Hartford, Connecticut	1852
Shearer, Jonathan	Plymouth	Berkshire Co., Mass	1835
Sly, H. P.	Plymouth	New York	1829
Savage, James	Northville	Monroe Co., N. Y.	1859
Starkweather, Geo. A	Plymouth	Wayne Co	1826
Starkweather, Samuel	Northville	Sussex Co., New Jersey	1825
Smith, Fred H.	Plymouth	Wayne Co	1840
Stevens, A. N.	Plymouth	Washtenaw Co	1850
Slaght, Isaac	Northville	Seneca Co., N. Y.	1855
Slade, Henry	Plymouth	New York	1855
Silleck, Henry	Plymouth	Oakland Co.	1850
Shafer, J. S.	Plymouth	Canada	1857
Springer, Samuel J.	Plymouth	Michigan	1841
Thompson, I. J.	Northville	Livingston Co., N. Y	1850
Thayer, Rufus	Summit	Windham Co., Vermont	1825
Turrill, Lyman	Summit	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1826
Tobias, E.	Northville	Wayne Co	1840
Whipple, Calvin	Northville	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1832
Waterman, R. B.	Northville	Hudson, N. Y.	1835
Whipple, O. V.	Northville	Oakland Co.	1858
Yerkes, Wm. P.	Northville	Seneca, N. Y	1826

REDFORD.

Redford was originally one of the towns or subdivisions composing the township of Buckland, the other three being what are now the townships of Greenfield, Livonia and Dearborn. The first settlement was made by a man named Bell in 1818. No further settlements were made until 1825, when Thomas Gildard located a tract of land. In 1827 Benjamin and James Green, from Ontario Co., N. Y., made a settlement. In 1828 came Geo. Norris from Geneva, N. Y., also William Lyon. In 1829 Geo. Farrington, from Steuben county, N. Y., came. In 1832 S. K. Burgess, from Birmingham, Oakland Co., with his father, Harmon, located a farm, and during the same year Lewis Cook, from N. Y., Geo. Boyce, from England, and Hiram Wilmarth, Noah Peck, Ralph and Benjamin Bell became residents.

The township takes its name from the river Rouge (red). The Grand River road was laid through this township in 1833. The first death was that of Mrs. Parsons, in 1830. She came from Vermont. The first marriage service was performed by Justice Fox in 1830.

ELIGIBLE MEMBERS—REDFORD.

NAME.	P. O.	BIRTH PLACE.	CAME TO WAYNE CO.
Allen, Horace	Greenfield	New York	1832
Ashcroft, H. W.	Redford	Vermont	1850
Burgess, S. K.	Redford	New York	1832
Biglow, Hiram	Beech	Wayne	1847
Brown, John	Yew	Cork Co., Ireland	1833

ELIGIBLE MEMBERS—REDFORD—CONTINUED.

NAME.	P. O.	BIRTH PLACE.	CAME TO WAYNE CO.
Cranson, M. L.	Plank Road	New York	1832
Cowling, Joseph	Redford	Devonshire, England	1826
Cross, Geo. A.	Redford	New Jersey	1836
Churches, Edward	Redford	England	1838
Carr, L. D.	Redford	Vermont	1845
David, E.	Greenfield	France	1848
Duboise, E. M.	Redford	Wayne Co.	1848
Dicks, Henry	Oak	Wayne Co	1830
Davis, Sabria	Oak	New York	1830
Davis, G. L.	Oak	Germany	1856
Dunning, J.	Beech	New York	1835
Fisher, Aaron H.	Beech	Canada	1835
Fisher, Geo. H.	Beech	Wayne Co.	1844
Franklin, John D.	Yew	Wayne Co.	1848
Gordon, Geo C.	Redford Centre	Canada	1844
Gleason James	Oak	Wayne	1837
Gagnier, Dorick	Yew	Canada	1832
Guellory, F.	Redford	France	1852
Houk, W. E.	Redford Centre	Michigan	1846
Houck, Hugh	Redford Centre	Wayne Co.	1843
Hendryx, James W.	Beech	New York	1835
Harris, Alfred	Oak	Canada	1836
Humbert, Jacob	Redford	France	1833
Hostetter, Christ	Yew	France	1833
Hendryx, Alexander	Yew	Scotland	1838
Haley, O.	Greenfield	Ireland	1846
Johnson, T. H.	Oak	Wayne Co.	1842
Joyce, C. F.	Oak	New Jersey	1852
Jackson, Mathew	Oak	England	1832
Jackson, J. J.	Oak	Wayne Co.	1839
Lynn, Wm.	Beech	Yorkshire, England	1829
Lee, J. M. & G. W.	Redford	New Jersey	1852
McIntyre, A. P.	Redford	Madison Co., N. Y.	1845
Minock, John	Beech	Wayne Co.	1841
Mettetal	Greenfield	France	1833
Miller, Geo.	Redford	Wayne Co.	1847
Miller, J. P.	Redford	Wayne Co.	1845
Norris, Geo.	Beech	Geneva, N. Y.	1829
Nilson, J. W.	Beech	New York	1847
Pierce, A. B.	Redford Centre	New York	1859
Perry, J. D.	Redford Centre	Vermont	1837
Pierce, O. O.	Redford	New York	1833
Prindle, Edgar	Beech	Wayne Co.	1850
Smith, Dr. C. C.	Redford Centre	New Hampshire	1855
Smith, Eugene.	Beech	Wayne Co.	1842
Smith, F. J.	Redford	New York	1845
Sperry, Ira	Plank Road	New Haven, Conn.	1845
Stuckey, Geo.	Redford	Michigan	1844
Simms, Henry	Greenfield	Wayne Co.	1852
Sackett, Frank	Beech	Wayne Co.	1843
Sackett, Edwin	Oak	Wayne Co.	1840
Spencer, E. M.	Oak	New York	1845
Smith, Mrs. P.	Greenfield	New York	1826

ELIGIBLE MEMBERS—REDFORD—CONTINUED.

NAME.	P. O.	BIRTH PLACE.	CAME TO WAYNE CO.
Smead, D	Redford	New York	1833
Tucker, Charles	Greenfield	England	1849
Woodruff, A. S	Redford	New York	1859
Wight, R	Redford	Ohio	1834
Wallace, James	Plank Road	Scotland	1845
Westlake, Geo	Redford	England	1848
Westlake, Thomas	Redford	Michigan	1855

ROMULUS.

Romulus was first settled by a French Canadian named Samuel Polyne, on section two, which subsequently became a part of the farm of Thomas B. Thomas. Soon after this settlement, Solomon Whitaker, Charles and Joseph Pulcifer made locations; in 1833 Jenks Pullen and his six sons, who afterward became prominent; then followed, up to 1840, Warren Blair, John Simpson, Dr. John F. Smith, John Carr, A. P. Young, Hiram Fisk, Geo. Dykeman, C. C. Burt, Peter D. Lanney and Philip Reynolds. Township organized April, 1835. Supervisor, D. J. Pullen; clerk, John Simpson.

ELIGIBLE MEMBERS—ROMULUS.

NAME.	P. O.	BIRTH PLACE.	CAME TO WAYNE CO.
Bibbins, Samuel	Romulus	New York	1833
Bird, Richard	Romulus	England	1834
Bateham, Joseph	Romulus	England	1840
Bower, Livingston	Taylor Centre	New York	1836
Carr, John	New Boston	Scotland	1834
Cawood, H. B	New Boston	England	1856
Cook, Felis	Inkster	Germany	1854
Clark, John D	Romulus	Michigan	1846
Cheney, D	Wayne	New York	1846
Dean, Lewis J	Romulus	Delaware	1856
Downer, Eliza B	Wayne	England	1836
Downing, Thomas	Romulus	England	1841
Dunn, James	Wayne	Ireland	1846
Dunn, Michael	Wayne	Wayne Co	1843
Dunn, James	Wayne	Michigan	1840
Kingsley, S. B	Romulus	New York	1852
London, C	Wayne	Ireland	1838
Morris, H. G	Romulus	New York	1849
Merrill, H. W	Romulus	Massachusetts	1845
McBride, W. H	Romulus	New York	1835
Moore, Andrew	Wayne	Ireland	1832
McBride, Alexander	Wayne	Michigan	1852
Newington, James	Wayne	England	1837
Oakley, F. W	Romulus	New York	1856
Parry, G	Romulus	Wales	1855
Pullen, A. J	Romulus	New York	1832
Rowell, Wm	Romulus	Canada	1849

ELIGIBLE MEMBERS—ROMULUS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	P. O.	BIRTH PLACE.	CAME TO WAYNE CO.
Vealy, Phillip	Wayne	New York	1832
Whitaker, Wm	Romulus	Maine	1840
Young, A. P	Romulus	New York	1833

SPRINGWELLS.

Springwells is contemporary with Detroit, and was settled mainly by French. Joseph Barron was the first justice of the peace; this was in 1830. Gov. Wm. Woodbridge and Captain Whittimore Knaggs were residents prior to that time. Its history is so closely identified with that of Detroit, that that of one will comprehend both.

ELIGIBLE MEMBERS—SPRINGWELLS.

NAME.	P. O.	BIRTH PLACE.	CAME TO WAYNE CO.
Burns, Peter	Springwells	New York	1837
Button, Harry	Springwells	New York	1837
Burdens, John	Delray	Michigan	1822
Clippert, Conrad	Detroit Junction	Germany	1850
Carstens, John H	Detroit	Germany	1854
Campau, Samuel	Detroit	Michigan	1835
Campau, Louis	Springwells	Michigan	1854
Carter, Richard	Springwells	Michigan	1848
Daniel, Jacob	Springwells	Germany	1850
Durmen, Michael	Springwells	Germany	1850
De Lisle, P. B	Delray	Michigan	1846
Ewen, Wm	Springwells	Michigan	1830
Fields, Chas	Springwells	Canada	1831
Ford, Wm	Springwells	Ireland	1847
Gray, Alexander	Springwells	Scotland	1854
Haggerty, Henry	Springwells	New York	1831
Hyns, Francis	Springwells	Michigan	1847
Hubbard, Bela	Detroit	New York	1835
Kloen, Hummer Charles	Springwells	Germany	1853
Larkin, Thomas	Springwells	Michigan	1845
Lange, William	Springwells	New York	1855
Markey, John	Springwells	Ireland	1849
Markey, Peter	Springwells	Michigan	1850
Markey, Patrick	Springwells	Ireland	1852
Meade, Edward	Detroit	Ireland	1854
Peterson, Henry	Detroit	Scotland	1851
Rieden, Fred	Springwells	Germany	1845
Rieden, Michael	Springwells	Germany	1847
Ranspach, Chas	Springwells	Germany	1850
Riopelle, L A	Delray	Michigan	1822
Riopelle, H	Delray	Michigan	1807
Roehm, Christian	Detroit	Germany	1837
Sink, Leonard	Springwells	Germany	1851
Sink, Augustus R	Detroit Junction	Michigan	1843
Travers, Wm. H	Detroit	Port Huron, Michigan	1851
Teagan, Jonathan	Detroit	Ireland	1834
Thierry, James	Detroit	France	1848
Verden, Lawrence	Detroit	Ireland	1842
Woodworth, Alfred	Springwells	New York	1832

SUMPTER.

Sumpter was originally a part of Huron township, but in 1835 the legislature passed an act authorizing a portion of Huron township to be set apart, and established the town of Sumpter. In April of that year the township officers were elected.

The following residents of this township are now eligible as members of this society:

ELIGIBLE MEMBERS—SUMPTER.

Name.	P. O.	Birth Place.	Came to Wayne Co.
Burnap, Job	Belden	Montgomery Co., N. Y.	1857
Corkins, Anson	Martinville	Wayne Co.	Born
Denmark, George J.	Martinville	Livingston Co., N. Y.	1838
Elwell, Joseph.	Belleville	Wayne Co.	Born
Huth, Lewis	Martinville	Wayne Co.	Born
Hooker, Chester	East Bellville	Michigan.	Born
Merrill, Wm.	West Sumpter.	Vermont.	1845
Northrop, Horatio	West Sumpter.	Genessee Co., N. Y.	1854
Niles, Solomon R.	Rawsonville	Madison Co., N. Y	1852
Pearl, Perry D. (been member of Legislature).	Belleville	Bloomfield Co., Maine	1835
Smith, F.	Belleville	Oswego Co., N. Y.	1848
Wightman, John	Martinville		1852

TAYLOR.

Taylor township was formerly a portion of Ecorse, and was set off in 1847 by special act of the legislature. The first purchaser of a tract of land was Peter Coan. After him his brother Edmund came, then George Brundit, John Hayden, Augustus Coan, the father of Peter, who was a soldier in the war of 1812; James Moat, James and Wm. Sutliff and Elias Vreeland. Jared Sexton was the first supervisor.

ELIGIBLE MEMBERS—TAYLOR.

Name.	P. O.	Birth Place.	Came to Wayne Co.
Boltz, Peter	Taylor Centre	New Jersey	1850
Bondie, Antoine	Taylor Centre.	Michigan.	1824
Beadlestone, Geo. W.	Dearborn.	New York.	1856
Coan, Martin D.	Taylor Centre.	New York	1809
Fletcher, Wm. W.	Taylor Centre.	New York	1824
Holmes, James W.	Dearborn.	Michigan.	1834
Locke, W. S.	Taylor Centre.	New York	1844
Lappeus, S. B.	Dearborn.	New York	1854
McPherson, John	Wyandotte.	Pennsylvania.	1845
Moat, Chas.	Taylor Center	England.	1834
Moring, Frederick	Wyandotte.	Germany.	1854
Ochring, John	Wyandotte.	Germany.	1856
Prouty, W. F.	Taylor Centre.	New York.	1859
Prouty, Henry H.	Taylor Centre.	Ohio.	1859

ELIGIBLE MEMBERS—TAYLOR—CONTINUED.

NAME.	P. O.	BIRTH PLACE.	CAME TO WAYNE CO.
Rudduck, Sidney	Inkster	England	1842
Ross, Henry	Taylor Centre	Ireland	1852
Sutliff, Wm	Taylor Centre	New York	1817
Smith, J. B	Wyandotte	New York	1834
Sickmund	Wyandotte	New York	1855
Steward, W. N	Wyandotte	New York	1834
Sutliff, Richard	Taylor Centre	New York	1832
Silcox, Mrs. E	Taylor Centre	Massachussetts	1854
Sheldon, Lorenzo	Inkster	Michigan	1853
Sheldon, Ezra	Inkster	New York	1836
Threadgould, Francis	Taylor Centre	England	1850
Trowbridge, Warren	Inkster	New York	1853
Townsend, J. G	Inkster	New York	1831

VAN BUREN.

The territory comprising this township was originally that of the present townships of Romulus and Sumpter, known as the old township of Huron. It was organized in 1836. Ebenezer Eaton was the first supervisor; Job Smith, clerk; Alexander Buchanan, treasurer; Arba Ash, John M. Hiller and James Vaughn, assessors; John Buchanan, Waterman Convis and Miner Savage, school commissioners; Benjamin Brendy, Isaac Otis and Daniel Douglas, highway commissioners. The first school house was built in 1822, John Price being the teacher. The first white child born was Anson Corkins, in 1820. Harry Hubbard settled first at Trenton in 1818, afterwards moving to Van Buren. Nathan Wood settled on what is known as the Stufflit farm in 1822. Amasa Rawson established Rawsonville in 1824. A man named Snow started a landing on the Huron in 1821. Among others of the early settlers were David and Lewis Freeman.

ELIGIBLE MEMBERS—VAN BUREN.

NAME.	P. O.	BIRTH PLACE.	CAME TO WAYNE CO.
Brown, L. B	Rawsonville	New York	1835
Brown, Perrin	Rawsonville	New York	1838
Bradshaw, Amos	Belleville	New York	1826
Burt, Franklin	Belleville	New York	1846
Barlow, Chas. J	Rawsonville	New York	1836
Beggam, Thomas	Denton	New York	1835
Burrell, George	Denton	England	1838
Campbell, S. W	Belleville	Wayne County	1836
Campbell, Chas	Rawsonville	New Jersey	1846
Crawford, W	Belleville	New York	1831
Corkins, V	Belleville	New York	1824
Elwell, George	Belleville	Maine	1835
Forbes, Daniel	Belleville	Wayne County	1826
Featherly, D A	Belleville	New York	1831
Hubbard, Harry R	Belleville	New York	1819
Heath, Truman H	Belleville	Vermont	1832

ELIGIBLE MEMBERS—VAN BUREN—CONTINUED.

NAME.	P. O.	BIRTH PLACE.	CAME TO WAYNE CO.
Hasner, Newton	Belleville	Washtenaw County	1851
Moore, G. W.	Romulus	New York City	1832
Manzer, A.	Belleville	Wayne County	1841
Monks, John	Belleville	England	1852
Parker, David J.	Belleville	New York	1839
Riggs, Gilbert	Belleville	Wayne County, N. Y.	1836
Robb, Miss Anna		Wayne County	1850
Snuck, Geo.	Belleville	New York	1848
Stanley, C. S.	Rawsonville	New York	1833
Smith, David J.	Belleville	New York	1833
Savage, Wm. O.	Belleville	Wayne County	1837
Savage, Daniel	Belleville	New York	1832
Smith, Wm.	Denton	New York	1837
Warren, Wm. E.	Belleville	Onondaga Co., N. Y.	1836
Winslow, G. M.	Canton	New York	1834
Ward, A.	Belleville	Michigan	1840
Whitlay, Wm.	Belleville	England	1848

VILLAGES IN WAYNE COUNTY.

TRENTON—Already mentioned.

NORTHVILLE—Laid out in 1840 by Capt. Wm. Dunlap and Daniel L. Cady.

PLYMOUTH—In 1837, by H. B. Holbrook.

WATERFORD—In 1837, by Dyer Ramsdell.

NORRIS—In 1872, by Col. P. W. Norris.

DELRAY—In 1856, by Elisha Chase.

DEARBORNVILLE—In 1833, by Paul D. Anderson.

WAYNE—In 1835, by Ezra Derby.

DENTON—In 1866, by Samuel T. Denton.

RAWSONVILLE—In 1836, by A. Rawson, Mathew Wood and Abraham Voorhes.

BELLEVILLE—In 1848, by George D. Hill, Daniel L. Quirk and R. P. Clark.

GIBRALTER—In 1837 by Benjamin B. Kircheval, Joshua Howard and Peter Godfroy, trustees of the Gibralter and Flat Rock Company.

FLAT ROCK—At same time.

WALTZ—In 1872, by Josiah Watz.

BELDEN—In 1871, by Francis T. Belden and wife.

GRANDPORT, OR ECORSE—In 1836, by Simeon Roussou, A. Labadie, L. Bourassau and P. White.

CHRONOGRAPHY--THIRD PERIOD.

1796.—For the first time, July 11th, the stars and stripes waved over Detroit. Northwest Territory set apart August 18, as the County of Wayne, by Winthrop Sargeant, acting Governor. Bounded East by Cayuga river, Ohio, on the line between what is now Indiana and Illinois, northwestward to the national boundary line, embracing Wisconsin and a portion of Ohio and Indiana. Detroit was constituted the county seat or capital. Measures adopted to extend the Ordinance of Congress of 1787, over this portion of the Northwest Territory. General Arthur St. Clair was appointed Governor. Delegates were elected to the first territorial legislature.

1797.—Solomon Sibley settled and was the first Supreme Judge.

1798.—April 7, Congress organized the territory of Mississippi, and Winthrop Sargeant was appointed Secretary, William Henry Harrison taking his place as Secretary of the Northwest Territory, which he held until he was elected a delegate to Congress. Oct. 29, General Arthur St. Clair issued a proclamation causing an election for representatives to a territorial legislature, the election being held the third Monday of December. Rev. Gabriel Richards arrived at Detroit as pastor of St. Ann's church. He at once celebrated all marriages had previously under the civil law.

1799.—Representatives elected met at Cincinnati, January 22nd. James Bennett, James Findlay, Henry Vanderburg, Robert Oliver and David Vance, were confirmed as members of the Legislative Council of the Northwestern Territory. The territorial legislature convened at Cincinnati, September 24. There were 19 members, of whom seven were from Hamilton county, four from Ross county, three from Wayne, two from Adams, and one each from the counties of Jefferson, Washington and Knox. October 3rd, the Legislature elected William Henry Harrison delegate to Congress. Stephen Mack, the first American merchant, arrived in Detroit. He was the maternal grandfather of Rev. David M. Cooper, pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian church. John Francis Hamtramck, appointed by President John Adams, Commandent at Detroit. On the 18th of January, the King's birthday was celebrated at Sandwich. The American officers participated

by invitation. Detroit first made a port of entry. March 2, Act of Congress, includes in the district of Detroit all the waters of Lake Erie, Huron, St. Clair, and rivers connected therewith, west of the river Miama to the Island of Michilmackinac, and the President appoints a collector to reside at Detroit.

1800.—Rev. Dr. David Bacon, a Congregational clergyman from Connecticut arrived at Detroit, and established the first Protestant church. The territory of Indiana erected by Congress. Chillicothe, Ohio, fixed as seat of government for Northwest Territory, July 4. General Arthur St. Clair, Governor.

1801.—Wm. Henry Harrison commissioned as Governor of Indiana territory, and General St. Clair re-appointed Governor of the Northwest Territory. Northwestern territorial legislature at Chillicothe, Ohio, passed an Act incorporating Detroit.

1802.—The erection of Ohio into a State. The whole of Michigan or Wayne county became a part of Indiana territory. Ohio admitted a State. First municipal election in Detroit.

1803.—The post office first established in Detroit. Col. John Francis Hamtramck died April 11th.

1804.—Congress passed an Act reserving section 16 in each township for school purposes, thereafter designated "School Lands." U. S. Land Office established at Detroit. Rev. Mr. Freeman preached the first Methodist sermon in Michigan, and Dr. Bangs the second. By Act of March 20, the Land District of Detroit covered all lands in which the Indian titles had been extinguished, north of Ohio. This would include Wisconsin.

1805.—Congress created the territory of Michigan, the Act to take effect June 30th. Wm. Hull, of Massachusetts, was appointed Governor. Augustus Woodward, Frederick Bates, and John Griffin, were appointed territorial judges. Fire occurred June 11th, which almost totally destroyed Detroit, including the third St. Ann's Church. In consequence, the Governor and Judges were directed by an Act of Congress to lay out the town anew; hence came what is still known as "The Governor and Judges' Plan of Detroit." July 31, Territorial Supreme Court established. The Territory of Michigan commenced its existence July 2, and embraced all the Lower Peninsular.

1806.—On the petition of Angelique Campau, Elizabeth Williams and Rev. Gabriel Richards, the Governor and Judges donated a lot of land on Section 1, for the erection of a new school building in connection with St. Ann's church. Bank of Detroit chartered by the Governor and Judges.

1807.—Governor Hull effected a treaty with all the Indian tribes of the Northwest, except the Shawnees. Tecumseh, their chief, refused to sign. Congress withheld its approval of the Act of the Governor and Judges in granting charter to the Bank of Detroit. The first brick house erected by Woodruff, and occupied by Gov. Hull. Donation of land by Governor and Judges on the northwest corner of Larned street and Woodward avenue, on which was erected the first Protestant church; Rev. Jno. Monteith, pastor. Donations of land were also made to the Methodists, Baptists and Episcopal churches, to the Mechanics' society, and to the Catholic church for burial purposes. James Witherell succeeded Frederick Bates as Territorial Judge. Gov. Hull made a treaty with the Ottawas, Chippewas, Hurons and Pottawattomies, known as the Indian treaty of Granville for Michigan, Wayne Co. lands.

1808.—Land district enlarged and made to cover all on which Indian title is extinguished by treaty of November 17, made at Detroit.

1809.—Special Council was held by Governor Hull with the Hurons or Wyandottes, the chief being "Walk-in-the-Water." They were dissatisfied with the Granville treaty. This was the first time Tecumseh and his brother appeared prominent in creating jealousies against the Americans. The principal settlements were upon the Miama and Raisin, on the Huron of Lake Erie, Clinton, St. Clair, and the Island of Mackinac. The entire white population was 4,834, three-fourths Canadians and French. Charter of Detroit granted heretofore by Governor and Judges revoked February 24. First printing press brought to Detroit by Father Richards, and James Miller published the first newspaper printed, styled the "Michigan Essay, or Impartial Observer," dated Friday, August 31st. Rev. Wm. Case appointed by the New York Methodist Conference at Detroit. He made his home with Mr. Abbott.

1810.—First Methodist Society organized four miles west of Detroit, on the Rouge. The population of Detroit was 700 whites, exclusive of soldiers. Rev. Williams organized the first Methodist society, with seven members: Robert and Betsey Abbott, his wife, Wm. and Maria McCarthy, his wife, Wm. and Betsey Stacey and Sarah Macomb.

1811.—Name of Fort Lenault or Lernoult, changed to that of Shelby. The Indian tribes indicate disturbance and a desire to violate the treaty made with Wayne. The Shawnee Prophet and his brother were active leaders, and received encouragement from the British. Hostilities begun on the part of the Indians at Tippecanoe, where they were defeated by Harrison. Gen. Hull, Governor. Earth-

quake shock first noticed in this locality. That portion of Detroit known as the "Cass Farm" was conveyed by government patent April 11th, to John W., William and D. B. Macomb.

1812.—War declared between England and the United States, June 18th. The news did not reach Governor Hull until July 3d. The first intimation received by him was the capture of a small schooner near Malden by the British. July 12th, Hull crossed the river, camped at Sandwich, and the day following attacked and routed the British at Conner Creek, near Malden. On the 5th of August the British Indians defeated Major VanHorn at Brownstown, and Hull, on receiving the news, fearing an attack on Detroit, recrossed the river on the 9th of August, and subsequently on the 15th, accepted Proctor's terms, and surrendered the fort. The American troops and officers were sent to Halifax. Among those officers who were sent to Halifax was Whittimore Knaggs, whose son, Colonel James W. Knaggs, is now a resident of Detroit. Captain Knaggs commanded the Michigan Rangers, and was also interpreter for Generals St. Clair, Wayne and Hull in their treaties with the Indians prior to the war. After his exchange, he joined Winchester's army on its way from Ohio, and at the river Raisin massacre was taken prisoner with Winchester. Their captors were celebrated Indian chiefs, to whom they were personally known, called by the names of Jack Brandy and George Bluejacket. Had they not recognized them, both Winchester and Knaggs would have been tomahawked and scalped. The chiefs protected and delivered them to General Proctor, who denied to Captain Knaggs the rights as a prisoner of war, and sent him in chains to Quebec, charging him with having violated his parole, and with exercising an influence over the Indians, prejudicial to British interests, in a clandestine manner. He remained in prison at Quebec under this charge of Proctor for one year. On the trial and investigation the charge of violating his parole was not sustained, and he was liberated. On his return to Detroit he found his property destroyed, his buildings having been used as a barracks by order of the U. S. military. When Proctor took possession of Detroit he regarded them as public property, and gave them up to destruction by the Indians. Neither Captain Whittimore Knaggs, nor his heirs, have as yet received compensation for the loss of this property. At the surrender of Hull, Col. Abram Truax, the father of Mrs. Giles B. Slocum, refused to surrender his arms, but broke through the lines and escaped.

1813.—The battle at Frenchtown occurred January 21st, and on the 22d, the massacre of the river Raisin, at which Gen. Winchester

and Captain Whittimore Knaggs were taken prisoners (incidents heretofore referred to.) February 13th, Gen. Proctor issued a proclamation banishing from Detroit all residents who withheld their allegiance to English supremacy. Gen. Proctor continued in command at Detroit, and nothing intervened to disturb him until the successful repulse by Col. Croghan of an attack on Fort Stephenson, August 12 (now Lower Sandusky), which so demoralized several of the Indian tribes that they deserted their English allies and returned to their homes. From this period, August 2d, American arms began to rid the frontier from British domination. On the Niagara frontier frequent success promoted the end. General Harrison had been placed in command. Sept. 10th, occurred Perry's victory on Lake Erie. On the 28th, Harrison reached Malden, and sent forward Gen. Duncan McArthur, who, crossing the river below Sandwich, followed up the river road to Detroit, and occupied the Fort, it having been abandoned by the British. October 7th, Commodore Perry came with his fleet to Detroit. On the 15th of October, General Harrison issued his proclamation restoring civil law as it existed prior to the territory being surrendered to the British, and appointed Colonel Lewis Cass provisional Governor. He at once restored order and accepted the oath of allegiance of those English subjects who chose to remain. Gen. Harrison pursued and overtook Proctor and Tecumseh near the river Thames on the 7th of November, and then ensued the "Battle of the Thames," which resulted in the entire rout of Proctor, the death of Tecumseh, and the practical ending of hostilities on the northern and northwestern frontier. Gen. Lewis Cass appointed Governor, October 20th.

1814.—General Hull court martialed at Albany, New York, February, and found guilty in March. Sentence of death commuted by the President. Harrison made a treaty July 20th with the Indians at Greenville, and most of the Northwest tribes abandoned their sympathy for the English. England and the United States concluded a treaty of peace December 14. County of Mackinac erected.

1815.—National fast observed for the first time in Detroit. Gen. Cass fixed new boundaries for Wayne County, November 21st. Fire company organized—the hand engine being that used on board one of Commodore Perry's vessels which had been abandoned October 23rd. A new charter was granted the city by the Territorial Legislature. The City of Detroit was incorporated by an Act passed by the Governor and Judges, October 4th. The municipal authority was invested in five trustees, a secretary, assessor, a collector and a city marshal, who were to be chosen on the first day of May, annually, by the freeholders of the city, who

either had an income of forty dollars per year, or who paid a rental of that sum, and by such other persons admitted as citizens. Wayne County organized, it embraced all lands and territory covered by Hull's treaty with the Indians of 1807, in the Lower Peninsular.

1816.—Captain Chesley Blake, who was a volunteer with Scott at the battle of Lundy's Lane, on the Niagara frontier, was placed in command of the schooner "General Jackson," built new and owned by Oliver Newberry. November 3d, Indiana was admitted as a State, and that portion heretofore included in the county of Wayne and territory of Michigan was detached. Governor Cass assembled a Council of Indians at Detroit, at which Captain Whittimore Knaggs was chief interpreter. United States Bank incorporated April 10th. First public market building erected by Benjamin Woodruff. Post road established through Black Swamp. David Baird and Wm. Macomb, sold their thirds (2) of the lands conveyed by the Government in 1811 to Gen. Lewis Cass, September 9th.

1817.—Building of Cathedral of St. Ann commenced by Father Richard, June 25. General Lewis Cass re-appointed Governor January 21. "Detroit Gazette" first issued by John P. Sheldon and E. Reed, August 14. President James Monroe visited Detroit, on which occasion Governor Lewis Cass, in behalf of the State of New York, presented General Alexander Macomb with an elegant sword commemorating his gallant conduct at the battle of Plattsburgh. Generals Brown, Woods and McNeal were present, and the citizens presented Monroe with a span of fine horses. Prior to his visit on July 14 Monroe county was erected and named in his honor. Bank of Michigan incorporated.

1818.—First Methodist society in Michigan organized, which erected the first Protestant church building five miles below Detroit on the Rouge. First non-denominational Protestant society organized by Rev. John Monteith, who took steps to build a church on the corner of Larned and Woodward avenue. First sale of land by the United States occurred November 3d. Illinois admitted as a State. First steamboat, Walk-in-the-Water, arrived from Buffalo. A portion of Wayne county detached to form the county of Macomb. William Woodbridge, secretary and acting Governor August 17th. Fourth St. Ann church built.

1819.—The first non-denominational church was completed and dedicated to the exclusive use of the Presbyterian denomination. The Bank of Michigan was chartered by the Governor and Judges. The Territorial Medical Society was organized July 3d. William Woodbridge was elected the first territorial delegate to Congress.

1820.—Governor Cass organized an expedition to explore Lake Superior, which left Detroit May 24. He was accompanied by Dr. Alexander Woolcott, Capt. D. B. Douglass, Lieutenant A. E. Mackay, Mayor Robert Forsythe, Henry R. Schoolcraft, Charles C. Trowbridge, Alexander R. Chase, and a number of private soldiers and voyagers. May 20th, Monroe made a district for entry of United States lands ; also added all the lands ceded by the treaty with the Indians at Saginaw September 24, 1819, to Detroit. The Mechanics' Society, incorporated by the Governor and Judges. Jervis Dean, president ; J. Brown, vice-president; A. C. McGraw, Secretary ; Chauncy Hurlburt, treasurer ; P. Desnoyer, William E. Porter, C. H. Buhl, Charles Jackson and Israel Noble were stewards. Commodore Oliver Perry died. Judge Solomon Sibley was elected delegate to Congress, to succeed Hon. William Woodbridge. The population of the territory at this period, embracing the present State of Wisconsin which was a part, numbered 9,000. Rev. Jedediah Morse (author of Morse's geography) and his son, Samuel Furley, who was the inventor of the Morse telegraph, were passengers on the steamer Walk-in-the-Water, and spent some days at Detroit. William Woodbridge appointed Secretary and acting Governor August 8th.

1821.—General Cass visited Fort Dearborn (now Chicago), and made a final treaty with the chiefs of the Indian tribes of the northwest by which certain territory and lands, now constituting Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, were ceded to the United States. Capt. Whittimore Knaggs and his son, the present James W. Knaggs, accompanied him. The Right Rev. Dr. Fenwick became bishop of Cincinnati and administrator of Michigan, succeeding the Rev. Gabriel Richard, who had officiated as the nominal bishop of the territory for over twenty-four years, his assistants being the Rev. Messrs. Janvier, Bertrand, Badin, Jr., Bellamy, DeJoin, Hermann, Garrith, Kelly, Badin, Sr., Cummings and Carabin. An organization, termed the Scinapa exploring company, departed from Detroit October 9th, to explore the northern portion of the lower peninsular, the account of which was published in the National Intelligencer. The first Episcopal clergyman who resided in Detroit, the Rev. Alanson W. Welton, arrived and commenced his work as teacher. September 18, William Woodbridge was re-appointed Secretary and acting Governor. Solomon Sibley re-elected a delegate to Congress.

1822.—The second steamboat on the western waters reached Detroit May 25. She was commanded by Capt. J. Rogers. December, General Cass was reappointed Governor. The Methodist church, of Detroit, was incorporated by the Governor and Judges. The

name of Governor Cass is appended to the articles of incorporation. The Rev. Joshua Moore, from Virginia, succeeds the Rev. John Monteith as pastor of the First Protestant Church.

1823.—Foundation of the First Methodist church edifice laid on the corner of Gratiot and Farrar street. Right Rev. Gabriel Richards elected as a delegate to Congress. The Governor and Judges, as legislators, are superseded, the President appointing a legislative council of nine. It being necessary for the protection of the building that the roof of the First Methodist church should be put on, a *bee* was made by the mechanics of Detroit and on one Sunday they assembled and completed the work. William Woodbridge, Secretary and acting Governor September 29th.

1824.—June 7th the first territorial council met in Detroit: President, Abraham Edwards; John P. Sheldon, George A. O'Keefe and Edmund A. Brush, clerks; Morris Jackson, sergeant at arms. The members were Robert Irwing, of Brown county, now Wisconsin; John Stockton and Joseph Miller, of Macomb; William H. Puthuff, of Michilmackinac; Hubert Lacroix and Wolcott Lawrence, of Monroe; Stephen Mack and Roger Sprague, of Oakland; Zephania Barrie, of St. Clair, and Abraham Edwards, of Wayne. Rev. John Weston, an Episcopal clergyman, succeeds, temporarily, the Rev. Joshua Moore as pastor of the first Protestant church. Rev. Richard F. Cadle established the first Episcopal society, denominated St. Paul's church. They met at the Council house, corner of Randolph street and Jefferson avenue. General John R. Williams was elected mayor, under the charter granted by the territorial council. Thanksgiving day first observed November 25.

1825.—The members from Detroit of the first territorial legislature August 5 were: Abraham Edwards, president; John P. Sheldon, George A. O'Keefe and E. A. Brush, clerks, and Morris Jackson was sergeant-at-arms. Rev. Noah M. Wells, of Brownville, New York, became the pastor of the First Protestant society, which had now become mostly composed of Presbyterians owing to the organization of the Methodist and Episcopal churches, and under the ministry of Mr. Wells was changed to the First Presbyterian church, and was taken in charge by the presbytery of Geneva, New York. Owing to ill health, Mr. Wells was never installed its pastor. Legislative council increased to thirteen members. Austin E. Wing was elected a delegate to Congress. New fire engine purchased for the city. Historical Society organized; Lewis Cass, president. He was re-appointed Governor December 22d.

1826.—Wm. Woodbridge re-appointed Secretary and acting Governor, August 31. Henry J. Hunt elected Mayor of Detroit. The troops of the United States withdrawn from Fort Shelby ; James Watson Webb was a lieutenant at the time. The Thespian Society organized by Col. Edward Brooks and Major John Biddle. United States opened road to Saginaw, and Pontiac Turnpike was established.

1827.—The Baptist Church first organized ; Rev. Henry Davis, of Brockport, New York, pastor. Grosse Point was reached at this time by a road along the river as far as B. Chapoton and Peter VanEvery's, now Wesson place, thence on a line of the present road. First shipment of Michigan flour to the east by Miller & Tremain, of Monroe. The City and Catholic cemeteries were established near where Clinton park and St. Mary's Hospital now are. November 12, the dark day. Austin E. Wing, re-elected a delegate to Congress. The first Methodist church building completed, Elias Pattee, pastor. Protection Fire Company No. 1, organized in 1825, had a rival in Eagle No. 2.

1828.—In consequence of the opening of Grand River, Chicago and Saginaw turnpikes, there was a great rush of emigration and large sales of lands were made. Lewis Cass re-appointed Governor, December 24th. Site of Fort Shelby sold at auction. Jackson, President. John de Gray, the author of Morgan's book on Masonry, was a resident. Daniel LeRoy kept the Steamboat Hotel; he was the author of the paraphrase, "In Adam's fall we are Jackson, all."

1829.—Major John Biddle, elected a delegate to Congress. He was a brother to Nicholas Biddle, the President of the United States Bank. Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank incorporated. Cholera made its first appearance in Moscow, Russia.

1830.—January 1st, James Witherell, Secretary and Acting Governor. First theatre in Detroit ; Capt. Benj. Woodworth converted the barn loft in rear of the Steamboat Hotel into a comfortable theater. Mr. Parsons, Mr. Dean (father of Julia Dean), Wm. Forrest and a Miss Clark, were the first actors. Corner stone of Territorial capitol laid September 22. County Bible Society organized. At this period there were but 41 miles of railroad in the United States. Gen. John T. Mason, Secretary and Acting Governor, Sept. 24. Last execution for murder in Michigan.

1831.—Gen. John T. Mason, Secretary and Acting Governor, May 27. Stevens Thompson Mason, Secretary and Acting Governor, Aug. 1st to September 17th. George B. Porter, Governor, August 6th; Stevens T. Mason, Secretary and Acting Governor, October 30th, was Virginian born, but appointed from Kentucky. Austin E.

Wing, elected delegate to Congress. Gen. Lewis Cass appointed Secretary of War by Jackson, in July, and resigned as Governor August 31st, and General George B. Porter, of Pennsylvania, appointed Governor in July. The first Baptist Church were admitted to the Michigan Baptist Association, and erected their first church building on the corner of Fort and Griswold.

1832.—The Legislative Council authorized the construction of roads from Prairie du Chien to Fort Gratiot, Battle Creek to mouth of the Kalamazoo river, Pontiac to Ann Arbor, Pontiac to Adrian, from Jackson to the mouth of St. Joseph river, from Monguagon to St. Joseph, and from Vistula (now Toledo) to Indiana. It passed an Act for the establishment of common schools, and one incorporating the Lake Michigan Steamboat company, with a capital of $40,000; also incorporating the Detroit & St. Joseph railroad company, and the Bank of River Raisin, with a branch at Pontiac. Detroit's population of 2,500 were interested in the prosecution of the Black Hawk war. Previous to the arrival of General Scott, Governor Mason directed Major General Jno. R. Williams to proceed to the seat of war with the First Regiment of Michigan Militia, under the command of Col. Edward Brooks, a company of mounted dragoons under Captain Chas. Jackson, and Mayor Isaac Rowland tendered the services of the City Guard. The infantry proceeded as far as Saline, when they were ordered back; The dragoons proceeded to Chicago with General Williams. The ten days' service of the City Guards so decimated their ranks that they soon disbanded. The Council authorized a vote of the inhabitants to determine the question of forming a State Government. Vote taken on the first Tuesday in October, and resulted in a majority favorable to State organization. No further steps to this end were taken at this period. Young Men's Society formed. Wayne County Hospital and poor house established under the direction of the Rev. Wm. Kundig. Cholera struck Detroit, brought by General Scott's troops *en route* to Black Hawk country. Father Gabriel Richards died in July.

1833.—March 1st, first edition of the Detroit Advertiser appeared: Mayor Thos. Rowland, editor. Stage route established between Detroit and Chicago, advertised to make the trip in five days. In June, Thomas Blackburn and wife, fugitive slaves from Kentucky, were arrested. The woman escaped from jail, and the man was rescued by colored people, and sent to Canada. Great excitement prevailed, and the sheriff, Jno. M. Wilson, was badly beaten. The mechanics of Detroit and workingmen resolved they would work but 10 hours a day. Engine house located on Fort St., on site of present City Hall. On the Michigan Avenue side the

Detroit & St. Joseph Railroad fixed its Depot. Catholic diocese for Michigan erected. Right Rev. Dr. Frederick Rese, bishop. Consecration sermon preached by the Rev. J. Mullen. He was consecrated at Cincinnati by Dr. Rosati, bishop of St. Louis, Oct. 6th. Rev. John P. Cleveland succeeds Rev. Noah M. Wells, as pastor of the First Presbyterian church.

1834.—January 7th, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Frederick Rese, bishop of the diocese, arrived. Rev. Mr. Cleveland arrived in June, and entered as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. Baptists completed their brick church on the corner of Fort and Griswold; Rev. Robt. Turnbull, pastor. Detroit Female Seminary founded. The census of Detroit showed a population of 4,973 persons: 2,904 males, 2,069 females, 477 dwellings, 64 stores and warehouses. Stevens T. Mason, *ex officio* Governor. Preliminary steps to provide State rights to the territory. Sept. 6th, the Legislature passed an Act directing a census. Resulted in showing a population of 87,275 free white inhabitants. (The ordinance of 1787 provided that the Northwest territory should be divided into not less than three nor more than five States, as Congress should determine. Three States had already been formed from it, viz.: Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. By subsequent Acts of Congress, Michigan was entitled to admission when her white population numbered 60,000). Cholera appeared again, and among its victims were Ex-Governor George B. Porter, Col. Chas. Larned, Francis P. Browning, the deaths reached 319 from August to the 1st of September. The City Hall completed, where now stands the market building. Detroit and Pontiac R. R. chartered (now the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee).

1835.—January, the Council passed an Act calling a convention to be held at Detroit on the second Monday of May following. At this convention there were 89 delegates. It continued in session until June 24, adopted a form of constitutfon, and provided for its submission to the people at an election in October following, also provided for the election of State officers, and a legislature to act under its provisions. In November following, the machinery for a State Government, so far as the people of the Territory could provide, was in working condition. At the election, Stephen T. Mason was chosen Governor of the State to be. Geo. W. Jones, who was a resident of that portion of the territory now known as Wisconsin, was elected a delegate to Congress, to succeed Lucius Lyon. A riot occurred in Detroit occasioned by dissatisfaction among the workmen engaged in grading the water front on the Cass Farm. It assumed such proportions that the militia were called out. Soon after the Brady Guards were organized. John

S. Horner was the Territorial Governor, although the people had submitted to the new State form of government. The boundary question between Michigan and Ohio began to cause disturbance. Michigan claimed that under the ordinance of 1787, it was entitled to a line taking in Maumee Bay, now Toledo, Ohio resisting. The Legislature elected in October met at Detroit in November and chose John Norvell and Lucius Lyon as U. S. Senators, but transacted no other important business. Members from Wayne of the first Constitutional Convention, May 11th: John Biddle, John Norvell, John R. Williams, Alpheus White, Amos Stevens, Conrad TenEyck, Louis Beaufait, Peter VanEvery, Jonathan D. Davis, Caleb Herrington, Ammon Brown, T. E. Tallman, George W. Ferrington, Asa H. Otis, Charles F. Irwin and William Woodbridge, held at Detroit; adjourned June 24. Members from Wayne of the 6th and last Territorial Legislature : John McDonald, Chas. Moran and Elon Farnsworth.

1836.—June 15th, Congress passed an act of admission upon condition that the people, by and through a representative convention to be called for that purpose, should accept the state boundary on the south claimed by Ohio, and as a compensation for such surrender should receive the upper peninsular. Said convention was called to meet at Ann Arbor, September 26. The delegates chosen from Wayne county were Titus Dort, D. C. McKinstry, Louis Beaufait, B. B. Kercheval, Ammon Brown, Eli Bradshaw, Horace A. Noyes and John McDonald. On the assembling of the delegates William Draper, of Oakland, was chosen president and Charles A. Jeffries, Samuel York, A. Lee, secretaries, and Martin Davis, sergeant at arms. This convention, after considering the question, refused to accept the proposition suggested by the act of Congress and adjourned. Meanwhile the excitement ran high. Both Ohio and Michigan had organized a force of 10,000 militia, proposing to settle the question by force of arms. Wiser counsel, however, prevailed, and a second representative convention was called and delegates were elected December 6th who met at Ann Arbor Dec. 14th. The delegates representing Wayne in this convention were John R. Williams, Ross Wilkins, Charles Moran, M. J. Bacon, Daniel Goodwin, B. F. H. Witherell, John E. Schwartz, R. Gillett, Eli Bradshaw, Horace A. Noyes, Elihu Morse, Warren Tuttle, A. Y. Murray, John Bucklin, Josiah Mason and Charles F. Irwin. On convening, General John R. Williams was chosen president and Kinzing Prichette and J. E. Fields, secretaries. The convention, after one day and night's discussion, adopted a resolution giving assent of the State to the congressional proposition. The resolution being signed by the delegates and

ratified by the people settled the Toledo war and the machinery of the state government began to be put into successful operation, which ends the third epoch in the history of Michigan and Wayne county. The Detroit Advertiser first issued.

JOSEPH CAMPAU.

Were the merchants of the present period compelled to encounter the privations and labor experienced by Joseph Campau in the business transactions of his day, we fear they would shrink, and become discouraged. Joseph Campau was born in Detroit, February 20th, 1769. His grandfather came to Detroit with Cadillac in 1701. He located what was subsequently known as the James Campau, Chene and Poupard farms.

Joseph Campau received his primary education from his devoted mother, to whose great care and anxiety for the proper Christian training and early education of her son, we are indebted for those traits of benevolence and great leniency of which Mr. Caupau's life was afterwards characteristic. At the age of ten he was sent to school at Montreal, where he remained five years. He received a good French education, and returned to Detroit in 1786, one of the most accomplished Frenchmen of the old aristocratic town. Nor did he lack any of those qualities which make Frenchmen attractive in society. His name was an acknowledged title to French nobility, and his polished manners and finished education invested him with much interest.

On his return from Montreal, his father having died during his absence, he entered into the employment of Mr. McGregor, a storekeeper at Sandwich, Canada. He remained in this capacity for some time, or until the commencement of his Malden enterprise. Having accumulated some funds, he entered into a contract with the British Government to erect a fort at Malden. He proceeded to execute this work, collecting a vast quantity of timber for the building of the Fort, when a freshet came and swept it all away, leaving him quite penniless. He then returned to the employment of Mr. McGregor, and shortly afterwards entered into the mercantile business on his own account, his first place of business, being on what is now Atwater street, his principal customers the Frenchmen of the town, and the Indians farther away. Afterwards he moved to the south side of St. Ann street, now known as Jefferson avenue, on the site of the house in which he died. His success was great, and he soon established branch trading posts at Saginaw, St. Clair, and on the Clinton (the Huron of St. Clair). Mr. Campau continued in trade for upwards of forty years. He had a large and profitable Indian trade. He generally procured his goods in Montreal, but was the first merchant of Detroit who purchased goods

in Boston and transported them to the western settlements. Joseph Campau was indeed the great pioneer merchant of Michigan. He was not only the leading spirit in mercantile pursuits in his day, but through almost unparalleled success, the result of his own great energy and exemplary integrity, he accumulated a large fortune, and was, at an early day, the most extensive dealer in Detroit.

As early as 1786 he commenced buying and selling real estate. In this business Mr. Joseph Campau rendered his country an invaluable service. It was his rule to purchase uncultivated lands, erect comfortable dwellings upon them, and dispose of the lots after they had been prepared for the reception of civilization. On almost all these lots he placed buildings costing from $3,000 to $4,000, and paid, on an average, $50 an acre for clearing the land. He displayed almost matchless enterprise in this work, providing attractive homes for hundreds of the early settlers of Detroit and Michigan. It was his custom either to sell or rent these places, after clearing a large portion of the land and placing comfortable dwellings upon it. His customers were, for the most part, poor people who, with but a few dollars, had come to develop a home among the pioneers of the northwest. Mr. Campau's books show that many were the tenants who depended upon his charity for a home. When times were hard and money was scarce, and rents and mortgages came due, it was Mr. Campau's pride to visit his debtors and encourage them with words of good cheer, assuring them that the kind Providence who had intrusted so much property to his care and disposal had taught him to "do unto others as he would that others should do unto him." In this way many a mother's aching heart was made glad, and hundreds of little children were permitted to enjoy the fruits of a father's industry, that, with a less benevolent master than Mr. Campau, they would have suffered for. Hundreds still live and thousands have gone to their graves, who have borne testimony to the great philanthropy and willing charity of this good old pioneer and patriarchial citizen.

On Detroit becoming incorporated in 1802, Mr. Campau was elected member of the first Board of Trustees. He was also one of the dispensation members of Zion Lodge of Free Masons. In 1812 he received a commission as major from President Madison. The fire of the 11th of July, 1805, destroyed nearly all the buildings in Detroit, including Mr. Campau's. He immediately rebuilt the home on the same site in which he died, and which was purchased by the late Francis Palms, who erected the large brick block now occupied by the Heavenrich brothers.

As a merchant Mr. Campau was the soul of integrity. It is said that his account books are perfect models for neatness and accuracy. His customers are described in them with great particularity, as to

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name, genealogy and residence, and sometimes their habits are slyly hinted or openly described. Of themselves they afford a correct history of many of the early incidents of Michigan. Mr. Campau took pride in schooling his sons in all the details connected with his vast business. His rent books describe every house, as well as the antecedents, recommendations and character of his tenants, and every lease granted or receipt taken from 1792 to the day of his death was filed in alphabetical order, and carefully preserved. Mr. Campau's personal habits were simple and plain. He was temperate, abstemious, industrious, frugal and cautious. He never gave alms to be seen of men, but was liberal and indulgent toward his tenants to a degree that won their affection and esteem. Mr. Campau took great interest in raising stock, especially in horses, and was as early as 1798 a member of the Board of "Trade Britannic." In 1812 he was connected with the Northwestern Fur Company with John Jacob Astor, James Abbot and L. S. Schwarz. In 1809 he had ten branch stores in the territory, and was one of the original stockholders of the first banking institution in the city, the "Territorial," of which General John R. Williams was president, and was associated with General Williams in the establishment of the Democratic Free Press (now the Detroit Free Press). They purchased for that purpose the material used in the publication of the Oakland Chronicle in Pontiac. He was an original owner in the stock of the Detroit and St. Joseph R. R. (now M. C. R. R.) and a member of this Society at its organization.

In 1808 Mr. Campau married Adelaide Dequindre, daughter of Antoine Ponchartin Dequindre and Catherine (Desmirere) Lemoinedieu a brother of Mrs. Campau. Major Antoine Dequindre distinguished himself at the battle of Monguagon in 1812. He died May 20, 1862.

James Campau, the father of Joseph, married Catherine Menard in 1760. They had two sons; Jacques, born 1762, Joseph, the subject of this sketch, and one daughter, Cecile, born 1765. In 1781 she married Judge Thomas Williams, the father of General John R. Williams. The children of Mr. Campau living at the time of his death were Daniel J., Dennis J., James J., Alexander T., Adelaide, Catherine D., Emily and Matilda, all of whom have since died.

Joseph Campau died July 25, 1863. The attendance at his funeral was the largest ever witnessed in Detroit up to that period. He was buried in Elmwood cemetery July 27th, 1863.

Mr. Campau was a connecting link between the wars of the Revolution of 1812–15, and that of the great Republic of 1861. His life was full of events in which he was an active participant.

ANTHONY WAYNE.

Anthony Wayne, from whom this County takes its name, is entitled to a place among the pioneers of the third period in this work. The grandfather of this gallant soldier emigrated from Ireland to America in 1722. By birth he was English, but siding with William, the Protestant, he fought at the battle of the Boyne, and broke up his residence in Ireland, on account of the ingratitude, as he thought, of that prince. This experience also turned him to the New World, and located him in Chester Co., Pa., where his grandson, the subject of this sketch, came into the world, January 1st, 1745. His father, Issac Wayne, a farmer, was for many years a representative of the county in the Colonial Assembly. His first preceptor was his uncle Gilbert, who, writing to his father at this time, says: "Anthony neglects his books, and sets the school topsy-turvy with his redoubts, entrenchments, and skirmishing with the boys out of school, from which the boys come in with broken heads and black eyes. He may make a soldier, but one thing I am certain of, that he will never make a scholar," and concludes, "I must be candid with you, brother Isaac, that unless Anthony pays more attention to his books, I must dismiss him from school." Upon being appealed to by his father, he rallied his mental powers and applied himself to his books with such diligence as to be soon prepared for the Philadelphia Academy, which he entered, and from which he graduated in his eighteenth year, and opened a land surveyor's office in his native town.

At the close of the old French war, he was employed by a company of Philadelphia land speculators (of whom Benjamin Franklin was one) to superintend the colonization of some land investments in Nova Scotia. Anthony was twenty-one when he was entrusted with this duty, at the special recommendation of Franklin. Anthony remained in the employ of this Company until 1767, when the affairs of the country became so unsettled as to induce his return to Pennsylvania. He married a Miss Penrose, the daughter of a Philadelphia merchant, and devoted himself to his farm and surveying in Chester County.

In 1773 he succeeded his father as a representative in the Assembly, and took an active, patriotic part in the political questions of the day. He was the first in the field after Independence was declared, and a call for troops was made, and raised a company of volunteers. In 1776 Congress commissioned him as Colonel, and sent him with his regiment to the northern army on the borders of Canada, when he found himself under the command of General Sullivan, and was detached to accompany General Thompson in what proved an unfortunate raid into Canada. The latter proved inefficient. The force became entangled,

the officers were wounded or taken prisoners, and the honor of conducting a successful retreat fell to Wayne. In the winter of 1776 Gen. Gates left him in command of Ticonderoga and Congress created him a Brigadier General. In the spring of 1777, he joined Washington, and was placed in command of a brigade ready for active service against Howe. Wayne took part in the movement between New York and Philadelphia which preceded the landing of Howe's army on the shore of Chesapeake Bay, August, 1777. Washington pushed his forces forward to meet him for the defence of Philadelphia, and Wayne's brigade was stationed at Chadd's Ford, on the Brandywine, where the main fighting was expected to take place; but the right wing of the American army was attacked and defeated first, which left Wayne to sustain a prolonged attack and ultimately retreat from his position. Wayne was next sent in conjunction with General Smallwood to harass Howe's army, and took his post in the rear.

On the 4th of October he made an advance on Germantown and took the enemy by surprise and drove them from their position, but in the confusion occasioned by a dense fog and the smoke, which made the day as dark as night, his troops mistook an advancing body of American troops for the enemy, and fired upon them. This created confusion and forced him to retreat. During the following winter his brigade was employed in foraging for the army at Valley Forge. Philadelphia was evacuated by the British in the spring of 1778. Washington followed them through New Jersey, and at Monmouth overtook and gave them battle, June 28th. In this battle Wayne was again placed in the front, and just as he was about to meet the attack upon his position General Lee ordered a retreat, but Washington coming up, ordered him to hold his position, which he did successfully, repulsing the repeated attacks by the enemy. This success of Wayne brought on a general action, and during its progress, Wayne ordered his men to "pull off their coats, roll up their shirt sleeves and charge." This service decided the contest in favor of the Americans. Washington in his despatch to the President of Congress singled out Wayne for commendation.

His next exploit was the capture of Stoney Point, on the Hudson, July 16, 1779, with the bayonet. Not a musket was fired by his troops. He himself was wounded in the hand by a musket ball, and was supported into the works by his aides. The daring exhibited by him on this occasion gave him the title of "Mad Anthony."

During the summer of 1780 he was actively co-operating with Washington on the Hudson. In the summer the latter ordered him to storm the works near Bull's Ferry (opposite the present limits of New York City), and drive the cattle collected there by the British into the American lines; and although his attack was repulsed, he succeeded in capturing the cattle, which he drove into camp.

The winter following he was stationed at Morristown, and the summer of 1781 found him with Lafayette in Virginia. From thence he was ordered to join Green in Georgia. In this campaign he defeated the British and their Indian allies, the Choctaws and Creeks, which led to the capture of Savannah. As a reward for his services in that State, Georgia made to him a valuable grant of land, which subsequently proved an unprofitable gift, owing to the pecuniary embarrassments occasioned by his attempted improvements.

On his return to Pennsylvania he devoted his time to his farm, until called by Washington to retrieve the disasters of General St. Clair against the Western Indians. He took the field in Ohio in the autumn of 1793, and erected a fort on the site of St. Clair's defeat, which he named Fort Recovery, where he wintered. In the summer of 1794 he took the field, and on the 20th of August attacked a large Indian force on the Miami, which he completely routed. This victory was followed soon after by a treaty of peace. He was then ordered to take possession of Detroit under the terms of the Jay treaty, when, after spending some further time in restoring order and providing for the restoration of civil law in the territory, he returned to Pennsylvania. In 1796 he was again sent west to receive the remaining posts surrendered by the British, and it was on his descending Lake Erie from Detroit that he was attacked with the gout. He died in a hut at Presque Isle in December, 1796, and was buried on the shore of the lake. In 1809 his remains were removed by his son, and interred in Radnor churchyard, Delaware County. In person, Wayne was well proportioned; dark hair and dark eyes lent power to his expression. He was of a lively, vivacious turn, always ready for action.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

William Henry Harrison had much to do in the formation and restoration of law and order in the territory of the northwest, of which Michigan and Wayne county was a part. He was born at Berkley, St. Charles City county, Va., February 9th, 1773. The family from which he was descended is traced to a colonial ancestor in the first half of the 17th century. A son of his, Benjamin Harrison, established the line at the family seat at Berkley, St. Charles City county, Va., on the James river. He was a lawyer and a member of the House of Burgesses. His grandson, of the same name, was the signer of the declaration of Independence. The father, William Henry Harrison, the subject of this sketch was the great grandfather of Benjamin Harrison, now president of the United States.

William Henry Harrison was well provided for, for acquiring an education, and after a preparatory course entered and graduated from

Hampden Sidney college in Virginia, whence he turned to the study of medicine. He had studied for a short time under the instruction of a Richmond doctor and was about to continue his studies with the noted Doctor Rush, of Philadelphia, when his father's death occurred, and, with some reluctance on the part of his family, he chose a military life. Through General Henry Lee he obtained a commission as ensign in the first regiment of the United States infantry, then stationed at Fort Washington, the present site of Cincinnati. He was then but 19 years of age and the time of his arrival at Fort Washington was after the defeat of General St. Clair by the Indians at the Miami villages. Thus he was introduced to the region with which he became ever after identified, and in which, by his acts and deeds, he laid the foundation for that popularity which subsequently carried him triumphantly into the presidential chair.

The ill fortune which befell St. Clair was calculated to rouse the warlike spirit of Harrison, and also furnished a lesson of caution and preparation in dealing with the Indians which was not lost upon subsequent campaigns.

Major General Wayne succeeded St. Clair and took the field in the summer of 1793 and appointed Harrison upon his staff. In the engagement at the Rapids he so distinguished himself as to secure from Wayne in his dispatch of the victory commendation as "one who rendered the most essential service by communicating my orders in every direction and by his conduct and bravery exciting the troops to victory." The battle of the Miamis was fought August 20, 1794. Its fruits brought was a treaty of peace at Greenville which closed the war. Harrison at this time held the rank of captain and was placed in command of Fort Washington, and about the same time he married the daughter of John Cleves Symmes, the founder of Cincinnati. He held the post till 1797, and then sent in his resignation, desiring to devote himself to agricultural pursuits. He was not permitted to enjoy them long, for President Adams having appointed him secretary of the Northwest Territory he was called to assist General St. Clair, then Governor, in its organization. When the territory became organized, in 1797, he was chosen a delegate to represent it in Congress. On the division of the territory, Harrison was withdrawn from Congress and appointed Governor of the newly formed territory of Indiana, which included the present States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and a portion of Ohio. November 7th, 1811, he defeated the Indians under the Indian Prophet, brother of Tecumseh. The battle was fought on the banks of the Tippecanoe river, a tributary of the Wabash in Indiana. In May, 1812, Tecumseh openly joined the British standard at Malden. On the 18th of the following month war against Great Britain was formally declared, and Hull's surrender

of Detroit occurred in August. These events roused the war spirit in Ohio and Kentucky and volunteer forces were raised in large numbers. There being some conflict of authority as to who should command the troops from Kentucky, for the purpose of placing Harrison at the head, that State conferred upon him the brevet of major general, while the secretary of war, ignorant of this fact, had assigned the command to General Winchester. The difficulty, however, was speedily settled by the President, who in September appointed Harrison commander-in-chief of the western department, when the left wing of the army was assigned to Winchester, Harrison taking his position in what British conquests had made the frontier, being the northerly portion of Ohio bordering on Michigan and making his headquarters at Upper Sandusky.

On January 22d, 1813, occurred the massacre of the River Raisin. This for a time stopped all further aggressive movements on the part of Harrison, who intrenched his forces at the Rapids of the Maumee, constructing a fort, which he named in honor of the Governor of Ohio, "Fort Meigs."

The next important event was the repulse and the defeat of Proctor in his attack on Fort Meigs on the 5th of May.

Relieved of the presence of the enemy, Harrison now waited the developments of Perry's movements, for once in command of Lake Erie he felt that the British occupation of Detroit would be abandoned. During this interim Major Croghan successfully defeated the attack by Proctor on Fort Stephenson. This occurred on the 1st of August. On the 10th of September Perry defeated and captured the whole British squadron. Then Harrison commenced an aggressive movement, and on the 27th of September effected a landing on the Canadian shore, and advancing to Malden, found it had been abandoned by the British. Proctor with his troops, and Tecumseh with his followers, had retreated into the interior. Harrison, leaving small detachments at Sandwich and Detroit, now regained, pushed on after the retreating foes. Lewis Cass and Commodore Perry were with him as aides.

On the 5th of October he came up with Proctor, whose troops were drawn up near the Moravian village on the banks of the River Thames, and at once attacked and defeated him. Such was the battle known in history as the Battle of the Thames, when Tecumseh was killed. With the death of Tecumseh the hopes of the Indians of the northwest were destroyed and General Harrison resigned and returned to civil life.

He was elected to Congress and served from 1816 to 1818, and from 1824 to 1828 in the United States Senate. Between these two dates he sat in the Ohio Senate. In 1828 President John Quincy Adams appointed him Minister to the Republic of Bogota. He

reached Bogota in February, 1829, but had hardly entered upon his duties when he was recalled by President Jackson. Returning, he resumed agricultural pursuits at North Bend. In 1836 he was defated for the presidency by Martin VanBuren. In 1840 he was renominated by the Whig convention held at Harrisburg and triumphantly elected over his former competitor, in November of that year. March 4th, 1841, he was inaugurated President of the United States. Exactly one month thereafter he breathed his last.

The personal qualities of William Henry Harrison had much to do with his elevation to the presidency. His life was marked by a union of moderation with good fortune and substantial success. He was prosperous as a commander where others failed. He was identified with the growth and prosperity of a powerful region of the Republic. The people believed in his good sense and in his integrity, and these were among the most prominent elements of his success. Nearly fifty years have elapsed and his grandson Benjamin fills the position held by him at his death.

COMMODORE OLIVER H. PERRY.

Oliver Hazard Perry was born at South Kingston, R. I., August 23, 1785. His great grandfather, Edmund Perry, was an English Quaker, and emigrated from Devonshire, England, and settled first at Plymouth, Mass., but the prejudices against the Quakers induced him to follow Roger Sherman to Rhode Island, where he purchased from the Indians a large tract of land and founded South Kingston. His grandfather, Freeman Perry, was a Judge, and a member of the Colonial Assembly. He was also a Quaker, and married the daughter of Oliver Hazard, also of Quaker descent. From this alliance sprang the revolutionary Christopher Perry, father of the subject of this sketch. Christopher Perry volunteered in the navy at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, commanded a privateer, and was captured and confined for a period in the Jersey prison, at New York. After his exchange he again went to sea, and continued in the naval service during the war. All this occurred before he was 22 years of age. After the close of the war he entered the merchant service, and during one of his return voyages from Ireland he fell in love with one of his passengers, Sarah Alexander. She was of Scotch ancestry, though born in Ireland, and is said to have been a woman of great personal beauty and force of character. Captain Christopher Perry and Sarah Alexander were married in 1784. From such stock came the hero of Lake Erie, Oliver Hazard Perry. He had all the advantages for obtaining an education which Rhode Island and those times afforded. He was but 13 when his father was appointed by President John Adams,

in 1798, to the command of the frigate "General Green," to resist the aggressions of France. Oliver accompanied him as midshipman in all his cruises in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. After the French war feeling was over, young Perry went again to his studies, and in 1802, was appointed midshipman on the frigate "John Adams," which had just been ordered to the fleet of Commodore Morris, then blockading Tripoli. In 1803 he returned in his ship under the command of Commodore Morris, and was not employed in active service till sent again to the Mediterranean in the frigate Constellation, which did not reach the African coast till the more daring hostilities of the Barbary war was over. On his return in 1806 he was employed in superintending the construction of a fleet of gunboats, and it was not until 1809 that he was appointed to command of the armed schooner "Revenge," with which it will be remembered he cut out from under the guns of a British ship in Spanish waters, an American vessel previously stolen. On returning from this cruise in 1811, he lost his vessel on Watch Hill Reef, through an error of his pilot. He was not merely acquitted of censure, but his conduct in saving his crew was extolled by a court of inquiry. Owing to the loss of his vessel, he was temporarily thrown out of a command, which he turned to account by marrying Miss Elizabeth Champlin Mason, the daughter of an influential and wealthy family at Newport, R. I., the wedding taking place in May, 1811. The commencement of the war of 1812, found him in charge of a flotilla of gunboats in Newport Harbor. Perry did not like this service, and applied for more active service, and in the month of February, 1813, he was ordered to join Commodore Chauncy, at Sackett's Harbor, with his picked men from the flotilla. On his reporting to Chauncy, he was detained for a time on Lake Ontario, and the end of March sent to Erie to superintend the fitting out of two vessels for service on Lake Erie. When he received advices that Chauncy designed to attack Fort George, at the mouth of Niagara river, he joined him, and participated in its capture, and again returned to Erie. Owing to the lack of men, the completion of the vessels was somewhat delayed, but on the arrival of a reinforcement of men, he soon had his vessels prepared for action. One of these vessels was named after the lamented "Lawrence," the other the "Niagara." With these, and seven smaller vessels, and further strengthened by a reinforcement brought from Lake Ontario by Captain Jesse D. Elliot, he left Erie to watch the enemy. The commander of the British fleet, Captain Barclay, a gallant officer who had seen much service, expected an easy capture of Perry's fleet, as his armament was larger by nine guns, and were of longer range than those of Perry's. On the 10th of September, 1813, the respective forces of the two commanders stood as follows : Perry's —The "Lawrence," "Niagara" and seven smaller vessels, carrying in all 54 guns. Barclay's—The "Detroit," "Queen Charlotte," "Lady

Provost," and three smaller vessels, carrying in all 63 guns. The location of the American fleet was in Put-in-Bay, just off Malden, from which the British fleet was approaching. Perry arranged his vessels in line, taking the lead in his flag ship "Lawrence," on which he now raised the signal for action—a blue flag inscribed in large white letters, with the words of the dying Lawrence: "Don't give up the ship!" Addressing his men: "My brave lads, this flag contains the last words of Captain Lawrence; shall I hoist it?" "Ay, ay sir!" was the response. Then for an hour there was silence, which was suddenly broken by a bugle sounded on board the British vessel "Detroit," and a shot immediately following, which fell short of its mark. Owing to the superior range of the enemy's guns, Perry sought closer quarters, and making all sail brought the "Lawrence" within reach of the "Detroit," upon which he kept up a steady fire from his carronades, assisted by the "Scorpion" and "Ariel." The destruction on the deck of the "Lawrence" was fearful; out of 100 well men who went action 22 were killed and 61 wounded. At this time Perry finding his ship disabled, resolved to move his flag to the "Niagara." He had half a mile to traverse, exposed to the enemy's fire in an open boat. On reaching the "Niagara" he instantly bore up to the "Detroit," the guns of which were fired resolutely, when she became entangled with her consort, the "Queen Charlotte," and the "Niagara" poured her shot into both vessels, and at the end of seven minutes both had surrendered.

The American loss in this fight was 27 killed and 96 wounded; that of the English 41 killed and 91 wounded. Perry's letter to General Harrison reads as follows:

"Dear General:—We have met the enemy and they are ours—two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and one sloop.

Yours, with great respect and esteem,

O. H. Perry."

That to the Secretary of the Navy:

"Sir:—It has pleased Almighty God to give the arms of the United States signal victory over their enemies on this lake. The British squadron, consisting of two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop, have this moment surrendered to the force under my command. I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

Your Ob't Servant,

O. H. Perry."

This victory cleared the lake, and enabled Perry to co-operate with General Harrison in driving the British from Michigan. Perry's fleet sailed up to Detroit, but the enemy had fled to Canada, and were subsequently arrested by Harrison. Perry's next service was in Aug., 1814, in command of the "Java," a 44 gun frigate, recently built at Baltimore, but owing to the blockade of that port, he was not able

to get to sea before peace was declared. He subsequently joined the squadron of Commodore Shaw, in the Mediterranean. It was during this cruise that Perry permitted himself to strike an officer of the marines for what he considered disrespectful conduct. Instead of being at once settled, it was suffered to rankle, until 1818, and subsequently ended in a duel, which was fought at Weehawken. Decatur was his second. Perry had consented to the meeting as a compensation to the officer he had injured, but forbore to return his antagonist's fire. In 1819, he, as Commodore, sailed in the "John Adams" for the West Indies, bound for Venezula. Reaching the mouth of the Oronoco, he was attacked with yellow fever, from which he died on board his flag ship, August 23rd, 1819, in his 34th year.

Such, and so early, was the fate of the gallant Perry. His remains were interred at Port Spain with every attention by the English Governor. They were subsequently brought home in a national vessel, and interred in the cemetery at Newport. The country also provided for his family. If ever America produced a man whom the nation delighted to honor, it was Perry.

LEWIS CASS.

This distinguished statesman and diplomat, so well known to Michigan's early pioneers, was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, October 9th, 1782. His ancestry, on both the paternal and maternal sides, came from the Puritan stock of old England, to become more intensified in their belief in New England.

His father, Jonathan Cass, was a stern representative of Puritan principles. At the age of 19 he enlisted at the first call as a soldier of the revolution. He served through the war from Bunker Hill to its close and retired with the rank of captain. On the reorganization of the army he was appointed to the command of Fort Hamilton, Ohio, with the rank of major. Not long after he resigned and received a tract of bounty land for his services, lying on the Muskingum river, near where Zanesville now is, and made the home in which Lewis Cass was introduced and became so prominently identified with Michigan and the Northwestern Territory.

As stated, Lewis Cass was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, at the close of the war of the revolution, so that in early boyhood he had the advantages afforded by the Exeter academy, of which Benjamin Abbot was the principal, under whose tutorage Daniel Webster, the Everetts and Buckingham received their education. Young Cass was entered there at the age of ten and left it at seventeen, when his father removed to the West. His parents did not go at once to their western

home, but traveled a roundabout way, stopping for a time at Wilmington, Delaware, where Lewis was employed as a teacher in an academy. Thence they proceeded to Harper's Ferry and Winchester to Pittsburg, and from there down the Ohio river to Marietta. When the family passed to their land on the Muskingum, Lewis remained at Marietta and commenced the study of law in the office of Governor Meigs, at that time judge of the supreme court of the territory, subsequently completing his studies with Mathew Baccus, and in 1802 was admitted to the practice of his profession.

In 1808 he married Miss Elizabeth Spencer, daughter of a New York gentleman who had settled in Virginia, and in the same year he was introduced into political life and elected to the Ohio State legislature, which assembled at Chillicothe, the capital of the new State. This was the capital also at the period when Col. Burr began to equip a fleet of boats, supposed for a treasonable design, and with the intention of dismembering the western states from the Union.

The matter was brought to the attention of President Jefferson, who sent a special messenger to Ohio to communicate with the Governor, and learn the sentiment of the people. The Governor presented the matter to the legislature and a special committee was appointed, of which Mr. Cass was a member, to investigate. A bill was therefore passed, authorizing the Governor to arrest all concerned in the conspiracy. The boats were seized and the affair put an end to.

On this occasion Mr. Cass was selected to propose an address to the President, which was replied to by him with unusual satisfaction. Thus began the political career of Mr. Cass. In 1811 the President appointed him United States marshal of Ohio. At the close of this year, the threatened aspect of the Indians and imminent war with Great Britain led to a call for troops in the States. Mr. Cass at once volunteered, and joining this body at its rendezvous at Dayton in the spring of 1812, he was commissioned a colonel and placed in command of one of the regiments. The whole united with a body of regulars under Colonel Miller and placed under command of Brigadier General Hull, then Governor of the Territory of Michigan. The plan agreed upon by the respective authorities was "to invade Canada from Detroit, co-operate with a similar attack at Niagara, and joined by a force from Pittsburg, to advance on Montreal." In accordance therewith, Colonel Cass led his troops two hundred miles through the wilderness from Urbana to Detroit. On the last day of June, 1812, the expedition reached the rapids on the Maumee river. Hull was not aware then that war had been declared at Washington and on the 18th of June, Hull sent his sick, a portion of his stores and baggage forward by water, to Detroit. The fact that war had been actually commenced was known by the British, who quietly captured the vessel as it ap-

proached Malden. Among the spoils were the private papers of Hull, so that the enemy were put in possession of all the military details and objects of the expedition. Hull received news of the declaration after this event. The British, however, did not make any effort to intercept the land force and it reached Detroit unmolested. In the council of war which followed, Cass urged rapid action, while Hull was inclined to delay, but finally yielding, the army crossed the river on the 11th of July Col. Cass being in advance and the first on British soil. There was some delay waiting for artillery and meantime Cass wrote and circulated among the inhabitants a proclamation. Hull still counselled inaction, so that it was not until the 17th that Cass was allowed to move forward to take possession of a bridge which crossed a stream below Sandwich. He was successful, and leaving a company of riflemen to divert the enemy at the bridge, he passed his men over the river above, met the British and drove them before him with great loss. The advantage gained would have led to the capture of the Malden fort, had not Hull ordered the force from the position so creditably gained. Hull then, on the 8th of August, returned to Detroit. Hull's return was hastened, it is said, in consequence of the defeat of a party which had been sent from his camp to assist in bringing some provisions which were on their way to Detroit from Ohio. A second detachment was sent under Colonel Miller to escort the provision train. On the way a sharp fight ensued and though Miller held his own the commander-in-chief recalled him. Still a third attempt was made to open the way for the expected supplies under Colonels Cass and McArthur.

This expedition started the very day when Gen. Brock arrived to take command at Malden, and before its return Hull had surrendered his entire force, including that led by Cass and McArthur, who reluctantly acquiesced. Colonel Cass, on being called upon to deliver his sword, drew it from its scabbard and, breaking it in two, threw the parts away. He was released on parole and returned to Ohio, thence proceeded to Washington, at the request of his fellow soldiers, to inform the government the particulars of the surrender.

In January, 1813, on being released from his parole by exchange, he was commissioned a colonel in the regular army and charged with raising another Ohio regiment. He joined Harrison in the summer with the increased rank of brigadier general, and after Perry's victory, crossed with Harrison to Malden and from thence to the Thames, acting with Commodore Perry as aides to Harrison in the battle at that point, which resulted in the complete defeat and rout of the British. On the advance of Harrison he was left in command of the north-western frontier and soon after received the appointment (made by President Madison), of Governor of the Territory of Michigan, and thus his subsequent life became identified in its future history.

He participated with Harrison in the Grand Council with the Indians at Greenville, and afterwards in conciliating the friendly tribes, and opposing the hostilities offered by others in the region under his protection. On the conclusion of peace, he established his family at Detroit, and then turned his attention to the settlement and development of the territory. His first step was to negotiate with the Indians for a cession of lands; this he effected in the Indian Council at Fort Meigs, in the spring of 1817, by a treaty which extinguished the Indian title to four million acres of land in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, and the policy of removal fairly adopted by a treaty which was pronounced by Secretary of War Calhoun, "in its fiscal, moral and political effect, the most important of any hitherto made with the Indians."

For eighteen years Cass administered the government of Michigan, continuing his negotiations with the Indians, assisting emigration, and developing the resources of the region under his charge.

In August, 1831, he was appointed Secretary of War by President Jackson. The Black Hawk War, and the nullification threat of South Carolina, occurred while he held this position. In 1837 he resigned, and was appointed Minister to France. The year succeeding this appointment he made an extended tour through Europe and Egypt. In September, 1842, he requested to be recalled, and prior to leaving Paris was entertained at a dinner given by the Americans in that city. He returned in December, landing at Boston. He proceeded to Washington, and from thence to Detroit, where a hearty welcome awaited him. In 1845 he was elected to the United States Senate. He served as Senator until nominated for the Presidency in 1848, in opposition to Gen. Taylor, the Whig candidate. He received the vote of 15 States, and a popular vote of 1,223,795, being 138,447 less than that for Gen. Taylor. The election being thus decided, he was returned to the Senate for the remainder of the period for which he was originally chosen. In 1851, his senatorial term having expired, he was again chosen Senator for six years. The following year his name was again before the Democratic National Convention, and for several days it seemed probable he would receive the nomination, but after many ballotings, it was given to Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire. In 1857 he was appointed Secretary of State by President Buchanan. He discharged the duties of that position till near the close of the administration, when, protesting against the lack of firmness exhibited in treating with the impending rebellion, and the want of patriotism in the Cabinet, he resigned in December, 1860, demonstrating by the act, in the words of Senator Baker of California: "That he loved his country more than he loved either State, or place, or power, or party." He then returned to his home in Detroit, where he on more than one occasion gave encouragement by precept and example to the War for

the Union, into which the nation was forced. He died just at its close, in sight of the restoration of the Constitutional Government, with the exciting cause of the rebellion wiped out. His death occurred at his residence, on West Fort Street, Detroit, June 17, 1866.

PATRICK H. McWILLIAMS.

Invention is the talent of youth, and judgment, of age.—*Swift.*

"Nothing can be made of nothing; he who has laid up no material can produce no combination."

The characteristic of the subject of this sketch is the practical application of what he has thought out. In other words, he demonstrates his theory of combinations before adopting them, by employing judgment and common sense in testing their adaptation.

Patrick Henry McWilliams is a native of Ireland, having been born on that island on the 12th day of March, 1830, and was brought to Detroit by his parents, July 12th, 1834.

He did not have the educational advantages enjoyed by the sons of wealth, but such as were offered he improved. He first learned the trade of a ship joiner, with J. E. Dixon, prominent in Detroit, meanwhile improving his leisure time in the study of mechanics and natural philosophy, and thus is recognized for his practical skill as an inventor. It was this which led to his appointment as President of the Board of Inspectors of Buildings for the city, and to his knowledge and excellent judgment the public are indebted for the improvements in its buildings, for the safety and the lives of its citizens.

Mr. McWilliams, May 5, 1851, married Miss Louise Lacorce, of Sault Ste. Marie. The marriage ceremony occurred at Marine City, and was the first had in the then new Catholic church of that town, at that time called Newport. Rev. Father L. Kilroy, officiated. Among those witnessing the marriage was Henry Schoolcraft, half brother of the bride, and son of Michigan's historian of the same name, and Miss M. D. Cottrell, of Cottrellville, who was the bridesmaid.

The fruit of this marriage was eleven boys and three girls, all living. In 1871, his wife, Louise Lacorce, died, and in 1873 he was married the second time, to Miss B. McEnhill, of Detroit, on the day of the defeat of Horace Greeley for President. By this union he has three daughters and two sons, making nineteen children. Therefore he feels rich in the blessings allotted the poor, but desires more, as all his children have proved (thanks to the care he has exercised over them) worthy of their parentage, and bid fair to do it honor in the future.

In 1854 Mr. McWilliams accepted a position as car constructor on

the Illinois Central, and then on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; and in 1859, accepted the charge of the construction of bridges on the Memphis & Charleston R. R., remaining until the surrender of Fort Sumpter, in 1861, when he returned to Illinois, where he raised a company for three months' service, as called for by the proclamation of President Lincoln, in which he held the position of first lieutenant. but meanwhile, owing to the quota having been filled under the call, his company disbanded, never having been mustered into the service. This ended his war experience. He was then elected supervisor, and represented the city of Aurora. His principal duties during the two years was to provide for the protection of the families of volunteers, and the care of their property, and in superintending the building of a city hall and post office for the city of Aurora. At the end of his term he accepted the appointment of superintendent of roads and bridges from the county. This position he held until the close of the war, when he returned to Detroit, and superintended the construction of the Pullman Palace Car Shops, the Peninsular Stove Works, the Riverside Company's Warehouse, and other large buildings. He then was employed to superintend the building of the Kealy Stove Works at Columbus, Pa., and returning to Detroit, began the utilization of the several patents he had obtained for several useful inventions, in which he has been partially successful. At the same time he supervised the construction of numerous large structures for manufacturing, until appointed Inspector of Buildings for the city. On his retirement from that office, he was, and is now, engaged as Designer and Superintendent in the building of structures in the interest of the city and its manufactories.

ELON FARNSWORTH.

This eminent and distinguished pioneer of Michigan, was born at Woodstock, Vermont, February 2nd, 1799. His ancestry were nobles, in that they preserved and transmitted to their descendents indubitable evidences, as exhibited by the subject of this sketch, of independence of character, integrity of purpose and acts, enterprise in their encouragement of all that makes men and women, patriotism in their devotion to the maintenance of civil and religious liberty. Elon Farnsworth left his native State and located in Detroit in the year 1822, and hence was a contemporary of that other nature's nobleman, Charles C. Trowbridge. In 1834, Mr. Farnsworth was a member of the Territorial Council. In 1843 he was appointed Chancellor. In connection with this office, Chancellor Kent thus speaks : "The administration of Justice in Equity in Michigan under Chancellor Farnsworth was enlightened and correct, and does distinguished honor to the State." In 1844 (he having resigned this office on account of ill health in 1843)

Governor Barry appointed him Attorney General. This office he filled acceptably two years. It should be mentioned that in the fall of 1839 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor against William Woodbridge, Whig, but was defeated by a vote of 1,100, against him. He was *ex officio* Regent of the Michigan University from 1836 to 1843, and by reappointment from 1846 to 1852, when he became regent by popular election. It was through his instrumentality that Dr. Tappan was called to the Presidency of the University. He was Resident Director of the Michigan Central Railway in 1846, and President of the Detroit Savings Bank in 1849.

In 1876, while attending the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia he took a severe cold from which he did not recover, and died soon after his return to Detroit. On the announcement of his decease, the Detroit bar, at a special meeting, appointed the following as a committee on resolutions: Levi Bishop, Theodore Romeyn, Alfred Russell, R. P. Toms and A. B. Maynard.

Elon Farnsworth possessed the love, esteem and respect of a large circle of personal acquaintances, drawn to him by the genial atmosphere which ever surrounded his personal presence. In the domestic circle, it is said of him, that in every room of his house, he had erected an altar—his household gods—whom he admired with love amounting to adoration.

He was an active member of St. Paul's Episcopal church from the time of its organization. In 1830, he married Miss Blake, of Vermont. She survived his death but a few years. Two daughters were the fruit of their union. Mrs. General O. B. Wilcox, whose death preceded his, and Mrs. William F. Harrison, who survived him.

A. D. FRAZER.

For many years the subject of this sketch was the "Nestor" of the Detroit Bar. He was a native of Scotland, and born near Inverness, the capital of the Highlands, January 20th, 1796. He acquired the rudiments of an education at the parish schools, and some knowledge of higher branches at Inverness academy. In the spring of 1813, at his own request, his father placed him in the office of a law solicitor, with whom he remained until 1814, when he went to Edinburgh, and in January, 1815, he entered the office of an attorney of the Supreme Court of Scotland as a student. During the same year he attended lectures on the Scot Law, delivered by Professor Hume, a nephew of the historian. He continued his studies at Edinburgh until 1819, when he took passage for America, landing at Savannah, Georgia, June 19; from thence he went to Alabama where he had relatives, was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in that State Nov. 10, 1819.

After a residence of two years he left Alabama and proceeding north settled at Vincennes, Indiana, desiring to practice in Illinois as well as Indiana. He was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Illinois, March 24, 1821, and in June following was admitted to the bar at Vincennes. The fever and ague being too severe upon his constitution, in June, 1823, he decided to move to a locality where it did not prevail, and started on horseback for Detroit, where he arrived early in August, 1823. As the laws of the territory did not permit aliens to practice in the territorial courts, some time elapsed before he was admitted to the bar of Detroit. The courts of this period was Supreme Court of three Judges, and of County Courts where the counties were organized. The Supreme Judges were A. B. Woodward, James Witherell and John Griffin. The most important case in which he ever was engaged was that known as the "Railroad Conspiracy Case," in which he was retained by the prosecution. From that time he occupied a prominent position as a lawyer, and soon acquired a lucrative practice. He continued in active practice until 1856, when, while engaged in an important case before the Supreme Court, he instantaneously lost the sight of the right eye, after which he did no business. In the year 1829, he married Caroline May, the youngest daughter of the Hon. James May, the first Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Frazer had six children, all of whom died young, except Alexander, Jr., who died soon after his marriage to a young lady of New York, so that he had no descendants at his death, which occurred in 1877.

MICHAEL HENDERSON.

For 56 years the subject of this sketch has dwelt in Detroit, pursuing in an unostentatious manner his avocation in life, recognizing his obligation to his Maker, his family, and the general rights of his fellow men, and practising honesty, frugality and industry, has accumulated a competency for his family, gained the respect and confidence of the public, and possesses the conscious satisfaction of having kept his faith with God. Michael Henderson is a native of Ireland, and was born in Queen's County, in 1823. When he was but two years of age, his father, John Henderson, and Catharine Henderson, *nee* Bray, emigrated to America, bringing Michael with them. They settled first in Troy, New York, from whence they removed to Rochester, New York. They died while he was little more than 10 years of age. In 1834 he came to Detroit, beginning life for himself at the early age of 11 years. Detroit has been his home continuously from that to the present time. September 19, 1841, he married Elizabeth Kalnbach. She was born in the State of New Jersey, in 1826, and is of German descent. They have had eight children : Mary, William H., Harriette, Georgia, Clara,

Fred., Kitty and Harry, only three of whom are living. Mr. Henderson, during the last 20 years has been engaged in the construction of city sewers, as contractor. Among the sewers built by him are the Riopelle street, Hastings, Russell, Cass avenue, which was recently rebuilt, Fourteenth, Eighteenth and outlet of Eleventh, Twenty-fourth and outlet, also the extensions; Lincoln ave., McKinstry ave., besides many lateral sewers. Mr. Henderson's son, William Henderson, is associated with him, and he now has the contracts for extending the outlet of McKinstry sewer 250 feet into the river. When it is considered that in order to retain the confidence of the city authorities, which he seems to have done for so long a period, he must have done his work honestly, and to their satisfaction, no further comments are necessary to establish his integrity and ability to perform what he undertakes. Mr. Henderson is a member of the Presbyterian church, and has ever maintained a consistent Christian life; has been a generous and active supporter of all reforms, charitable and educational, which have done so much to elevate and promote the moral growth of his adopted city. In politics, he is Republican, acting with that party earnestly and effectively, but has never sought or held a public office. As a citizen, he enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him. While he has not accumulated a large fortune, he possesses a competency.

WILLIAM S. HOSMER.

The subject of this sketch is a lineal descendent of Abner Hosmer, who was one of the two first who fell in the raid made by the British on Concord and Lexington from Boston. History records, that of the party stationed at the bridge near Lexington, two men were killed, one of whom was Abner Hosmer. Judge Hosmer, of Detroit, is also a descendant.

William S. Hosmer, the present subject, was born in the township of Monguagon, October 1st, 1822. So there can be no question as to his being recognized as a pioneer.

His father lived on the Army Trail, opened by Gen. Hull, and kept a public house. Also engaged in opening the Limestone Quarry, then owned by Mack & Sibley, being the first to ship stone and lime from that quarry to Detroit; was so engaged from 1819 to April, 1834. He also furnished stone and lime for the Dearborn U. S. Arsenal, 1832. During the panic on first appearance of the cholera in Detroit in 1832, a volunteer crew took a boat load of lime to Detroit for the sanitary commission.

April, 1834, the subject of this sketch settled on the farm in Huron, still occupied by him, attended the district school, partly supported by

the rent of the school section 16. Such rent was the first income of the primary school fund in the territory. In 1841, taught his first district school, and engaged almost continuously teaching the winter terms until 1889. Taking an active part in the development of the county, socially and morally, and in education. Especially active in securing the Flint & P. M. R. R. line through Wayne county.

The father of Mr. Hosmer (Artemus Hosmer) was a native of Massachusetts, and was born at Concord in 1788. On his paternal side, his family dates back to 50 years prior to the War of the Revolution, when they settled in the Province of Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

Artemus Hosmer came to Michigan July, 1818, and prospected on the Huron river in view of the first sales of land in October, 1818, when he entered the N. E. fr. ¼ section 7, T. 4, S. R. 9 E., which he improved in 1823, moving on the farm in 1834. His family still occupy the homestead (1890). He occupied and worked the Sibley quarry from 1819 to 1834; was a contractor on the Maumee Turnpike in 1828, and on the Gratiot road, near Fort Gratiot, in 1832. In 1837 was engaged clearing right of way for the Michigan Central Railroad; assisted to organize the township of Monguagon, in 1827; moved to the township of Huron in 1834, having built the first frame barn, raised April 5, 1832, which called together forty pioneers along the river from Flat Rock to Rawsonville. Here, with his usual energy, he helped open up highways, build bridges, establish a high grade of district schools, which yet remain, showing the results of an active pioneer. He died in 1844, leaving a large family with his widow, who was spared for 27 years to counsel and advise them. In 1819, he married Mary Dunn, daughter of James Dunn. She was born at Black Rock, N. Y., in 1800. The fruit of the marriage was the subject of this sketch, and four brothers and five sisters. The father, Artemus Hosmer, died in 1844, and the mother, Mary Dunn, died in 1871. Wm. S. Hosmer married Miss Helen Bloomer in 1844, at the town of Romulus, Michigan. She was the daughter of John Bloomer, and was born in Lyons, N. Y. The fruit of the marriage was six sons and two daughters. Four sons and the daughters survive (1890). The oldest, Artemus Hosmer, enlisted at the age of 17 in the 24th Michigan Infantry, and died in 1868.

JOHN J. GARRISON.

John J. Garrison, one of the early pioneers, long engaged in the wholesale grocery business, a man of frank, generous and independent character, whom the business community and the citizens generally held in high estimation for integrity and fair dealing, was born in

Cayuga county, N. Y., August 11, 1808. When but nine years of age he came with his parents to Detroit, where he completed his education, engaged in business, succeeded in accumulating a fair competency, and died May 14, 1876, respected by all who knew him. His son Charles is a prominent citizen, and has held several important public positions, viz.: President Detroit Board of Trade, City Assessor, Alderman, and others.

WILLIAM C. HOYTE.

Independence in his opinion and views, and with courage to maintain them ; integrity of purpose, aims and objects; abhorrence of all chicanery in their accomplishment, are some of the characteristics of the subject of this sketch.

William C. Hoyte was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., in 1816. His ancestry were of the old New England stock, distinguished for their loyalty to the Government established in 1776. His father was a man of culture and became eminent in Eastern New York, and was connected with a number of public and private enterprises tending to promote the development of that portion of the State.

Wm. C. Hoyte, the subject of this sketch, received a classical education, and read law in Buffalo, N. Y.; was admitted to the bar in that city, and in 1836 or 1837, came to Michigan, and engaged in the practice of his profession at Milford, Oakland County. He remained there until 1853, when he removed to Detroit. While in Oakland County he was elected Judge of Probate, from which he derives his title of Judge. Immediately on reaching Detroit he opened an office, and soon acquired a lucrative practice. He also made some profitable investments in real estate. In the fall of 1870 he was elected to the State Legislature, and was a member of the Judiciary and other important committees in the House.

For several years Judge Hoyte had been an invalid, and he removed to Birmingham, devoting himself to quiet work in his garden and the society of his friends. Returning to Detroit in 1887, he still found his health would not permit him to resume the practice of law, and upon the solicitation of friends he returned to his native State, where he now resides.

Judge Hoyte has a brother who became eminent as a medical practitioner, and prominent as a Democratic Legislator, having been a member of that body a number of sessions. He resides near Walled Lake, Oakland County. The doctor has a son who is a leading physician, practising in Detroit. He resides on Hubbard street. Judge Hoyte differs with his brother in politics, having been always a Repub-

lican, for which he has the strongest regard. His religious convictions are of the Congregational order, of which church he is a regular attendant. He is a member of this Society, and we are indebted to him for the sketch of the Hon. Levi Bishop, and that on the "Early French of Detroit," both of which appear elsewhere in this compilation.

N. W. BROOKS.

Frankness, as a characteristic, is the opposite of selfishness, cowardice, arrogance, egotism and hypocrisy, and indicates, in the man possessing and practicing it, liberality, courage, plainness in speech and manner, the recognition of equal rights, and the free utterance of opinion and sentiment. Who that knew the subject of this sketch, but will consent that by his words and acts he exemplified his title to the appellation of a "frank man"? Not only did he manifest this characteristic in a distinguished manner in his intercourse with men and the world, but he also exhibited his contempt for dishonesty in any form, and his regard for truthfulness and integrity.

Nathaniel W. Brooks was born at Castine, in the State of Maine, on the 27th day of August, 1808. He was the son of John Brooks, born at the same place, June 13th, 1785. His ancestors were English, and Cromwellian in sentiment. The maiden name of his mother was Phœbe Perkins. She was born at Castine April 12th, 1787, and was of Huguenot descent. The parents of Mr. Brooks were married at Castine, State of Maine. They had six sons and eight daughters. They died at Columbus, in the State of Ohio, the former on February 19th, 1869, and the latter on December 17th, 1864.

Nathaniel, the second son, and the subject of this sketch, must have had fair educational opportunities, as he gave evidence of familarity with literary subjects, and at one time conducted a newspaper as proprietor and editor. In boyhood he was the companion of the late Edward M. Stanton, Lincoln's Secretary of War, and while in adult life they differed politically, they ever cherished a warm friendship for each other, and when the War of the Rebellion began, they were both of one mind, their regard for each other becoming strongly cemented, and of the most intimate character. (The compiler has spent many pleasant hours in listening to their exchange of early reminiscences). Mr. Brooks came to Michigan in 1836, first locating at Detroit, where he engaged in the grocery business in company with his brother-in-law, William M. St. Clair, and at one time as a member of the firm of Brooke & St. Clair, occupied one of the old Campau stores, foot of Randolph street. He removed to St. Clair in 1843, and associating with him William M. St. Clair, established the business of manufacturing lumber and dealing in pine lands, in which he continued until his death. About

1856 he returned to Detroit as senior member of the firm of Brooks & Holland, and afterwards of the firm of Brooks & Adams. The firm of Brooks & Adams also owned extensive tracts of pine timber in northern Michigan and mills at Bay City.

Although not a member of any church denomination Mr. Brooks was a trustee and a regular attendant of the first Congregational church of Detroit, and never withheld in giving liberally towards its support; neither was he parsimonious in his gifts of time and money to advance the interests of all objects and enterprizes, of a moral, benevolent or educational character. He was an earnest Republican, and during the late Civil War his energies, time and money were devoted to the Government and its measures for the restoration of the Union. His earnest efforts in this direction brought him into confidential relations with President Lincoln and Secretary of War Stanton, and made him prominent among the leading men of that period. He never sought, nor would accept a public political position for himself, but was regarded as a power in securing such positions for his friends. He was bold and fearless in asserting and maintaining his political convictions, but granted to his opponents the right to advocate theirs, providing they did not conflict with the law protecting public good, and the liberties of the people.

Personally, Mr. Brooks was genial, somewhat blunt in speech, generous to a fault, not a particle of vindictiveness in his nature; prompt in acknowledging a wrong act or word; full of sympathy for the misfortunes of others, and ready to relieve them to the extent of his ability; a faithful friend and a generous foe.

In 1838 Mr. Brooks married Miss Caroline Frances Jeffords. She was born at Columbus, Ohio, on the 12th day of May, 1818. She was indeed a helpmeet and a woman of more than ordinary business capacity, which she exercised and devoted to aid him in all the transactions of his life. That he fully appreciated her sagacity and judgment is evidenced by the provisions of his will, which placed all his large business interests under her sole control. Nathaniel W. Brooks died at his residence in Detroit, leaving a widow and one married daughter, Mrs. Wm. B. Morton, losing one son, Jno. W. Brooks, and two daughters, Mrs. Edw. P. Cressey, and Miss Margaret P. Brooks. Mrs. Brooks survived her husband 13 years, meantime conducting the extensive business interests committed to her charge by Mr. Brooks successfully, and leaving it at her death in a prosperous condition. Mrs. Caroline Frances Brooks departed this life October 25, 1885, at her residence in Detroit.

THOMAS and FRIEND PALMER.

Thomas and Friend Palmer were so closely identified in all the relations of life that the story of one is that of the other, and for the purposes of this sketch relating to their experiences and incidents connected therewith, we use the plural.

They were born in the town of Ashford, Windham County, Connecticut, Friend in 1787, and Thomas, February 4th, 1789. As farmers' boys they were taught to labor, and at such times as the work on the farm would permit, availed themselves of the educational advantages afforded by the public schools of their native town. When Thomas arrived at the age of 19, and Friend that of 21 years, the two set out to become merchants. They had heard their grandmother Barber relate the experiences of their grandfather, Thomas Barber, of Sunsbury, Conn., who was an early Indian trader in the Northwest, said to have been one of the first to contest the supremacy of the French ; who in 1765 bought a stock of goods, hauled them overland to Schenectady, N. Y., then purchased boats, and engaging boatmen, proceeded up the Mohawk, thence through Wood Creek to Oneida Lake, thence down its outlet to Oswego, up Lake Ontario to the Niagara river, thence making the portage over the Niagara Falls, up Lake Erie to Detroit. The English general, Bradstreet, had the year previous concluded a treaty with all the Indian tribes hostile to the English, which thus opened up this section to English traders. Mr. Barber was one of the first New England men to avail himself of this new state of things, and his goods being suitable for the Indian trade, he soon was able to exchange them for valuable furs at a handsome profit.

Undoubtedly, the relation of their grandfather's success had much to do in determining the future course of the Palmer brothers, for in 1808, we learn they obtained a small stock of goods, a wagon and span of horses, and commenced as itinerant merchants, choosing as their field of operation, Western Canada. After encountering numerous hardships, and making many narrow escapes, but having been reasonably successful, they decided to locate permanently at Malden as settled merchants, and just as the war of 1812 began, they were doing a thriving and profitable business. Although the declaration was made June 18th, 1812, the news did not reach the people of the Northwest until the 1st of July. Upon the announcement at Malden, all the Yankees at that place, some fifteen in number, including the Palmer brothers, were arrested and imprisoned. Some of them afterwards on taking the oath of allegiance to the British crown were released, but the Messrs. Palmer and five others refused, and were held as prisoners for five weeks or more, when they were run over the river and landed at Monguagon, and footed it to Detroit. Thus they made their first

entrance into what subsequently became the seat of their future successes as well as misfortunes. Prior to their imprisonment at Malden, they had been permitted to pack and safely store their goods, and on the surrender of Hull were allowed to return to Malden on parole, when they unpacked and exchanged their goods for furs, making a good speculation. They then returned to Connecticut, when after a few months looking around, they fixed upon Canandaigua, N. Y., as a good point to start anew, it then being the most important town in Western New York. Neither Buffalo or Rochester were known as substantial settlements, Canandaigua being the centre of commerce for nearly the whole of Western New York, from Cayuga to Lake Erie. The firm of F. & T. Palmer enjoyed an extensive and lucrative trade. Peace between the United States and Great Britain was declared December 24, 1814, and in the spring of 1815, the firm found themselves with a large stock of goods, which had depreciated in value, and it was decided that Thomas should go to Canada and dispose of a portion. Taking about $40,000 worth, he selected Bay of Quinte as his field of trade, where he disposed of his goods at a handsome profit, and on the 16th of June, 1815, Thomas came to Detroit with a large stock of goods, and commenced business for the first time in Detroit, under the firm name of F. & T. Palmer, Friend remaining in charge of the business at Canandaigua, and Thomas that at Detroit. In this way the firm continued a successful business until 1824, when there came a financial crash. Up to this time there was no more reliable house in the west than that of F. & T. Palmer, and their credit in New York and Boston was almost unlimited. It was unfortunate for them that the means of communication between the East and West were so limited, for in those days there were no railroads or telegraphs; had there been, the misfortune which befell them at this time would have been avoided. It was occasioned as follows: The firm had a note payable at the Ontario Bank, Canandaigua; H. B. Gibson, was at that time the cashier. On the day the note fell due Friend called at the bank to know if it would make any difference if the note was not paid immediately, as he daily expected funds from his brother Thomas to meet it. The banker knew it would be taken up as promised, but he had his own rules for conducting the business in his charge. "No," said Mr. G., "it won't make any difference with the bank, but it will make a d—n sight of difference with you, unless it is taken up before the hour of closing." There wasn't much time to "skin." Indeed, "skinning" was not a common practice in those days, and the note went to protest. Thus they came to a commercial pause, or in other words, stopped payment. While their creditors in New York and Boston had full confidence in both their integrity and ability to cancel their liabilities, still their credit suffered a blow, which they felt in all their future undertakings.

Congress had granted to the territory of Michigan 10,000 acres of land adjoining Detroit, for the purpose of building a court house and jail. The firm of F. & T. Palmer were awarded the contract. The building was commenced in 1823, and was erected where now stands the High School. By virtue of the contract 6,500 acres of the 10,000 acre tract was awarded them, together with other valuable land, which was subdivided into some 200 lots. The Eastern creditors of the Palmers, felt that these and their other assets, if time was given, would enable them to liquidate, and hence were lenient, and gave them their own time. Among these generous creditors were: David I. Boyde & Co., Boyde & Suydam, Lafferty & Gautly, Spafford & Filester, and others. Meantime Friend closed up their business at Canandaigua, joined Thomas in 1826 in Detroit, and aided as far as in his power in closing their affairs. But he died the following year, and the task of closing their affairs devolved upon Thomas. To such of the creditors as were importunate he turned over the lands acquired at their appraised value, and eventually paid the firm's indebtedness to the satisfaction of all, and had some means left.

In 1828, Thomas had acquired through a mortgage belonging to the firm, a large tract of pine land at the mouth of Pine River, near where St. Clair is located, upon which he erected mills for the manufacture of lumber; he also opened a store there, and for a number of years did business, then sold out to Wesley Truesdell. In 1845 he purchased several mining interests in Lake Superior, and engaged in mining, but this not proving profitable he returned to Detroit, and engaged in the insurance business with his son, Thomas W.

The blow received by the suspension of 1824, was one from which it was not easy to recover, and while he was able to save something from the wreck, what was of more value to him than gold was the fact that he was able to maintain and preserve his integrity and mercantile honor. He was not an avaricious man. It has been said, in fact, that he was too kind hearted to have been eminent as a business man, in the ordinary acceptation of the term. He generally took the world easy, never fretting about things that could not be helped, minded his own business, and never interfered with the affairs of his neighbors. Mr. Palmer was a Whig in politics, but never sought office. In 1827 he was elected alderman, and re-elected several terms as such.

In 1823, Thomas Palmer married Mary A. Witherell, a daughter of Judge James Witherell, who, as member of Congress from Vermont, was appointed by President Jefferson one of the judges of the Northwest Territory, to succeed Judge Bates. He was then but 49 years of age, and was born at Mansfield, Massachusetts, in 1759. He had entered the Revolutionary Army at 16 years of age, and served during the war. At its close, he studied medicine, removed to Vermont, and

after practising medicine some years, turned his attention to law, and held a judicial position until elected to Congress. At the close of his congressional term, as stated, he was appointed one of the judges of Michigan, and arrived at Detroit October 8th, 1808. The venerable Col. James W. Knaggs, still living, says of him : " He was the kindest man I ever knew. He was often a guest of my father, and even after I went to Toledo, he spent a week with me, which was the happiest of my life, because of the associations of my boyhood and his." It is said that while associated with Judges Woodward and Griffin, he had no sympathy for the eccentricities of the former or the whimsicalities and fickleness of the latter. Judge James Witherell died in January, 1838. Thomas and Mary A. Palmer (*nee* Witherell) had nine children; two only survived his death, Thomas W. Palmer and Julia E., wife of Henry A. Hibbard, of Kenosha. He died August 3rd, 1868. Mary A., his wife, survived him six years, departing this life in 1874.

Thomas W. Palmer, the only son of Thomas and Mary A. Palmer, possesses many of the characteristics of his father. The most lovable is that freedom from arrogance, which has gained for him the sincere and enthusiastic regard of the people of his native State, irrespective of partisan prejudices or affiliations. He cherishes for Michigan a love approaching idolatry, and notwithstanding the exalted positions tendered and held by him, calling him away from it, he anxiously desires the time to come when he can forego and decline them, that he may take up a continuous residence therein. He married the only child of Charles Merrill, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere.

Mr. Palmer has been a State and United States Senator, and at present represents the United States at the court of Spain.

Friend Palmer, the elder brother of Thomas, was a man of equal integrity and enterprise, but of a more sensitive nature in regard to matters pertaining to their financial disasters of 1824 ; he brooded over them more, and could not take them in the philosophical way, as did his brother, who believed that " what could not be cured must be endured." He married Miss Thankful Davis, a native of Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

General Friend Palmer, the son of Friend and Thankful Palmer, *nee* Davis, was born at Canandaigua, N. Y., May 7, 1820. Nov. 6, 1851, he married Miss Harriett C. Witherell, of Detroit, daughter of Judge B. F. H. Witherell. She was born at Detroit, May 7, 1830. She died in Detroit, October 1, 1880, leaving two children, Patti and Winnie. The former married Captain J. Hale, 3rd U. S. Infantry. She died in October, 1887. The latter married Mr. T. E. Lockwood, of Detroit ; they are now residing in New York. Gen. Friend Palmer served for a number of years as Quartermaster in the regular army during the Mexican War. When his term of service expired he

returned to Detroit, and for a number of years was engaged in the book trade, until the recent civil war broke out, when he was appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General of the State. Subsequently he was made Quartermaster-General, and served as such until succeeded by General Wm. H. Troop. The military records of the State thus speak of him : "His experience in the Quartermaster's department of the regular army rendered him a valuable officer, and to him the State was greatly indebted for the efficient and economical direction given to the administration of that department."

The genial smile and kind manner of Friend Palmer characterize a generous, noble nature, which endears him to all whom he meets, as well as to those who have made his personal acquaintance. In religious matters, he leans to the Unitarian doctrine. In politics, he is an earnest, active Republican, and as a native of Detroit, he ranks with all who desire its healthful growth in morals, education, wealth and beauty.

SEYMOUR FINNEY.

"Health and sickness, enjoyment and suffering, riches and poverty, knowledge and ignorance, power and subjection, liberty and bondage, civilization and barbarity, have all their offices and duties—all serve for the formation of character."—PALEY.

The experience of the subject of this sketch in the character he develops at this day, is an illustration as to how all the circumstances enumerated by the philosopher Paley have been utilized by him, for in his life he has encountered all of them. Born of parents, not in affluent circumstances, he was compelled at the age of sixteen to rely upon his own efforts for a living. The avocation adopted disagreed with his physical condition, ill health followed, causing him to seek a more congenial employment, in the course of which he had to contend with all the ills and disappointments incident to a dependence upon the whims, caprices and selfishness of others.

Seymour Finney was born in Orange County, New York.

The first sorrow of Mr. Finney was occasioned by the death of his mother, which occurred when he was but nine years of age. Her loss threw him upon his own resources. It was a second grief when he found that he must give up his desire for an education. At the age of sixteeen he was obliged to leave his school, and was bound out to a tailor. During his apprenticeship his father moved to Yates county, and from thence to Michigan, and settled upon a farm in Redford, Wayne county, where he remained until death. Mr. Finney's failing health obliged him to give up the tailor's trade, and at the age of twenty he came to Michigan, but stayed only a few months, and returned to

New York, spending the winter there. Finally, he came to Detroit, where he has since made his home.

Finding nothing to do, he for a short time worked at the tailor trade in Canada. This was during the Patriot War, but in 1838 his health led him to abandon his trade, and accept a clerkship with Mr. Warner, who was then keeping the Franklin House. He remained with Mr. Warner three years, and then bought a hotel on the corner of Bates and Jefferson Avenue. The city directory of 1845 gives "Walter Finney, bar keeper, Franklin House," and many confound Seymour with him. Mr. Seymour never kept a bar for anyone. In 1843 he engaged in the grocery business, which proved disastrous, and he was forced to earn bread for his family as day laborer.

In 1846 he rented the Franklin House, which he conducted for five years, and then bought the site and erected the Finney Hotel, a frame structure. He then purchased a lot on the corner of Griswold and State streets, on which he built a barn, known as the "Finney Barn." In 1854 he removed the frame building, and built on the site what is now the "Finney House." He conducted the hotel on temperance principles until 1857, when he retired, and in 1861 built his present residence on the corner of Cass avenue and High streets.

Mr. Finney, in religious matters, has been long connected with the Baptist denomination, and has ever maintained the character of a consistent Christian, affording a good example for others in all his walks and conduct.

In politics, Mr. Finney, although originally a Democrat, was anti-slavery in sentiment, and when in 1852, the Free Soil Party was organized, he acted with it. For a long time prior to that, however, his barn was the rendezvous for refugees from slavery, making for Canada. Many a poor slave has been hidden in the loft of the Finney Barn during the day and piloted at night across the river to Canada. As far back as 1840, Mr. Finney was known as the superintendent of the underground railway; and undoubtedly Mr. Finney must look back with much satisfaction to that portion of his life. During his long residence in Detroit he has ever been recognized as the firm, outspoken champion of the poor and unfortunate of all classes.

From 1874 to 1888, Mr. Finney was a member of the Common Council, a greater portion of which time he was chairman of the committee of ways and means. No measure could escape his scrutiny, and none pass having the least scintilla of wrong. Hence he was regarded, and bore the cognomen, "Guardian of the City Treasury."

Mr. Finney has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary A. Segar, who was born in Steuben county, N. Y. She departed this life in 1876. They had six children, four sons and two daughters. He married the second time Miss Matthews, who died recently.

DAVID PARSONS.

To those familiar with the early history of Michigan the name of "Parsons" is associated with "energy," "activity" and "enterprise." So far as connected with the progress of the territory to a State, culminating in its present prosperous condition, this name has been identified with all efforts and measures tending to promote educational, industrial and benevolent enterprises. How far, and to what extent, the subject of this sketch may have been instrumental in securing such results will appear in the notable events and acts in which he took a prominent part.

David Parsons was born at New Haven, State of New York, June 19th, 1820. His ancestry on the paternal side were of New England descent. His father, John Parsons, was born at Vernon, Vermont, in 1788, and his mother, whose maiden name was Betsy Tyler, was born in Connecticut in 1788 and was descended from an English family. His parents were married at Windom, Vermont, in 1808. His father died at Butterfly, Oswego county, N. Y., in 1849, and his mother at the same place in 1832. They had, as a fruit of the union, six sons and one daughter. In 1835 the subject of this sketch married Miss Sophronia C. Osborn, of North Bloomfield, Ohio. She was a daughter of Leonard Osborne and Amanda Smith and was born at North Bloomfield, Ohio. They had five children. Mr. Parsons came to Michigan in 1836.

Mr. Parsons has but one brother, an honest, industrous farmer, living near the old homestead in New York. Of his other brothers, S. Titus Parsons was in the Legislature and last Constitutional Convention of this State; Luke H. Parsons was said to be one of the most reliable counselors of Michigan and was for some time regent of the University; Benj. Rich Parsons, a farmer, teacher and preacher, had the Bible at his tongue's end so completely as to induce ministers who knew him to declare that if the Bible was struck out of existence Rich, as he was called, could produce it again from memory; Andrew Parsons, who held almost every office of trust in the State of Michigan, including that of Member of Assembly, Senator, Regent of the University, Lieutenant Governor and finally Governor. These are all dead. The father was a farmer and taught all his children to work. But David was, from a mere youth, determined to get his living by "teaching school." When only fifteen years of age he followed his older brothers to Michigan and taught his first school during the winter of 1835–36 following. He was successful in his youthful efforts, and after working all summer on a farm near Marshall, he returned to his father's in New York and entered the teachers' department of the R. O. Academy, where he received the teachers' course.

After spending the intervening years between 1840 and 1845 in New York in teaching and as superintendent of public schools, in 1855 he went to Grant county, Wisconsin, where he founded the Tafton Collegiate Seminary, of which he was principal for eight years. During this time hundreds of teachers were educated under his special training. In 1862 he was elected county superintendent of schools without an opposition vote, being on the Democratic as well as the Republican ticket. Although a strong Democrat, the Republicans acknowledged his educational abilities and his love for his country, he sending five of his family and thirty-five of his students to the war and contributing liberally to its support; and, therefore, with unanimous consent, the Republican party placed his name on its ticket after his nomination by the Democrats. In 1864 he was called to Dubuque, Ia., to aid in grading the schools. In 1866 he had more liberal offers to take the superintendence of the city schools of Freeport, Ill., where he most thoroughly organized and completely graded and built up the schools of that city.

In 1870 he came to Michigan and settled in Detroit, and devoted his time to business and business education until March, 1873, when he was appointed to the office of Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

During the many years of Mr. Parsons' labors as a teacher he conducted large numbers of teachers' institutes in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois. He has contributed largely to the educational literature and written various school books that have had extensive use, all of which, except "Parsons' Philosophical and Practical Orthography," are out of print. The first edition of that work, as well as his graded school system, was written when he was only twenty-one years of age. Soon after that time he was, at the first New York State Teachers' Association, elected by a unanimous vote its secretary. His topical geography, topical grammar, topical mathematics, elocution, system of gesturing, featuring, and topical philosophy and chemistry, are all contributions to school literature that have done no little towards giving him the high standing as an educator he now enjoys.

Mrs. Parsons is a woman of great energy and is as much of an educator as her husband. She was recently elected one of the school inspectors of Detroit, which constitutes her a member of the Board.

THEODORE ROMEYN.

Theodore Romeyn was born at Hackensack, N. J., August 22, 1810. He died at Detroit, July 22, 1885. Both on his father's and his mother's side he was of Dutch descent, and most of his ancestors were very religious people. They were strong Calvinists, and many of them were clergymen of the Dutch Reformed Church. His father and grandfather were clergymen of that denomination, and his grandfather, the Rev. Thomas Romeyn, was obliged, under the rules of the church, to go to Holland for examination and ordination. Of his grandfather's seven sons, five were ministers in that church. His only brother was also a clergyman in that denomination, and his son, of the same name as himself, preached in the old church at Hackensack, N. J., of which his father was minister for fifty-three years, and where his brother was his father's colleague at the time of his death.

In the language of Cowper, Mr. Romeyn might say :

> "My boast is not that I deduce my birth,
> "From loins enthroned and rulers of the earth ;
> "But higher far my proud pretensions rise,
> "The son of parents passed into the skies."

When Mr. Romeyn's grandfather's brother had finished his theological studies in Holland, he was invited to fill the pulpit of one of the principal churches of Amsterdam, where he had become betrothed to Margaret Frelinghuysen, the daughter of Domine Frelinghuysen, a descendent of whose family has been Secretary of State. His grandfather's brother afterwards married a second wife, the daughter of Col. Abraham Van Campen, who was the most noted Indian fighter of his day.

His mother's name was Van Vranken, and belonged to an old family in Schenectady, on the Mohawk.

Mr. Romeyn is one of nine children. He had one brother and seven sisters : Susan Van Campen, born February 6, 1790 ; Hariette, born June 19, 1792 ; Anna Maria, born October 23, 1794 ; James, born September 30, 1797 ; Anna, born May 11th, 1800 ; Elizabeth, born July 3, 1802 ; Caroline, born December 18, 1807 ; Theodore, born August 22, 1810 ; Sarah, born February 22, 1814.

Mr. Romeyn commenced the study of law with Peter D. Vroom, at Somerville, Somerset county, N. J. He remained with him until his second year of study. He then entered the office of Samuel L. Southard, who was Secretary of the Navy under John Quincy Adams and a Senator in Congress, and a brilliant and genial man. In 1830, he concluded to finish his legal studies and be admitted to the bar in New

* Rev. Theodore B. Romeyn. He died at Hackensack, August 29, 1885.

York. He removed to that State, and on the invitation of Benjamin F. Butler, the Attorney General of the United States under General Jackson, he went to his office in Albany, and continued his studies there.

Mr. Butler's office in Albany was the one formerly occupied and used by Martin Van Buren, at that time Vice-President, and it was much frequented by the various politicians who constituted the "Albany Regency," all men distinguished for ability and high character.

Edwin Croswell, at that time editor of the "Argus," and William L. Marcy, John A. Dix, Silas Wright, Azariah C. Flagg, Thomas W. Olcott, and other prominent politicians were among those who frequented the office, and he was brought in contact with them, and had an opportunity of learning their views.

His fellow student in Mr. Butler's office was John Van Buren.

December 3rd, 1834, he married Miss Anna Mills Woodruff, of Albany; and in December, 1835, removed to the city of Detroit, and commenced the practice of law in partnership with Alex. D. Frazer. In 1848, he removed to New York City, and engaged in the practice of his profession there, residing at Brooklyn, Kings county. His practice was large and varied. His health was affected somewhat injuriously through gases coming from the hot-air furnaces in his residence, and to a great extent he lost his voice, and in 1858 he returned to Detroit, where he remained engaged in the practice of his profession until his decease.

During his first residence in Detroit, he bought and completed a large house at the corner of Wayne and Fort streets, where the club house now is. It was at that time by far the finest residence in the city, and is still a most desirable house.

In his practice in Detroit, he was in the habit of thorough preparation, shrinking from no labor in preparing and presenting a case, and succeeding at times when he had the general sentiment of the bar strongly against him. An instance of this was in our General Banking Law, where he succeeded in establishing the doctrine that the organization under which the banks sprang into existence was unconstitutional, he assuming the ground that organizations framed under the General Law allowing individuals to form themseves into a corporation, were contrary to the true intent and meaning of that constitutional provision which required each corporation to spring into existence under a specific act, to which the judgment of the legislature should be applied to the particular grant of corporate power; in other words, that a general law for the incorporation of corporations was unconstitutional and void. This decision was of vast importance to the people of this State, but he realized nothing for his services in the matter. The title of the case is Green vs. Graves, 1st Douglass, Mich., p. 351.

This habit of close study and careful preparation continued all through the life of Mr. Romeyn. He however never limited his reading to purely professional books, but was a general reader of the ancient and modern masterpieces of literature, and kept up with the science and literature of the time.

Although his profession absorbed most of his time, and although he never was a politician, he had all his life been a Democrat, his first vote being cast for General Jackson in 1832 ; and every four years subsequent consistently voted the Democratic ticket, with one exception, when in 1864 he voted for Abraham Lincoln. He never had a desire for political office, but uniformly declined it.

Mrs. Romeyn's decease preceded that of her husband several years. She was esteemed as a lady of more than ordinary culture and refinement, and had a large circle of friends in Detroit. At his death Mr. Romeyn left three children, Col. James W. Romeyn, Consul at Valparaiso, Chili; Mrs. S. R. Embury, and Mrs. Frank Butrick.

JUDGE ROSS WILKINS.

Judge Ross Wilkins, eminent as a lawyer and judge, was a native of Pennsylvania. In 1832 he left Pittsburg and came to Michigan Territory, locating for a short time at Tecumseh, Lenawee county. Soon after, being appointed United States judge by President Jackson, he removed to Detroit, which was his home till death.

Judge Wilkins was the grandson of John Wilkins, of Carlisle, Pa., the father of the Hon. Wm. Wilkins, who was a member of Congress, United States Senator, Minister to Russia under Jackson, and Secretary of War under President Tyler, and died while serving as judge of the U. S. Court of the western district of Pennsylvania. At the breaking out of the recent civil war, although at the age of eighty, he rode throughout the day in the parade of the Home Guards when organizing for the war. The grandfather of Judge Ross Wilkins and the father of Judge Wm. Wilkins, John Wilkins, at the beginning of the war of Independence, sold all his possessions and with the proceeds raised a company of soldiers with whom he served as captain during that war, receiving no compensation except in Continental money, so called, which is still in possession of the immediate descendants of Judge Ross Wilkins, and is preserved by them as mementoes of the services of their ancestors in the struggle for American liberty. The father of Judge Ross Wilkins also served as a soldier during the war of 1812, in which the subject of this sketch participated as well. It would thus appear that by birth and lineage he sprang from a race of patriots, soldiers and statesmen, and therefore it is not strange, that at the call of President Abraham Lincoln for volunteers to defend the national honor April 14th,

1861, Judge Ross Wilkins should call a meeting of citizens of Detroit to respond to the President's proclamation. This he did, and presided at the meeting. In 1837 Judge Wilkins was appointed a regent of the Michigan University, which he held for a number of years. He died respected by the bar and the citizens for his integrity as a judge and his public spirit as a citizen, leaving an only son, the late Col. William D. Wilkins, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume.

ELIAS S. WOODMAN.

Elias S. Woodman, of Northville, Wayne county, is a native of the Empire state and was born in Rodman, Jefferson county, N. Y., on the 15th day of October, 1816. His ancestors on the paternal side were were originally English, also on the maternal. His father, Joseph Woodman, M. D., was born in Salsbury, N. H., on the 5th day of March, 1785. His mother's maiden name was Sally Wright. She was born at Deerfield, Mass., on the 6th day of September, 1796. His parents were married at Rodman, Jefferson county, N. Y., on the 16th day of January, 1816. His father, Joseph Woodman, died August 13, 1838, at Novi, Mich., and his mother at Keene, Ionia county, Mich., March, 7, 1862. Mr. Woodman is one of five sons. He had one sister.

In boyhood Mr. Woodman worked on the farm during the summer and attended school during the winter, and acquired the best education that a newly settled country and the pecuniary circumstances of his father could afford. At least he must have made good use of the opportunities offered at that early day, and must have had a love of books, as we find him to-day the peer of many who had far superior advantages.

In 1837 he left with his parents his native State for what were then called the swamps of Michigan, settling in the township of Novi, Oakland county. He encountered all the privations, dangers and diseases incident to pioneer life, meeting them with intelligence, courage and firmness.

Mr. Woodman has been prominently identified with all educational and moral enterprises, giving his time and energies to their establishment.

He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Michigan in 1850, and although the youngest member of the body except two, we find him by the debates favorably recorded as being with the Hon. J. D. Pierce and Isaac E. Crary, of Calhoun county, advocates and authors of the present Homestead Exemption law and

our present free school system, which has done much to secure that legislation which has made Michigan second to no other State for her educational system.

Mr. Woodman possesses a good legal knowledge, obtained without going through the law school or the routine of study under a preceptor, and was admitted to the bar of this State and the State of New York on account of his actually being able to convince his examiners that he had the knowledge of law requisite. He now is in the practice of his profession at Northville, Michigan.

In 1840 Mr. Woodman married Mary A. Hungerford, daughter of Uriah Hungerford, an early pioneer, of Plymouth, Mich. She died December 3, 1868, at Novi, Mich., leaving four sons and one daughter. August 11th, 1870, Mr. Woodman married Mrs. Lavina Stillwell, a sister of the first wife. She has two daughters by her first marriage. Mr. Woodman's eldest son, J. Hamilton, entered the service of the United States during the late civil war August 9, 1862, as sergeant of Company "I," 22nd Inft. Regt., Michigan Volunteers ; first lieutenant, July 8, 1863 ; captain, December 6, 1863 ; honorably mustered out June 26, 1865.

From Mr. Woodman's own lips we learn the following items of his history: When his father died in 1838 the family were left penniless. He in his twenty-second year, the eldest of the six children, a few days after the funeral of his father, borrowed one dollar of a neighbor and rode on horseback to Pontiac to consult a lawyer about settling his father's estate. Calling upon the Hon. F. J. Drake he made known his business, took out the dollar and told him he wanted the worth of it in legal advice. Mr. Drake told him how to manage to settle the estate and bid him put the dollar in his pocket, and if at any time he wanted legal counsel to call and he could have it freely. Mr. Woodman rode home much encouraged, returned the borrowed money and went to work on the farm. At the meeting of Oakland county bar, to take action on the death of Hon. F. J. Drake a few years ago, Mr. Woodman was present, being a member at that time, and with many others spoke of the many virtues of Judge Drake. When Mr. Woodman was nominated in Pontiac in 1850 for a member of the Constitutional Convention, he had on a pair of borrowed boots and coat and a borrowed hat by his side. When the news of the attack on Ft. Sumpter by the Southern Confederacy in 1860 reached Novi, a meeting of citizens being held at the school house, Mr. Woodman was called out and made a short speech on the situation, pledging himself to do all in his power to put down the rebellion. The late Senator Z. Chandler, in a public address soon after the war commenced, gave Mr. Woodman the credit of making the first war speech made in Michigan. He kept his promise well, enlisted his own son and went twice to the

seat of war and spent his time in camp and hospital, nursing sick and wounded soldiers.

His son's life was spared and he returned. Had he fallen, like many others, in his country's defence, Mr. Woodman could have said, with Cato, "Thanks be to the gods, my son has done his duty."

NOAH M. WELLS.

The subject of this sketch was the first pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Michigan and of Detroit. He was born at Bemish Heights, Saratoga county, New York, was baptised in the Episcopal church at New Lebanon, New York, at the age of thirteen. Soon after a preparatory course, he entered Union College, from which he graduated at the end of four years. He organized the first church at Brownsville, New York in 1825. He states that at the time he came to Detroit there was no church organization, but there was what was called the First Presbyterian Church, which was in fact neither Presbyterian or Congregational, so that after consultation they concluded to begin anew and organized a Presbyterian church with thirty-six members, which is now known as the First Presbyterian, of Detroit. He became the pastor of this new church and at the end of eleven years was succeeded by the Rev. John P. Cleaveland. His health being somewhat impaired, he engaged in secular business for a time and then taught a branch of the Michigan University. Subsequently he was appointed chaplain in the army and was stationed at Prairie du Chien. He labored for a time at Galena, from thence he supplied the church at Maumee City for a short time, when he came to Detroit in the employ of the Western Seaman's Friend Society and took charge of the Bethel work, in which he continued for six years, when the infirmities of age compelled his retirement from active work. He then removed to the township of Erie, Monroe county, and took up his residence with his son, where he died at the age of ninety-seven.

Father Wells, as he was called, was a remarkable, industrious and enterprising man. It is said that he was not converted until he reached the age of twenty-one, and only began his theological studies at the age of twenty-two. He was not a brilliant man, but was full of intellect and a laborious student. He was not a bigot, but his affection for his own church was strong, and he devoted all his energies of mind and body in promoting its success. He was married three times and leaves one son and two daughters.

JOHN WINCHELL.

On a pleasant day there may be seen driving along the streets of Detroit an elderly lady, accompanied by a still older looking man, but one who seems in the comparative vigor of his mental powers, so much so that if asked to note changes which have been made in buildings or other improvements and compare the past with the present, his eyes brighten and he will give you a ready and comprehensive picture of the former, as compared with the present city.

John Winchell was born at Kingsbury, Washington county N. Y., March 22d, 1797, and came to Michigan in 1833. He served during the war of 1812–14 and was wounded at the battle of Lundy's Lane for which he now draws a pension of $24 per month.

In 1826 Mr. Winchell married Miss Sarah Brand, by whom he had seven children, of whom but three are living.

The elderly lady referred to is his daughter, Mrs. Alice Bartholomew, with whom he lives, in the house built fifty-four years since by himself, No. 123 Fort Street East.

Mr. Winchell was a school teacher for many years after coming to Detroit, and taught the first district school established under the laws of the territory providing for system and support of public schools.

Mr. Winchell, during the term of President Cleveland, visited Washington and had an interview of an hour with him and was much gratified by his reception by the President.

In religious matters his inclination and belief is of the Baptist persuasion. He has never mixed in politics and never held an office.

THOMAS ARMSTRONG.

"When God created the first man, he placed him in the Garden of Eden to dress and keep it. So that even in a state of innocence, we cannot conceive it possible that man could have been happy if inactive. God gave him work to do and his employment contributed to his happiness. For the structure of his body, as well as his mind plainly proves, that he was never intended for a merely contemplative life."

This would seem to be the belief of the subject of this sketch, as during his whole life, thus far he has been an active man, active in business, in the cultivation of enterprises promoting good feeling and the exercise of charity among his fellows. In his dealings with humanity, he believes that when doubt hesitates, candor should prompt, and when justice balances, mercy should prevail.

Thomas Armstrong was born in Buffalo, N. Y., October 13th, 1821, and is of New England ancestry, some of whom still reside in those States, and are in possession of the lands settled and improved by his forefathers in the days of the Pilgrims.

His father followed the sea prior to his removal to Buffalo, and then for a series of years sailed the lakes, commanding the largest sail vessel on the western waters. Thomas began his active life at the early age of twelve, for we find that he left home in 1833, and spent two years at Toronto, Canada. Returning to Buffalo in 1836, in September, he took passage on the brig "Indiana," Captain Gus. McInstry, for Detroit and the western lakes. After laying up several days, the brig proceeded on her voyage, reaching Michigan City about October 4th. By this time travelling by water had become monotonous, and he determined to stop over. Remaining there over half a year, he decided to return to Buffalo by land (there being no public conveyance or railroad at that time), and commenced his journey on foot through the State of Michigan. As the country was but sparsely settled, he often found it difficult to procure lodgings and meals, and several times on the way was compelled to go without either. But with that determination, since characteristic of the man, not to yield but to surmount any obstacles, and a readiness to accommodate himself to the opposing circumstances, after a tedious tramp of a week or more, he reached Adrian, where he took the "strap iron railroad" for Toledo. There he spent his last quarter for a night's lodging, and the following morning was about starting on foot for Detroit, where he had a brother, when he learned that a steamer was about to leave for Buffalo. He determined to get passage on her, and accordingly went on board, and hiding his baggage, began to assist the hands to load wood, and when the vessel was ready to start, he again stepped aboard as one of the hands, and in this manner worked his passage to Buffalo. This steamer was the old "Charles Townsend," and as she stopped for wood at every port between Toledo and Buffalo, he says he earned his fare.

After remaining at Buffalo for about two years, he decided to come to Detroit, where he has resided since June, 1838.

He commenced life in Detroit as an apprentice to Mr. Henry Glover, who was then the principal merchant tailor in the city. In 1844 he started business on his own account, and established in a small way a hat and cap store. His trade increased, and in 1848 he added a department for manufacturing furs, regalia, banners and uniforms for the Masons, Odd Fellows and other societies and military organizations. He continued in this line of business until 1872, closed up his business, and soon after, with his son, E. A., established the business in which they are now engaged: "Manufacturers of Banners, Military and Society Equipments," and are now located at 261 and 263 Woodward, and 114 and 116 Washington avenue. They now have a trade which extends to almost every State in the Union, also in Canada, and are constantly adding to their custom and their facilities. Edward A.,

and Frank S., his sons, have the active management of the business, leaving him to take that rest which the arduous labors of his long and active life demand.

When Mr. Armstrong came to Michigan, Detroit was a small French town, containing a population of less than 5,000 inhabitants. He has seen it grow to the number of 272,000. Then, there was not a single paved street or sidewalk; now it has thirteen miles of paved streets, and seventeen miles of sewers. Then it had no fire department and no water supply, except from wells and a small hydraulic power which brought water from the river—about 100,000 gallons yearly, and no police force. Now its fire department, which controls fourteen steam fire engines, three chemical engines, and seven hook and ladder companies, employ a force of two hundred and fifty men and sixty horses. Its water supply to-day equals 14,500,000,000 gallons per year, and its police force numbers three hundred and fifty men and twenty horses. Then there were no steam manufactories. Now they are numbered by hundreds. Then there were no parks. Now they abound. All these changes have been witnessed by him, and to promote them he has done his part in a liberal but unostentatious manner. Mr. A. is now full of life and spirit—he enjoys good health, with his mental powers unimpaired, and his kind, genial manner unchanged.

GENERAL HUGH BRADY.

General Hugh Brady, who was well and favorably known to the older citizens of Michigan as a soldier and as a man of public spirit and enterprise, was a native of Pennsylvania and born at Standing Stone, Huntington county, July 20th, 1768. He was a son of a Revolutionary soldier who was a captain in the 12th Regiment of Pennsylvania at the battle of Brandywine, after which he was detached from the army and sent west to protect the frontier against Indian depredations, when he became distinguished as an Indian fighter, and subsequently lost his life, and those of his two sons, at the hands of the Indians, leaving his wife a widow with the subject of this sketch and one other son dependent upon their own energies and hands for support. In 1792 he received from General Washington a commission as ensign in the army of General Wayne, and accompanied him in his campaign against the Indians of Ohio and Kentucky. He remained with the army until 1795, when he returned to his home in Pennsylvania. In 1798 he received a captain's commission from President Adams and remained until the army was disbanded. He then, in company with his brother, occupied a tract of wild land owned by the family on the Mahoning river near Pittsburg. They built mills and

made other improvements, but after remaining there until 1807 he removed to Northumberland, where he resided until 1812. When war was declared between England and the United States, he accepted a commission from President Jefferson and again went to the front. He served during the Canadian campaign, was promoted to the command of the 22d Regiment of Infantry and was so severely wounded at the battle of Lundy's Lane as to disable him from further service in the field during the remainder of the war. In 1819, by the reduction of the army, he was assigned to the colonelcy of the 2d Infantry, then stationed at Sackett's Harbor, New York, where he remained for several years, and in 1825 was placed in command of the Northwestern Territory, with headquarters at Detroit, and from this time until his death was identified with Michigan and its interests.

In October, 1805, General Brady married Miss Sarah Wallis. The late Samuel Brady, whose sketch will be found in this work, was a son of this marriage.

General Brady, on the 15th of April, 1851, was riding out, and on nearing the head of Monroe Avenue, his horse took fright and, running away, threw him out of his carriage, injuring him so that he expired almost immediately. The venerable Col. James W. Knaggs says of General Brady: "It was his practice, on the day before holidays, to quietly visit all the poor families in Detroit and present them with provisions, clothing and other necessaries."

COLONEL WILLIAM D. WILKINS.

"This is my solemn injunction to the son to whom I bequeath the saber carried by me in the Mexican war: That whenever his country is engaged in war, either with foreign or domestic foes, he is to use the best efforts which God may give him in the military service of his country."—Extract from the will of Colonel William D. Wilkins, dated April 28, 1861.

He was a man, genial, courteous, possessed of ready wit, a fund of general knowledge almost wonderful, an imagination, tender, poetic and rich, a humor sunny but free from cynicism, a fine command of language and a logical mind.

Colonel William D. Wilkins was born in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1827. When but five years of age his parents brought him to Detroit, which was his home from that period till his death. He laid the foundation of an education here. On completing it he began the study of law but never practiced it. His tastes were military. He was one of the founders of the Detroit Light Guards and when war was declared with Mexico he volunteered his services and became a member of the regiment commanded by the late Alpheus S. Williams, under whom he

won the reputation of a brave and gallant soldier. In 1850 he became clerk of the United States District Court, which position he held until 1870. April 24th, 1861, he was made Brigade Inspector of State Troops at Fort Wayne, which position he held during the first summer of the civil war, and in August was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of the late Gen. A. S. Williams. At the battle of Cedar Mountain, August 9th, 1862, he was taken prisoner, sent to Libby prison and was paroled a month later. On the 2d of May, 1863, at the battle of Chancelorsville, he was again taken prisoner and the second time sent to Libby prison and was liberated on parole June 2d, 1863. August 29th, on account of disability, he was compelled to resign. Subsequently he was breveted Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He always took a deep interest in educational matters and for a long time was a member of the Detroit School Board, and for a number of terms its president. He will be long remembered for his devotion to popular education. One of the public schools bears his name. Latterly he had taken some interest in politics and was a popular speaker with the Democracy. His old commander, Gen. A. S. Williams, was greatly indebted to Col. Wilkins for his first election to Congress. He visited Europe three separate times, and his letters published in the "Detroit Free Press," detailing his travels, proved exceedingly interesting as well as instructive.

As an evidence of the estimation in which he was held, and as a token of their appreciation, the teachers of the public schools of Detroit, on the eve of his departure for the seat of war, June 20th, 1861, presented him with an elegant sword. In a memorandum attached to his will he requests that this sword be substituted for the saber which he carried in the Mexican war and which was taken from him when captured at the battle of Cedar Mountain.

No better diagnosis of the characteristics of the man and the love and regard for him and his noble qualities of head and heart can be given than that expressed in the following resolutions, adopted at a regular monthly meeting of the Detroit Light Guard: "The last assembly is again sounded; brave Wilkins, the last to hear and obey. A comrade has fallen from our ranks. Yet the soldier never dies. Wilkins is assigned to another command. He is now dressing to the right in the columns of comrades and heroes who have left us. He is with Fairbanks, Whittelsey, LeFavour, Roberts, Speed, Elliot, the brave Williams and the generous Bagley, and a host of honored dead. In life none loved the Light Guard more than he whom we now mourn and to whose memory our brightest recollections will ever cling.

"Colonel William D. Wilkins was among the first to sign the original call for the organization of this company. He was elected its

secretary and First Lieutenant, serving under the lamented Williams, our first Captain. Even then (1855) he had achieved military honor and won special distinction for brave conduct in the Mexican war. An active member of the company until the first call for troops in 1861, when he was the second man in Michigan to offer his services—served again in his country's cause, and to the laurels of a Mexican campaign he added those of a rebellion. Cerro Gordo to Chancellorsville! Bright jewels in a hero's crown. In later years Colonel Wilkins took an active interest in the company, and until death was a true friend and father to us.

"We mourn his loss with profound sorrow. Brave, generous, kind hearted, chivalrous and noble. With an admiring people we honor his record of valor and worth, yet he seemed nearer and dearer to us."

Colonel William D. Wilkins died at his residence in Detroit March 31st, 1882, leaving a widow, the daughter of the late Hon. C. C. Trowbridge, and four children. Mrs. Otto Tillman, Ross Wilkins, who is a graduate of Heidelberg University, Germany, Charles Trowbridge Wilkins, a graduate of the Michigan University, now one of the law firm of Black, Moran & Wilkins, and present assistant United States District Attorney, and Mary T. Wilkins. His remains were borne to the grave and buried in Elmwood cemetery by the Detroit Light Guard, with military honors.

JOHN ROBERTS.

The subject of this sketch, John Roberts, was born in Wales, November, 1790. In 1800 his parents emigrated, bringing him with them, and first located in Philadelphia, and in 1801 moved to Utica, N. Y. In 1820, after receiving a fair English education, he proceeded to Buffalo and took passage on the steamer "Walk-in-the-Water" for Detroit. For several years he carried on a soap and candle factory on the bank of the river, where he had constructed a wharf on Atwater, between Bates and Randolph streets, and soon after connected with it a grocery store. In 1834 he enlarged his store and took as a partner his brother, R. E. Roberts. The fire of 1837 burned them out. Then the firm took a store in a block built by Trowbridge and Farnsworth, opposite the Michigan Exchange. In 1839 they moved to the Eldred block on the north side of Jefferson avenue, between Griswold and Woodward. In 1841 the firm dissolved, John buying his brother's interest, and continued business, and also the soap chandlery on the dock, until 1846, when he sold out to Mr. N. Tomlinson, who converted it into a dock and tannery, and retired from business. In the cholera

year of 1832 he was chairman of the committee to prevent its spread and mitigate its evils, rendering important service. He was also colonel of the first Michigan regular State militia. He was a stockholder and one of the directors of the Old Michigan Insurance Company's Bank, one of the founders of St. John's Episcopal Church, and the oldest Mason in the city, being one of the first members of Zion Lodge No. 1, the oldest Lodge in the State or city. He was an early member of this Society.

In 1825 he married Miss Sanderson, daughter of Captain Sanderson, of Detroit. They had two girls and one boy. The son, Mr. D. W. Roberts, of San Francisco, and Mrs. Jeremiah Vernor, of Detroit, are living. He died April 13th, 1881. A widow, his second wife, and his brother, Robert E. Roberts, survived him.

ROBERT McCLELLAN.

Hon. Robert McClellan was born August 1st, 1807, at Greencastle, Franklin county, Pa. He was descended from the heroes of the War of Independence, several of his ancestors having been officers of rank in that, and subsequently in the War of 1812. They were among the first settlers of Franklin county, and founders of Greencastle. His father was a distinguished physician, and a student of the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush, and practised with great success until six months before his death, which occurred at the age of eighty-four years.

Mr. McClellan graduated at Dickenson College, in 1829, among the first in his class. He was admitted to the bar at Chambersburg in 1831. He then went to Pittsburg, where he practised for a time, and in 1833 removed to Monroe, Michigan Territory. In 1835 he was elected a Member of the Convention for the proposed State of Michigan. He was the first Bank Commissioner appointed in the State by Governor Mason, and was offered the Attorney-Generalship of the State. Both of these offices he declined to accept. In 1838 he was elected a member of the State Legislature. He was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1843, and the same year a Member of Congress. He was re-elected to the 29th Congress, and in 1847 for a third term. Mr. McClellan was a member of the convention which nominated General Cass for the Presidency, and also in that of 1852, which nominated Franklin Pierce. He was also member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1850. In 1851 he was elected Governor, and re-elected in 1858. At the organization of the Cabinet by President Pierce, he was invited to take the position of Secretary of the Interior, whereupon he resigned as Governor, and filled this position

for four years most creditably. He was again a member of the Constitutional Convention of his State in 1867.

For a number of years prior to this he had held the position of Solicitor for the Grand Trunk Railway, but the duties becoming too burdensome for his health he resigned, and retired from active practice.

As a lawyer Mr. McClellan was terse and pointed in argument, candid and forcible in his addresses to juries, with whom he carried great weight. In his political addresses to the people he was especially happy as well as forcible. In private life a genial companion, and an earnest, faithful friend. His whole record as a public officer, a private citizen, and his domestic life is a good one, worthy of imitation, complimentary to himself, alike creditable to his native and adopted State.

In 1837, Mr. McClellan married Miss Sarah E. Sabine, of Williamstown, Mass. They had six children, two of whom survive him, Mrs. George N. Brady and Mrs. Benjamin D. Green, who, with his widow, mourn his loss. His death occurred August 30, 1880.

CHARLES MERRILL.

Charles Merrill, distinguished for his uprightness of character and business enterprise, as well as for his industry and perseverence, was the son of General James Merrill, of Falmouth, Maine, was brought up on a farm, and improved his time when the labors of the farm permitted, in acquiring a knowledge of books and the advantages which the schools of his native town afforded.

On reaching his majority he left the farm, and engaged in trade with his brother and a Mr. Scott at Portland, Maine, the firm name being "S. & C. Merrill & Co." Their business proved unsuccessful. He removed to the State of Virginia, and taking a contract to build a railroad out of Petersburg, was able to make enough money to pay his mercantile obligations at Portland. Soon after returning to Portland he took a contract to build a military road from Lincoln to Holton, which brought him profits enough to enable him to purchase lands in Maine, the sales of a portion realizing for him a moderate fortune. In 1836 he came to Michigan in company with ex-Governor Coburn, and entered large tracts of land in the vicinity of Port Huron and returned to Portland. In 1837 came the financial crash, and his partners in the Maine lands still unsold, becoming demoralized, proposed to quit-claim to him provided he would assume all the liens upon them. Mr. Merrill accepted the proposal, fulfilled the conditions, and thus became the owner of large tracts of land in that State. He then engaged in lumbering in Maine and Michigan, and in 1848 took up his permanent residence in Michigan, made more extensive purchases of pine lands in

various parts of the State, and built mills at Saginaw and Muskegon, and continued the lumbering business up to the period of his death. In 1858, he built the block on the corner of Jefferson and Woodward avenues, known as the "Merrill Block," one of the finest in the city of Detroit.

In religious belief, Mr. Merrill was Unitarian; in politics, an old Whig, during its existence; and at the organization of the Republican party, united with it. He, however, never sought political prominence, but was zealous in promoting the success of his party. He was generous, and the demands of distress, physical or financial, appealed to his sympathies and received practical relief. He was one of the founders of the Unitarian Society organized in Detroit in 1850, and gave liberally towards the erection of its church edifice, which was dedicated in 1852.

While Mr. Merrill was successful in business and left a vast fortune, he was not grasping or parsimonious, and in many of his ventures he was known to furnish capital for his associates.

Mr. Merrill was born in Falmouth, Maine, January 3, 1792. In 1836 he married Miss Frances Pitts, daughter of Major Thomas Pitts, of Cambridgeport, Mass. She died in 1870, two years before the death of Mr. Merrill, which occurred December 28, 1872. One daughter, Mrs. Thomas W. Palmer, of Detroit, survives.

N. B. ROWLEY.

N. B. Rowley, long and well known in Detroit as a manufacturer of locks, bells, tools and other implements for the house and shop, was born in the town of Ogden, Monroe county, N. Y., November 17, 1813. After acquiring a common school education, at the age of eighteen years, he determined to go west, and cutting loose from boyhood associations, came to Michigan, landing at Detroit in the fall of 1831. From Detroit he proceeded to the town of Ypsilanti, where he married Miss Eudette L. Miller, in 1836. She was a native of Geneva, Genesee county, N. Y. She died February 22, 1890, leaving her husband and two children to survive her, Mr. M. N. Rowley, of Detroit, and Mrs. Mary Caroline Ney, of Indianapolis.

Mr. Rowley has ever been an ardent and active supporter of Republican institutions, and has ever taken pride in maintaining the dignity and interests of his adopted State. At the call for volunteers by Governor Porter, in 1832, during the Black Hawk War, so called, he was one of the first to respond. In 1835, when Governor Mason decided that a resort to arms could only settle and maintain the honor of Michigan, in her contest over the line between it and Ohio, he tendered his services, and again when war was declared with Mexico,

he volunteered and accompanied General A. S. Williams through the entire continuance of the war. It is to such men that we owe the preservation of those principles which actuated the fathers of American liberties, to peril life, property and family to defend and perpetuate them. During the recent civil war, age only prevented him from entering the army in defence of the Union, nevertheless he contributed time and means without stint, and in this way demonstrated his devotion to the Constitutional Government of his country. Mr. Rowley, although an ardent Republican, has never been ambitious for political emoluments, has never sought or held a public office. He is the honored secretary of the State Association of Veterans of the Mexican War, of which Gen. Andrew T. McReynolds, is President, and is active in his efforts to preserve the reminiscences of that war. Among the business men of Detroit his integrity is unquestioned, and he enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him. His recent affliction by the death of his wife was a severe blow, and has broken up those pleasant domestic relations which he has always loved, and which were a source of joy and comfort to him in the journey of life.

HIRAM MILLARD.

Hiram Millard was born in Wayne county, N. Y., in 1825, came to Michigan in 1835 and engaged in farming and cleared up two farms. He recently retired from farming and has taken up a permanent residence in Detroit. Mr. Millard bears upon his face the impress of an energetic, firm but kind-hearted man, and one possessing integrity and strong sense of personal responsibility.

GEORGE MOREHOUSE.

George Morehouse was born in the State of New York, and came to Detroit with his parents in 1835. In his early life he worked on a farm with his father, between Wayne and Dearborn. He then learned the carpenter's trade, came to Detroit, and for a number of years was a member of a firm of builders known as Morehouse, Mitchell & Co., and did a large and profitable business. He has now retired from active business.

ZACHARIAH CHANDLER.

Zachariah Chandler, late United States Senator, was born in Bedford, New Hampshire, December 10th, 1813. He received his education at the schools and the academy of his native town, and in

1833 moved to Detroit and engaged in the dry goods trade, which proved successful and led the way to the accumulation of a large fortune.

Mr. Chandler was a bold and enterprising man in whatever undertaking he engaged. He entertained no thought of failure. His plans were well considered and digested in advance. His judgment of men was remarkable, and that, undoubtedly, was one reason why he seldom failed in realizing the success of his plans. Had Mr. Chandler chosen the army he would have made himself as distinguished a name in military annals as that gained in the conduct of civil affairs. His rare executive ability, power of combination, and fearlessness would have placed him in the front rank of the generals of the age.

In 1851 Mr. Chandler was elected mayor of Detroit. In 1852 he was the nominee of the Whig party for Governor of Michigan and, though defeated, ran far ahead of his ticket. In January, 1857, he was elected to succeed General Cass in the United States Senate. He was re-elected in 1863, and again in 1869. In 1875 he was defeated by Judge Christiancy, but on the resignation of the latter in 1877 was elected by the legislature to serve out the remainder of Judge Christiancy's term, but unfortunately died before the term had expired. Prior to his last election as Senator, he held the position of Secretary of the Interior, under President Grant, which he held until the inauguration of President Hayes.

The public life of Mr. Chandler was one of eminent service to the people and the government during the recent war of the rebellion. He never questioned the result, and when, at times, the government and people were depressed, he was full of hope and courage. While in the Senate he was chairman of the Committee on Commerce and the working member of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War. Mr. Chandler's most noted speech in the United States Senate was delivered July 16th, 1862, on "The Conduct of the War," the effect of which hastened the transfer of Grant from the west to take command of the army of the Potomac, although Hooker, Burnside and Meade had respectively been in command of it during the interim.

Mr. Chandler died at Chicago November 1st, 1879, leaving a widow and one daughter, Mrs. Hale, wife of Senator Hale of Maine.

JUDGE HENRY CHIPMAN.

Among the first writers upon the laws which are adapted to the form of the Republican Government was Judge Henry Chipman, the subject of this sketch. He was born July 25, 1784, in Tinmouth, Rutland county, Vermont, and was the son of Nathaniel Chipman, United

States Judge and Senator from Vermont. It was the good fortune of Mr. Chipman that opportunities were afforded him to acquire a classical education. After a preliminary course he entered Middlebury college, from which he graduated in 1803, before reaching his majority. It was a sad reflection for him that he was the last member of his class who survived to attend the commencement exercises of that institution in 1866, on which occasion the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him. On his graduation, the close application given his studies, had so impaired his health as to make recreation and rest as well as a change of climate necessary, he therefore made a journey to Jamaica, West Indies, where he remained four years. On returning to the U. S. he settled at Charleston, South Carolina, where he formed the acquaintance of such leading men of that period as Huger, Pettigrew, and others of note in that city. The friendships formed then continued during the lives of each. From Charleston Mr. Chipman removed to the town of Walterborough, South Carolina, where he formed the acquaintance of and married Miss Martha Mary Logan. She was the daughter of John Logan, a wealthy planter, and a revolutionary soldier, and was a woman remarkable for energy, personal dignity of manner, intellectual acquirements, and a moral superiority which made her respected and influential. She was benevolent, of generous sympathies and strong attachments, and was versed and well read in all the public, political, and literary topics of the day, hence was a ready writer and a brilliant conversationalist. She was a kind and indulgent parent, winning the love and respect of her children. She died at a good old age in possession of all her faculties, beloved and lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. The first visit of Mr. Chipman to Michigan was in 1823. Detroit had then a population of about 1,500. Its business, however, was large, being the center of a large trade in the furs of the Northwest. So well pleased was Mr. Chipman with the present and prospective of Detroit, that he decided to make it his permanent residence, and in 1824 brought on his family. Soon after his arrival he associated with Mr. Seymour in the conduct of the "Morning Herald," then the most popular journal in the West. This he gave up on being appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Wayne County. In 1827, on the death of Judge John Hunt, he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Territorial Court, to fill the vacancy, and on the expiration of the term was re-appointed by President Adams. His colleagues on the bench were Solomon Sibley and William Woodbridge. At the close of his judicial term he devoted himself to his private practice, and and in writing for the press. On the organization of the Whig Party, he united with it and remained a Whig until the formation of the Republican party in 1854, thereafter acting with the Democratic party, or the Bell and Everett branch, and was one of the few in Michigan who cast their votes for these candidates.

Judge Chipman was not a fluent speaker, but wrote with great ease, and with great accuracy. It is said that his papers would stand the most profound and rigid criticism.* "Laws of the United States" obtained for him an extended reputation as a jurist. This work, enriched with annotations and treatises, was regarded and used as a text book by the legal fraternity throughout the whole country. Judge Chipman became identified with the Episcopal church at an early day, and was a trustee and member of the vestry of St. Paul's, and was also a trustee of the Mariner's church, and was the promoter of its organization.

Judge Chipman had nine children, three of whom died in childhood. His eldest son, Henry Logan Chipman, became a lieutenant in the navy, and died at the age of 32. Judge John Logan, the only living son, now on his second term as a Member of Congress, seems to have inherited the logical and judicial qualities of his father, and the fluency of expression from his mother. Physically he resembles the former, but in manner possesses the magnetism of the latter. J. Logan Chipman was born in Detroit June 5th, 1830. Receiving his preliminary education at the schools of Detroit, he completed his classical and legal studies at the University of Michigan. In 1846 he explored the Lake Superior region in the interests of the Montreal Mining Company. In 1854 was admitted to the bar, the same year he aided in the payment of the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior, and participated in making the treaty of Detroit with the Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan. In 1856 was elected City Attorney of Detroit, which position he held until 1861. Was a Member of the Michigan State Legislature in 1863. In 1865 was appointed Attorney of the Police Board of Detroit, which position he held until elected Judge of the Superior Court of Detroit, in 1879, to which he was re-elected at the end of six years, and continued to hold the same until elected to the Fiftieth Congress. At the end of his first term as Member of Congress he was re-elected, and is now serving on his second.

The daughters of Judge Henry Chipman inherited the qualities of their parents, and are refined, intellectual and charitable. They are held in high respect for their intelligent and cultivated manners, and for their kindly deeds and acts.

Judge Henry Chipman was of medium height, of well proportioned frame, his carriage was dignified, his manner courteous, but not fullsome. He was not opinionated, but could maintain his opinion when occasion demanded with much force and enthusiasm. His eyes were

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* The Judge was the descendant of a long line of lawyers and of a stock which (on the maternal side) came with the Pilgrims, the paternal following a few ships afterwards. His father was a revolutionary officer, and he, not the Judge, wrote "The Principles of Government." Judge Daniel Chipman, of "Chipman's Reports" and author of the works on "Contracts," was the Judge's uncle.

light blue, and his countenance full of benevolence and expression, indicating a kind heart and generous disposition. Judge Chipman maintained his vigor of intellect up to the close of life, and was an observer of current events at that period as in his earlier days. He died October, 1868.

John Logan Chipman, is a native of this County, in fact one of its products, and as such we take pride in exhibiting, as a specimen of his powers, the following extract from his eulogy, delivered in Congress April 19, 1890, on the late S. S. Cox, Member of Congress from New York, as (in our judgment) for eloquence, pathos and logic, it will compare and rank with the efforts of the most distinguished orators of ancient or modern times:

"It is difficult to speak on an occasion of this kind with the sober propriety which is respectful to ourselves, and to the dead. Eulogy is often but a tribute to ourselves. To love virtue is near akin to being virtuous. To comprehend great actions is an approach to greatness. So we place our wreath upon a tomb and think them more beautiful because they are ours. Yet, on this solemn occasion, in this great house of the people, I believe there is here to-day mourning and reverence for the worth and genius which only yesterday were our delight and pride. The career which has closed was not all sunshine. In many years of political strife there were storms as well as calms. Feeling often ran riot and there were those who could not conceive that they would be mourners here to-day : for in this man who has left us was an earnest, brave man. He clung to his faith in defeat as well as in victory. He lived his older years in the tempest of the Republic's history. He acted with strong men, bold men, great men, and struggled with the giants. He smote, and was smitten, but in the fierce contest his courage was serene and high, his patriotism incorruptible, and his abilities up to the standard of the exigencies of the times.

"This is saying a great deal of any man, but it is only saying that he bore himself nobly in a goodly company of the honored sons of his country. No doubt some of his contemporaries in those troublous days were impatient with him. We are all prone to be impatient with those we can neither bend nor break. That is human meanness, and fortunate is the man who discovers that it is meanness, and rises to higher planes of judgment. We all saw that this man had weaknesses and faults, but now that he is gone we see that he was our brother after all, and that he was wise and gifted beyond most of us. His faults only evinced his kinship to us. We see this clearly now, for it is the blessed power of death to give a better vision to the living, and lend to their gaze all the tenderness of the heart ; all the greatness of the soul. I hope, then, that I may be permitted by the members of this body to credit him with sincerity as a Democrat. He never

faltered in that. He never counted the cost in that. It was his fortune to be opposed to a strong majority during a national convulsion, not opposed to the prosecution of the war for the Union, but to constructions of the Constitution, which he regarded as dangerous to liberty, and to a use of victory, which he felt to be unpatriotic. His sentiments were not always popular, but he did not shrink. He faced storms few men would have dared to face, and he and the great Pennsylvanian, whose sunset lingers in the tender glow of a people's love and the glory of his great achievements, asserted the principles of the Constitution and advocated a wise statesmanship. I repeat it. He did not count the cost, when other men fled their party and sought refuge under the shadow of power. He knew whither they fled. The path to position and fortune was well beaten, but when the rebellion ended he thought good feeling should prevail, that the Union should be relaid in constitutional freedom and in the affection of restored brotherhood. For this I honor him. It was the highest loyalty. He was right. No doctrine of internecine hate can elevate the power or swell the prosperity of the nation. We are one family—north, south, east, west—children of one mother. All our great policies prove that. Even our tariff differences cluster around the necessity to seek each other's good. In his love for the Union and his hatred of rebellion, I sympathize with him; in his indomitable faith that the passions of war ought not to be terror-striking ghosts, haunting the blessings of peace, I reverence him."

COL. ABRAHAM CALEB TRUAX.

"The brave man is not he who feels no fear,
But he whose noble soul—it fear subdues!"—*Balie.*

"A brave man bears no malice, but forgets
At once in peace the injuries of war."—*Cowper.*

The foregoing quotations express the characteristics of one of the earliest of Michigan pioneers.

Colonel Abraham Caleb Truax was born at Schenectady, New York, in 1778. He was a cousin of Stephen Van Rensselaer, known as "the Patroon," of Albany, or Rensselaerwick, whose possessions, forty-eight miles long and twenty-four miles wide, extended over three counties.

Col. Truax, when a very small boy, was left to the care of an uncle, and while yet in his early "teens" he left the house of his uncle and made his way to Detroit (by the way of Canada), arriving there about the year 1800.

He engaged in whatever he could find to do, accumulated some means, and when war was declared between England and the United

States he volunteered in Hull's army. When Detroit was surrendered by General Hull and his army was drawn up in line to be turned over to the British and sent to Canada as prisoners of war, Col. Truax concluded he would not go to Canada, and turning to Ben. Chittenden, who stood next to him in the ranks, he requested him to hold his gun, whereupon he stepped boldly out of the ranks and, passing both British and American sentries, he made his way to the fort where he saw General Hull (whom he felt like shooting) sitting on some bags. Having secured a small trunk he had there, he took to the woods, and after encountering many adventures he reached Schenectady, where he remained until peace was declared, when he returned to Detroit and resumed the mercantile business which the war had broken up.

On May 30, 1809, he purchased of Elijah Brush, for $300, a strip of ground on Jefferson avenue, between Wayne and Shelby streets, where the new part of the Michigan Exchange and the store next to it on the west now stand. About 1813 he erected on said ground a store which for those days was one of the best in Detroit, and for many years was known as the Truax building. May 11, 1815, he sold the same to James May for $2,900.

Soon after, and much to the regret of Gen. Cass, who had a very strong regard for Col. Truax, and who always commended him for his enterprise and energy, he decided to move from Detroit. Accordingly, about 1817, he fixed upon and located at a place below Detroit, which, in 1834, he laid out and platted, as the village of Truaxton, now Trenton, Wayne county. Col. Truax held many honorable positions under the territorial government. There is held by his daughter, Mrs. Giles B. Slocum, a captain's commission given him by Gen. Cass, another making him supervisor and commissioner of roads in 1820. She has also in her possession the commission of postmaster given him by Postmaster General John McLean in 1828; also a commission given him by Gen. Cass as justice of the peace in 1830, and one for the same office, dated 1833, signed by Governor Porter, and one as colonel, signed by Governor Stevens T. Mason in 1838. These documents, as relics of the early days, are very interesting. Accompanying them are many other memorials of well known residents of the territory of Michigan.

In 1818 Col. Truax married Lucy M. Brigham, of Hanover, New Hampshire. She died, beloved by her family and friends, at Trenton, Wayne county, Michigan, in 1837.

They had four children. Two only reached adult age, and at present Mrs. Giles B. Slocum is the only surviving child, George B. Truax having died at Detroit in 1869, after a successful business life. Hon. Elliott T. Slocum, of Detroit, is his grandson. Col. Truax was

loved and respected by his neighbors at Trenton, and by the business men of Detroit, who knew him well, and by whom he was considered a man of unqualified integrity and energy.

He met his death by the explosion of the Steamer Vance on the Detroit River in 1844. His remains lie in Woodmere Cemetery.

GILES BRYAN SLOCUM.

"Care sat on his faded cheek,
But under brows of dauntless courage."

He possessed industry, penetration, courage, vigilance and enterprise. Such was the man Giles Bryan Slocum, born at Saratoga Springs, New York, July 11th, 1808. He was of Rhode Island Quaker antecedents, his grandfather, Giles Slocum, having been born in that State and moved at an early date to Pennsylvania. He was one of the sixty who escaped at the Wyoming massacre in 1778. His sister, Frances, then five years of age, was carried off by the Indians, and sixty years after was found by Col. Ewing near Logansport, Indiana (see Lossing's History). Giles Slocum was a volunteer in General Sullivan's expedition against the Indians of Genessee Valley. At the close of the Revolutionary War he removed from Pennsylvania to New York and settled about four miles from the present site of Saratoga Springs. He purchased his farm of General Schuyler, of revolutionary fame. Jonathan Slocum, the father of Giles and great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was killed by the Indians on the present site of the city of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. Jeremiah Slocum, the father of Giles B. Slocum, and Betty Bryan Slocum, were his parents. Thus descended from active participants in the struggle for American independence, it is not strange that he should exhibit those traits of courage, enterprise and fearless integrity which characterized his subsequent life. Mr. Giles B. Slocum had, in early life, the advantages afforded by the common schools, and taught school himself. In 1830 he farmed on the Au Sable River in northern New York, and came west in 1831, landing at Detroit. After prospecting in the interior for a time, about Black River, he settled for the winter on the Maumee, and assisted in laying out Vistula, now Toledo. His father dying in 1832 he returned east and bought out the interests of the other heirs to his father's estate. The following, as illustrating a historical reminiscence of the times, is here introduced:

PORT LAWRENCE, January 9th, 1832.

ESTEEMED FATHER: I wrote you some time ago and have not received an answer as yet. Not knowing whether you have received my letter or not, I may, perhaps, repeat something I have already

written. I have made two purchases of eighty acre lots each, one about five miles south of the village of Monroe, on the road leading from the turnpike west. I have exchanged this lot for one on the turnpike, about four and one-half miles south of said village. Thus I have an eighty acre lot for $100, on the turnpike four and one-half miles from the village of Monroe. A daily line of stages passes from Buffalo to Detroit by the south shore of Lake Erie. My other lot is situated on Swan Creek, a few rods below said turnpike and about nine miles north of Monroe, and about twenty-eight south of Detroit on navigable waters for common sized schooners of the lake. I am in hopes that the bay formed by the mouth of the creek will make a smart little town before long. I have been offered very liberal advances from the first cost on said lots already. I am located in this town very pleasantly and I think this is a good business, besides which, I am assisting in laying out a new town on the north bank of the Maumee river, four or five miles from its junction with Lake Erie. The river to the banks of the town plat, is navigable for the largest vessels of the lake. A Mr. Allen, son of a gentleman of whom I think I have heard you or grandfather, or both, speak by the appellation of Indian Allen, of Allen's Creek, is surveying and laying out the town plat. The Maumee river here is 140 rods wide and navigable for the largest craft of Lake Erie, banks good and convenient for wharfing, and is said to be the best harbor on Lake Erie ; good country, which will naturally make its market here. We have seen that some of the villages in New York have grown up with almost incredible rapidity, and as a number of the most enterprising men of Lockport have already engaged in this place, namely: S. Allen, uncle of L. A. Spalding and negociator of the recent settlement of the water difficulty between him and the Albany folks, Otis Hathaway, William London Favour, Lewis Godard, H. S. Platt, and a number of others expected in the spring. Having not room to dwell, I now give my opinion that this place (on the plat of which there is not at present a single house) will, in the course of ten years, be one of the most important points of Lake Erie. I am well convinced that publick lands, which can now be bought in this neighborhood for ten shillings per acre will, in a short time, be worth half as many dollars.

Benjamin F. Stickney, great grand nephew of Dr. Benjamin Franklin (as will be observed by his two first names) is the original proprietor of the land of the town plot, has been Indian agent at Ft. Wayne seven years, etc. Stickney has a number of letters in the original handwriting of Dr. Franklin, among which is the original of the inscription on his father's and mother's tomb.

There is pulling for Detroit, at the land office, for land in this section. A race occurs frequently. There is no mistake in making good advances on money invested in land in this section. I think it would

be well worth your while to come out and see the country. The bank of Michigan would cash a draft on them from the Saratoga County Bank, which would be the most convenient way, should you come out, as in that case you could have it arranged to draw a greater or less sum and would not run the risk of losing it. Steamboats having previously passed this place and landed the emigrants to this country, principally at Detroit, whose interest it is to advise them to settle on the land in its rear, has left this section comparatively uninvested. From this circumstance I think it probable that this part offers advantages as good as any in the territory. There is a grist and saw mill erecting up Swan Creek of Maumee river, about three miles from this place, and good publick land in a few rods of them at present which, no doubt, would be a bargain. The utmost endeavors will be made to induce steamboat proprietors to have steamboats stop at this place. A dock will be in readiness for the convenience of the boats, and should they succeed in getting them to stop, the country around here will be searched and the land will be in demand. Bog ore is found not far distant from this place and it is expected a furnace will be erected next summer, near this place. We have had a severe winter thus far. The inhabitants say more severe than has been known before ; snow about ten inches in depth at present. Henry Watton is out in Cass county, I have heard, but have not seen him. Henry B. Scott and brother, of Waterford, told me, on leaving their place, they should be gone about a month, but I have not heard of them since. Mr. Cramer said he had not any idle capital by him, it having been consumed by his late purchase in Texas. He showed deeds or certificates to the amount of 32,000 acres. He says he thought he could get money, without discount, in Troy, where they were acquainted with Fisk & Co.

Farmers' Map, and Gazeteer accompanying it, of Michigan, is the best work of this country extant, the sections and ranges being all laid out on it of the surveyed part of the territory. It will come at two dollars.

As I said to you in my last letter, the pine timber on Black and Pine rivers, in the neighborhood of Lake Huron, no doubt could be purchased to advantage. Lumber brings as much in Detroit as in Albany, and I don't believe it is appended with half the expense.

A new steamboat is building here in Detroit this winter. Grain of every description, is high ; wheat worth ten or twelve shillings in some parts of the territory. Great numbers of hogs are driven from Ohio to Detroit, there killed, and taken into Canada. Our neighbors kill wild hogs daily. Wild turkey and deer are numerous.

I wish you would write me immediately whether you have any notion of coming out or not. If you have, the sooner the better. My expense was not great in coming out, being thirteen dollars from the

time I left home until I arrived in Detroit. I have since explored the country from Lake Huron to the Maumee river.

I am now to tell you I took a lot of goods, to the amount of about three thousand dollars, to this place to sell for Lewis Godard, a wholesale merchant at Detroit, he being at half the expense of sale, divide the profit equally at the end of four months, when he takes such goods as are not sold. I hope this will not scare you. Godard, as I said before, has engaged himself in this new town, and is coming on, in the spring, with a heavy stock of goods. Business is going on very lively, wharfing, getting timber, clearing away brush, surveying, etc., and I assure you I think it is a good business for me. Godard has arranged with other town builders that large drafts are made on the store, thus making the interest of the whole to turn off as many goods as possible.

You will direct your letter to Port Lawrence, Monroe county, Michigan Territory. I am your affectionate son,

GILES B. SLOCUM.

Port Lawrence is the present Toledo.

He came back to Michigan in 1833 and spent the winter and following year in the stave business at the head of Swan Creek, now Newport, in Monroe county, and succeeded in getting the steamers "Jack Downing," "Jackson" and "General Brady" to come up Swan Creek, to Newport, from Lake Erie. In 1834 he paddled a canoe down Grand River from Jackson to Grand Rapids. He also in that year, established the first store at Truaxton, now Trenton.

In 1837 he sold his old homestead in New York and became a western man. Among other purchases were three miles of Detroit river front, where for the following fifteen years he turned his attention to wool growing, and became one of the largest in Michigan. He was also engaged in building docks at Detroit, Windsor, Trenton and Sandwich.

In 1848 he, with Mr. Mears, of Chicago, purchased large tracts of pine on White river, and laid out the present village of Whitehall. About the same time he took a contract to build two bridges across the River Rouge, for which he took wild lands in payment. These lands he located on Crockery Creek, in Muskegon county, where he built mills and called it Slocum's Grove.

In 1838 Mr. Slocum married Sophia Maria Brigham Truax, daughter of Col. Abraham C. Truax, of the village of Trenton. Three children were born to them. Elliott T. and a daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols, survive.

He took an active part with the Hon. Jacob M. Howard in the organization of the Republican party at Jackson in 1854, and was ever after an influential supporter of the party. In 1856 he took an active interest in constructing the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo railroad, and

was one of its first directors, as his son, Elliott T., was of the Chicago and Canada Southern. In 1861 Mr. Slocum was an earnest supporter of the government and did much to raise money and men to put regiments in the field. He was one of the trustees of the Saratoga Monument Association, of which Horatio Seymour was president. His son, Elliott T., succeeded him as such and is now one of the trustees.

Mr. Slocum was a self-dependent man. During all the financial disasters of 1837, and since, he met all his engagements, which were many, and the fortune he accumulated was the result of numerous ventures, which were conducted with care and clear business judgment. He was frank and bold in defending and maintaining his opinions, but never sought to force them on others. His honesty was never questioned, and he created in others unbounded faith and trust. None of the early pioneers of this section were more widely known throughout the State, nor more sincerely respected and esteemed.

He died at Slocum's Island, January 26, 1884, leaving a wife and two children to mourn, and a large circle of friends to regret his loss. He was buried, January 29, in Elmwood Cemetery, Detroit.

GEN. A. S. WILLIAMS.

General Alpheus Starkey Williams was born at Saybrook, Conn., September 20, 1810. His father was one of the earliest manufacturers. His paternal grandfather shaped his early education, his father having died when the General was but eight years of age. His grandmother Williams, *nee* Irene Pratt, was a woman of remarkable energy and strength of character, being a descendant of Captain John Pratt, who was famous in the Pequot war.

General Williams entered Yale College in September, 1827, and graduated in 1831; then attended the law school under the charge of Judge Daggett; went to Europe in 1834, on his return came to Detroit in 1837. The practice of law was always distasteful to him. In 1839 was elected Judge of Probate ; in 1843 was chosen Alderman ; in 1844 was defeated for Mayor, but chosen Recorder by the Council. He purchased the "Detroit Advertiser" in 1843, and sold it in 1847, to go to the Mexican war. In 1849 was appointed postmaster at Detroit by President Taylor. In November 1874 he began his military career as a private in the Brady guards. He became captain, and commanded the company during the Patriot war of 1838 to 1839. The subsequent military history of General Williams, chronologically, is as follows : 1847, Lieutenant-Colonel Michigan Volunteer Infantry for the Mexican War: 1861, President of the State Military Board, and Commander of the Camp of Instruction at Fort Wayne for the officers of the 5th, 6th

and 7th Michigan Infantry regiments. While acting in this capacity, was on the 17th day of April, 1861, appointed by the President Brigadier General of Volunteers. Reported to General Banks and assigned command of the third brigade of his division. In January, 1862, ordered to Hancock, Maryland, with his brigade. In the spring of this year, reinforced Sedgwick at Harper's Ferry, and entered upon the Shenandoah campaign. Was placed in command of Bank's division March 20, 1862. September 7, 1862, was assigned to the Twelfth Corps, Army of the Potomac; was relieved by General Mansfield September 15, and returned to his old division, which he commanded in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3rd, and that of Gettysburg, July 1st, and the same day General Slocum turned the command of the First Corps to General Williams, which he retained during the subsequent days of the battle. September 24, 1863, General Williams, with his old division, was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland. In the spring of 1864, his division, strengthened by a new brigade, became the First Division of the Twentieth Army Corps, General Hooker commanding. On the 6th of May, General Williams entered upon the campaign ending in the capture of Atlanta, or the campaign of one hundred days under fire. July 28, General Hooker was relieved at his own request of command of the Twentieth Corps, and by order of General Thomas, General Williams assumed command. August 28, he was relieved by General Slocum, and returned to his old division. Early in November he was again placed in command of the Twentieth Army Corps, and commenced, under Sherman, the "March to the Sea." At Savannah, Ga., General Williams was breveted Major-General. The last battle of the Twentieth Corps was at Goldsbro, and the left wing of the Army was reorganized into the Army of Georgia, which left a vacancy in the permanent commandership of the Twentieth Corps, which, by order of the President, was assigned to General Moran, and General Williams, at the request of his old comrades, resumed command of his first division. He was subsequently sent in command of a division of Western troops to Louisville. When in July the troops were mustered out, he was ordered to report to General Sherman at St. Louis, and by him was placed in command of a military district in Arkansas. In January, 1866, he received his honorable discharge. He was appointed by President Johnson one of the commissioners to examine the military claims in Missouri in the summer of 1866, and in the autumn appointed Minister resident at Salvador, Central America. He returned to Detroit December, 1869. He was elected a Member of Congress from the First District in 1874, and again in 1876. Was Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia. He was twice married. In January, 1838, to Jane, daughter of General Charles Larned. By this marriage he had three children, who survive him, Charles Larned Williams, Mrs. F. W. Farquhar, and Mrs. W. I. Chittenden, all resi-

dents of Detroit. His second wife was Mrs. Martha C. Tillman, whom he married in September, 1873, and who is still living. He died at Washington December 21, 1878, near the close of his second term as Member of Congress.

The following from General A. T. McReynolds may be of interest, and is herewith inserted :

GRAND RAPIDS, January 20, 1890.

Fred. Carlisle, Esq., Sec'y, etc.:

MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to your favor of the 11th instant, in which you ask me to give you "a statement of the circumstances which made the late General A. S. Williams Colonel of the First Michigan Regiment in the Mexican War," I beg to say that I had been Colonel of the Detroit Militia Regiment of Michigan for several years, and when it was proposed to organize the Volunteer Regiment for the Mexican War, the officers of all the Detroit volunteer companies, five in number, viz.: The Brady, the Lafayette, the Scott, and Montgomery Guards, and Major Rueley's Battery of Artillery, recommended me to Governor Felch for appointment as Colonel of the contemplated regiment. Governor Felch, however, designated General Brown, of Tecumseh, as Colonel, and proferred me the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel, which, under the circumstances, I promptly declined. I was then a Member of the State Senate. Wm. L. Greenly was Lieutenant-Governor and *ex officio* President of the Senate. Governor Felch was elected United States Senator, whereby Lieutenant-Governor Greenly became Governor. The office of Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment for Mexico was still vacant, and one of the first acts of Governor Greenly, on assuming the office of Governor, he being familiar with my reasons for declining it when first offered, was to insist upon my accepting, stating that General Brown was about to receive a railroad appointment that would require him to remove to Toledo, thus creating a vacancy of the colonelcy of the regiment. I promptly accepted the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel. The next day, however, I received a communication from the Secretary of War, Willliam L. Marcy, informing me that President Polk had sent my name to the War Department, to fill a vacant Captaincy of Dragoons in the Regular Army, with immediate service, and as there was no application on file for my appointment, requesting an immediate acceptance or rejection. In view of the uncertainty and delay in organizing the regiment for Mexico, and preferring dragoon service to that of infantry, I accepted, thus leaving the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the regiment for Mexico vacant. I at once informed Governor Greenly of my conclusion, at the same time stating that I would esteem it a great favor to me if he would allow me to designate my successor, to which he replied, in his usual blunt and frank manner : "Name your man." To

which I replied : "Major A. S. Williams, Commander of the Detroit Battalion, who I esteem as one of the most accomplished military men in the State, and a gentleman whose appointment would not only be received with great favor but would reflect credit upon the appointing power." The Governor knew General Williams intimately and favorably, but said : "Would the Democratic party approve of the appointment of not only a Whig, but the editor and proprietor of the 'Detroit Advertiser,' the leading organ of the Whig party of the State?" To which I replied: "In such matters we shall know no party, and I am confident his appointment would not only meet with general approval, irrespective of party, but would be one of the most popular appointments you could make ; and to fortify you, I will agree to get the names of every officer of the five military organizations of Detroit (who have expressed their desire to be incorporated into the regiment) in favor of his appointment." To which the Governor promptly replied : "Do that, and I will appoint him." During that afternoon and evening I secured every name, and handed the document to the Governor, who said : "You may tell Adjutant-General Schwartz from me, to make out the commission for my signature," which I did promptly and to willing ears. The first intimation Major Williams had of his appointment as Lieutenant-Colonel was when I called at his office to inform him of the fact. My first salutation was: "How are you, Colonel?" to which he replied with characteristic modesty : "Only Major, if you please." The Colonel gratefully accepted the appointment. As stated herein before, General Brown moved to Toledo, leaving the Colonelcy vacant, which was filled by the appointment of Colonel T. B. W. Stockton, of Flint, who was a West Point graduate and retired regular army officer. How such appointment was brought about I am unable to state, as it occurred while I was absent, serving under my regular army appointment. I have sketched in detail the circumstances that led to General Williams' appointment as Lieutenant-Colonel, not Colonel, as you seem to be impressed with; leaving you to glean from it such points as you may deem appropriate to your purpose.

Sincerely yours, etc.,

ANDREW T. MCREYNOLDS.

REV. O. C. THOMPSON.

Rev. Oren C. Thompson was born at Stockbridge, Mass., 1806. He graduated at the Western Reserve College in 1830. Afterwards spent a year at Princeton College. Took an agency of the American Tract Society for Michigan the winter of 1831. Married Miss Alice L. Thompson of Hudson, Penn., and returned to Michigan in the fall of 1832, and opened a school at Ann Arbor, which was the only institu-

tion higher than a district school in Michigan. In 1834 removed to St. Clair and installed as pastor of the church. During this period he was the only minister in the county. His field of labor extended from Lake St. Clair to Lake Huron. He organized the first church in Port Huron and was moderator of the convention which organized the first Congregational church in Detroit. In 1849 he returned to Detroit and became treasurer of E. B. & S. Ward's line of steamers. He then engaged in banking until 1860. In 1864 he entered the service of the U. S. Christian Commission for the Relief of Soldiers. Still lives on Woodward Avenue.

WILLIAM WOODBRIDGE.

Was born at Norwich, Conn., August 20, 1780, and died at Detroit, 1861. He graduated at the law school of Litchfield, Conn., 1806. In June, 1806, married at Hartford, Conn., Julian, daughter of John Trumbull, who died in 1860. In 1807, Mr. Woodbridge was chosen a member of the Ohio Assembly, and 1809 was elected to the State Senate. Was appointed Secretary of the Territory in 1814, which office also involved the duties of Collector of Customs at Detroit, as well as Superintendent of Indian affairs. In 1819 he represented the Territory in Congress. In 1835 was a member of the convention to form a constitution. In 1837 a member of the State Senate. Was elected Governor in 1839 and inaugurated January 1st, 1840. Was elected to the Senate in the winter of 1841, and served full term of six years, which ended his political life.

COL. JOHN WINDER.

"If I can put one touch of rosy sunset into the life of any man or woman, I shall feel that I have walked with God."—*Geo. Macdonald.*

Such would seem to be the sentiment demonstrated by Col. John Winder. For sixty-five years his genial manner, his kind words and warm greetings, as he has met nearly *three generations* of the people of Detroit, must have left the impress that he, too, has sought to make them happy.

Colonel John Winder was born at Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1804. He is descended on the paternal side from an ancient Virginian family, James Winder, his father, being a native of that State. His mother, Mary Van Houten, was a native of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, whose family were prominently associated with the history of that State.

Colonel Winder left his native town at the age of nineteen to take

employment with Major Thomas Rowland, in reference to whom the late Hon. C. C. Trowbridge says: "Was marshal of the United States, pension agent, clerk of the County Court, secretary to the County Commissioners, Justice of the Peace and trustee of the city."

In 1826 he was appointed clerk of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Michigan, which position he held until 1840, and was clerk of the United States Circuit Court from 1837 to 1848, when he resigned the clerkship of the district, retaining that of clerk of the Circuit Court until 1878, when he retired. From 1832 to 1836 he was city clerk. He was aide-de-camp to the Governor and was one of the original members of the Brady Guards. In all the various and responsible positions he discharged the duties they imposed, with honor to himself and fidelity to the public.

The first wife of Col. Winder was Elizabeth Cornelia, the eldest daughter of General Jno. R. Williams, who died in 1854. His present wife was Miss M. C. Strong, daughter of Judge E. B. Strong, of Rochester, N. Y. They have one son, J. Elisha, who married the daughter of Mr. Timothy Jerome, of Saginaw.

The Colonel as he walks the streets to-day, extends to his acquaintances kind and hearty greeting, as in earlier days.

JOHN R. WILLIAMS.

John R. Williams was the son of Thomas Williams, who was born at Albany, N. Y., about 1750, and came west before reaching his majority, first stopping for a time at Prairie du Chien, then at Mackinac, and in 1780 took up his abode in Detroit. He married a sister of Joseph Campau and thus became connected with some of the oldest and most prominent of the French families. He was contemporary in business with William and Alexander Macomb, Messrs. Schieffeir & Smith, James May, James Abbot, Sr., John Hackenwelder, the founder of the Moravian settlement on the Thames, and the celebrated Indian chief, Captain John Brant, who were conspicuous, exerting much influence in this section at that time. Detroit was then under British rule. Thomas Williams died in 1785, leaving a large property, which was, however, entirely absorbed in the settlement of his estate.

John R. Williams, the immediate subject of this sketch, was born in Detroit May 6th, 1782. His father's death left him, at the age of three years, an orphan, exposed to the vicissitudes which children deprived of paternal care and protection are subjected to. He, however, was fortunate in finding a friend in his uncle, Joseph Campau, who took him in charge and gave him all the opportunities which Detroit afforded for acquiring that education which was the foundation of his subsequent use-

fulness to his birthplace and country. At thirteen years of age, he entered his uncle's store, remaining there for five years, when, having a taste for military life, through the influence of friends, he obtained entrance to the United States encampment at Alleghany, Penn., and was in the regiment of Colonel Hamtramack. He accompanied his regiment to lower Ohio, and remained with it for two years, when he returned to Detroit and again engaged with his uncle, and for a few years became associated with him as a partner. Upon the dissolution of his co-partnership he went to Albany, where he owned a small property left by his father, sold it, and purchasing a stock of goods brought them to Detroit and opened a store. In 1805 he married Miss Mary Mott, daughter of Captain Gershom Mott. Captain Mott was in the artillery service with Montgomery, at the seige of Quebec. The fire of 1805 destroying his store and some of his goods, he removed those remaining to a small wooden building on Atwater street, near Hastings, then far outside the city. Mr. Williams did a successful business until 1812, when he was made captain of an artillery company by Governor Hull, but having some difficulty with that officer he resigned and voluntarily went into the private ranks. Upon the surrender of Hull he went to Albany, where he remained until peace was declared. On returning to Detroit in 1815 he resumed his mercantile business at the same place, and also dealt somewhat extensively in real estate. In 1829 he built a large warehouse at the foot of Bates street and engaged in the forwarding and commission business, until 1834, when he retired from active mercantile business. In 1815 he was appointed adjutant general. In 1824 he was elected the first mayor of Detroit, and during his term petitioned Congress to grant to the city what was known as the Military Reservation. This reservation embraced a valuable portion of lands in the First and Second Wards, between Griswold and Cass, from Larned to the northern limits of the city, including the site of the present City Hall. After many vexatious delays his requests were complied with, and thus to the city became, in reality, of great value. Mr. Williams was the first president of the old Bank of Michigan, which position he filled until 1824, when he resigned. In 1832 he was appointed Major General of the First Division of the Michigan Militia, which position he held at the time of his death, which occurred October 30th, 1854, leaving seven sons and one daughter. Col. John Winder married the eldest daughter, Elizabeth, who died in 1834, and Captain McKinstrey married Mary, the youngest. Ferdinand, the eldest, died at Waterford, Oakland county. Thomas was in the army and was killed at Baton Rouge, La., during the late rebellion. Theodore, James, John, Devereaux and G. Mott lived in Detroit. All but James are dead.

CHARLES I. WALKER.

"Aristotle has said—speaking of the laws of his own country—that jurisprudence, or knowledge of those laws, is the principal and most perfect branch of ethics."—*Blackstone.*

"True ethics are a handmaid to divinity and religion."—*Bacon.*

The subject of the present sketch is noted, and is justly recognized by his brethren at the bar as being the peer, if not the superior of most of the members of the legal profession, for his knowledge of the application of the laws of jurisprudence, he having made this study a specialty, hence most of the cases conducted by him involve the discussion of questions relating to moral obligation.

Charles I. Walker was born at Butternut, Otsego county, State of New York, April 25, 1814, and on the maternal side is a lineal descendant of Edward Rawson, a graduate of Harvard College, who, in 1633 was secretary of the Colony of Massachusetts for forty years, and was specially noted for his opposition to Dudley. His grandfather, Ephraim Walker, married Priscilla Rawson, daughter of Edward Rawson. Ephraim Walker, the grandfather, erected a house on the corner of Westminster and Walker streets, Providence, Rhode Island, as the family mansion, and here the father, Stephen Walker, was born in 1765. He married for his first wife, Polly Campbell, in 1790, who died in 1795, leaving two children. He married Lydia Gardner, a Quakeress of Nantucket, in 1796, by whom he had eleven children, the subject of the present sketch being one of them. His father removed from Providence to Butternut, N. Y., in 1812. He is recorded as being a man of fair ability, devoted to his family, and to the observance of morality, bringing them up to have a due regard for the principles of honor and integrity. He died in 1834. His mother, Lydia Gardner Walker, is also spoken of as a woman of rare energy and abundant resources. She died at Camillus, N. Y., January 16, 1842.

Judge Walker acquired his early education at the common school, at the age of sixteen began to teach. He in a short time entered a store as clerk, at or near Cooperstown, N. Y. He remained there four years, and in 1834, made a tour through Michigan, returning to Cooperstown, and in the spring of 1835 engaged in the mercantile business on his own account. In 1836, having been appointed the agent of parties owning lands in the West, and to make for them further investments, he sold his stock of merchandise, and after an extended trip through Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, located at Grand Rapids, Michigan, for a year or two. He continued making investments and locating lands for others. In the fall of 1836, he was elected a member of the convention called to meet at Ann Arbor in accordance with the Act of Congress requiring the people of the territory to assent through a convention of delegates to the boundaries fixed by the Act, pending the admission of the territory as one of the States of the Union.

In 1837, owing to the suspension of specie payments, occurred a financial crash, which put an end to his investments in lands, and purchasing the "Grand River Times," he turned his attention to it as editor. In 1838 he was elected a justice of the peace, and began to read law with the late Chief Justice Martin. The late U. S. District Judge Withy, and Circuit Judge Holmes, were his fellow students. He prosecuted his studies under Judge Martin. In the fall of 1840 he was elected a member of the Legislature. In the fall of 1841 he removed to Brattleboro, Vt., and on completing his studies was admitted to the bar in 1842. He followed the practice of his profession in that State until 1851, when he came to Detroit, where he has since resided.

In 1867, on the death of the late B. F. H. Witherell, Governor Crapo appointed Mr. Walker to succeed him as Circuit Judge of Wayne County Circuit Court. After serving in this position for ten months he resigned, and resumed his practice, which he still continues with marked success.

Mr. Walker was, in his religious convictions, up to the age of sixteen, of the Quaker faith. But after leaving home was thrown into the society of the Presbyterians, and became a member of that church. After removing to Grand Rapids, he aided in, and became a trustee of the Episcopal church. While in Vermont he attended the Congregational church, and on coming to Detroit united with the First Congregational church of this city, of which he is now a deacon. Mr. Walker is not sectarian, but is liberal in his denominational views, and his church relationship has been directed by the circumstances surrounding.

As a public man, in addition to his service as Judge, he was appointed by Governor Baldwin one of the Commissioners to visit and examine the law relating to the penal, charitable and reformatory institutions of Michigan. His exhaustive report thereon induced the passage of the existing laws which have proven so salutary and beneficent in their operation. He has twice represented the State Board of Charities in the National Prison Reform Conventions—at Baltimore, in 1872, and St. Louis in 1874.

In 1853 he was a member of the Board of Education, and has ever been active in all measures and movements tending to increase the facilities for its acquirement by the masses. In the spring of 1859, he was appointed a professor in the law department of the Michigan University.

The study of the early history of the Northwest has afforded him much pleasure, and the papers read and published by him, giving the results of his research have proved of great interest. Their titles are: "The Early History of Detroit," "De La Motte Cadillac," the "First Ten Years of Detroit," "Early Jesuits of Michigan," "Michigan from

1796 to 1805," "The Civil Administration of General Hull," and the "Northwest during the Revolution," and several other sketches and biographies. These studies have led him to collect a large library of manuscripts and works relating to the West.

While he has always been identified with the Democratic party, his early Quaker education led him in former days to differ on the slavery question with a large portion of that party. When but twenty-one he was a member of the anti-slavery convention at Utica, N. Y. In 1848 he acted with the Free Soil party, and supported Martin Van Buren against Cass, and in 1854 actively opposed the re-election of Hon. David E. Stuart to Congress.

It is in his private life we find the evidences that he must have had that kind of paternal teaching which has left its impress, and colored his public and political life as well. He does not withhold the hand of relief, the heart of sympathy, or the wise counsel of the head, from the needy, the sorrowing, or the troubled mind.

In 1838 he married Miss Mary A. Hinsdale, sister of Judge Mitchel Hinsdale of Kalamazoo. She died in February, 1864. In May, 1865, he married Miss Ella Fletcher, daughter of Rev. Dr. Fletcher, of Vermont. Mr. Walker is a member of the Historical and Pioneer Society, and has been the President of the State Society.

BUCKMINSTER WIGHT.

Shakespeare utters the following:

> "To thine own self be true,
> And it must follow, as the night the day,
> Thou canst not then be false to any man."

Buckminster Wight respected himself, thereby winning the love and confidence of others. Those who knew him testify that he had the most just conception of what was due himself, and extended to others no more, and no less, than he demanded for himself, and during a residence of nearly half a century in Detroit, and in his intercourse with its citizens, he practiced "doing unto others as he would have them do unto him."

As a pioneer in the lumber business he became well known throughout the State, and was held in high estimation by that class of its citizens. The late Hon. C. C. Trowbridge, speaking of him in connection with the first steam saw mill built in Detroit, says, after the repeated failures of those who built and owned it: "It was not until Mr. B. Wright took it and enlarged it that full development was given to the business." The original owners were E. A. Brush, Josiah R. Dorr and C. C. Trowbridge, who built it in the year 1832, Mr. Wight becoming its owner in 1837.

Buckminster Wight was a native of the State of Massachusetts and was born at Stourbridge February 5th, 1797. He is of English descent on the paternal side. His father, Alpheus Wight, was born at Medway, Mass., on September 16, 1770. His ancestors emigrated from Isle of Wight, England, and settled in the town of Dedham, Mass., on July 18, 1637. On the maternal side his ancestors were from England and came to America and settled in Haverhill, Mass., in the year 1650. The maiden name of his mother was Miriam Belknap. She was born in Stourbridge, Mass., Feb. 25th, 1772, where she was married February 5th, 1792. His father died at Stourbridge June 30th, 1851, and his mother at the same place November 25th, 1822. Buckminster Wight married Miss Sarah Marsh in 1820. She was a daughter of Silas Marsh who served through the Revolutionary War, and whose ancestors, John and Sarah Marsh, were from England, and settled in Boston in the year 1670. There were three children born to them, Henry A., Stanley G., Edwin B., whose biography will be found elsewhere in this book.

In 1830 Mr. Wight visited the Warm Springs, Va., on account of his ill health. On regaining it he came to Detroit with his wife and two sons in the year 1832. The trip from Warm Springs to Detroit was quite an eventful one. It was made across the State, over the mountains, to Guyandotte, Va., on the Ohio river, where, when he arrived, early in February, the rains and melting snows had caused the river to rise very rapidly, and before a crossing could be made, became impassable. Mr. Wight was fortunate in procuring quarters for his family in a brick house. The rising flood soon surrounded it half way up the first story, obliging them and others to live for over two weeks in the upper part of the house, the only communication with dry land being by boat. This was a thrilling period for them, as daily, houses, barns, etc., were carried by with the flood, and often human beings, to whom no assistance could be rendered. When the waters receded a ferriage over the river was made and the tedious wagon trip through Ohio and the black swamp was made to Detroit, where they arrived March 22d, 1832. On his arrival in Detroit he engaged in the stock business, buying cattle in Ohio and preparing them for market on the Cass farm. In 1837 he purchased from Messrs. Rice, Clark & Co. the first steam saw mill erected in Detroit, Mr. Joseph Coffin being associated with him therein. They enlarged, improved and carried on the business until 1843, when Mr. Coffin retired, and in 1847 Mr. Wight gave his two sons, Henry and Stanley, an interest, who conducted the business, until 1853, under the firm name of B. Wight & Sons, when he retired, leaving it to his sons.

In politics Mr. Wight was an ardent Whig, during the existence of that party. He was elected as alderman in 1848 and State Senator in

1855. His service as juryman in the celebrated railroad conspiracy case, which continued over three months, so impaired his health as to compel his sojourn at the seaside for some time. On his return he took an active interest in Harper Hospital, and for a number of years was president of the board of trustees. Mr. Wight, soon after his arrival in Detroit, became connected with the Presbyterian church, in which he held an official position at the time of the division of the property and the organization of the two churches. He was one of the efficient organizers and contributors to the church of that denomination on Jefferson avenue.

He died November 29th, 1879, at his residence, 415 Jefferson avenue. Mrs. Wight (*nee* Sarah Marsh) died June 30th, 1884.

ALEXANDER C. McGRAW.

Prudence is the rule of all virtues. It is the path which leads to every degree of prosperity. In its exercise it is the channel whence self-respect flows, and in its course secures the respect of others. The man who possesses it is able to resist temptation and encounter dangers with spirit and resolution, courageously bears up against disappointments, manfully and unflinchingly speaks the truth, even before kings and princes.

The private, public and business life of Alexander C. McGraw, the subject of this sketch, demonstrates to those who are familiar with him that in a great degree prudence and precision have been the governing influences controlling his action. Alexander C. McGraw was born at Little Britain, Orange county, New York, September 26th, 1809. The farm owned by his father was a portion of the old Clinton estate, known as the "Highlands of the Hudson." It is reported "that Orange county, New York, and Sussex county, New Jersey, produce more applejack than any other two counties in the United States, making, in 1888, 120,000 gallons, from which the government derived a revenue of $100,000."

Mr. McGraw, after improving the educational facilities afforded by the schools of his native town, removed with his father to Michigan, landing at Detroit in the spring of 1830. Here the family remained a short time, while he and his father traveled about the territory in search of a permanent location, and finally fixed upon one in the vicinity of Pontiac, Oakland county, to which they removed and commenced to improve. Mr. McGraw, however, having some knowledge of the shoe business, and not liking farming, opened a shop in the village of Pontiac the first year of the cholera, and such was the fear of it and its spread, that to prevent it reaching Pontiac the militia of the county

were called out to guard all approaches from Detroit and prevent the panic-stricken residents of the latter from entering Pontiac. Mr. McGraw, being one of the militia, soon grew tired of this guard duty and decided to remove to Detroit. He accordingly packed his goods, and after securing a store on Jefferson avenue, between Bates and Randolph, moved his goods and began the business which he has been continuously engaged in since 1832.

Mr. McGraw occupied this store about nine months and removed to the Dequindre store, on the opposite side of Jefferson avenue. Here he remained until January 1st, 1842, when he was burned out, and moved back to the store first occupied. March 1st, 1842, he moved from this to the store corner of Jefferson and Woodward avenues, known as the "Smart block." Six years thereafter he moved to the corner opposite, known as the "Campau Store," which he occupied until January 1st, 1864, when he moved to the Porter block, corner of Larned street and Woodward avenue, which he occupied six years and four months, until May 1st, 1870, when he moved and occupied what is known as the "Cooper block," from which he is at this date (April 23d, 1890) moving to the new block built expressly for the firm, on the corner of Griswold and Woodbridge streets, where he is now putting in machinery and appliances making it the most perfect shoe factory in the Western States.

During the long period of 58 years in which Mr. McGraw has thus continuously done business in Detroit, he has had several partners, but the style of the firm has always been either "A. C. McGraw" or "A. C. McGraw & Company." Stephen Smith was interested with him at one time. In 1853 Mr. Samuel G. Caskey first became a partner. His relation continues, and, to quote Mr. McGraw, "Mr. Caskey is still the wheel horse of the concern." The firm of A. C. McGraw & Company of to-day is composed of A. C. McGraw, Samuel G. Caskey, Augustus C. and Wm. A. McGraw (his sons), and Theodore S. McGraw, a nephew, the firm name continuing as heretofore, being "A. C. McGraw & Co., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes." Mr. McGraw has continued longer, and is the oldest man actively engaged in continuous business of one kind in Detroit.

The character of Mr. McGraw is that of one possessing a desire to recognize his obligation to God, himself, his family and his fellow men without sacrificing one to the other designedly. He is inclined to Presbyterianism in religious matters. In politics he is an ardent Republican, though never seeking or ever holding a public politica position.

Mr. McGraw has been one of the trustees of Harper's Hospital from the time of its establishment (March 20, 1863), up to the present

writing (April, 1890). He was one of the trustees named in the deed of Walter Harper, February 3d, 1859, also in that of Nancy Martin dated March 10th, 1859, by which they conveyed certain real estate for the founding of a hospital at Detroit. He has given generously for its support since its establishment, and is a subscriber to the endowment fund of $10,000. He is also one of the managers of the Ladies' Protestant Orphan Association. Mr. McGraw has always been a promoter of other benevolent and educational enterprises calculated to elevate society and benefit humanity. Although not tied down to the details, he still looks after the business of the firm, and can be found at his office between the hours of ten and twelve, and two and four each day.

July 3d, 1833, he married Miss Eliza French, who was born in Otsego county, New York, in 1809. She died of cholera in August, 1834, leaving no children. In March, 1836, he married Miss Susannah W. Walker, a sister of C. I. and E. C. Walker of this city. Her death occurred in 1842. She left two sons, Dr. Theodore McGraw, who is justly distinguished as a medical practitioner and surgeon, and Edward Walker McGraw, who is a prominent member of the San Francisco bar. October, 1843, he married Miss Susan L. Metcalf. She was a native of the State of New York, and born at Goshen, Orange county, in 1814. They have had one daughter and two sons. The daughter was the wife of Mr. A. H. Muir, agent Merchants' Despatch. She died recently. The sons, Augustus C. and William A., are associated and members of the firm of A. C. McGraw & Co. A niece and adopted daughter of Mr. McGraw is the wife of Mr. Wm. E. Quinby, publisher of the Detroit Free Press.

From Mr. McGraw we obtain the following relating to the late well known pioneer and witty man, Judge Abraham C. Caniff: "He was born at Pittstown, New York, August 26th, 1791. Came to Detroit October 12, 1819. Died March 26th, 1876. Both of his wives, Nancy and Matilda, were born in the same month and year with Judge Caniff. Nancy died Jan. 27, 1837, and Matilda March 18, 1855." Mr. McGraw has kept a diary of current events and incidents relating to Detroit and its citizens from 1830 to the present, which furnishes an interesting history. He has twenty-three grandchildren living. Mr. McGraw was one of the few who, during the speculative period of 1836 and 1837 was not led astray by the excitement of those times, as would appear from the following extract of a letter addressed to Mr. McGraw by A. S. Porter, dated Washington, January 13th, 1842:

* * * * * * * * * * * *

"I learned two days ago, with the deepest sorrow and grief, of the terrible calamity which befel our devoted city on the evening of the 1st inst., and the case of no sufferer has shared more in my sincere

regret than yours. The few of our business men who were prudent and sensible enough by abstaining from the temptation of speculation to carry themselves through the pecuniary trials of the last four years, preserving their solvency as well as their honor, constituted an important link between the past and the future, and were of a class who, it would seem, merited success and exemption from such terrible calamities as this. But Providence has in this instance decided otherwise. The prosperous portion of our community was small enough at best, and every part of it must share in the consequences of the misfortune of a public one. I sincerely hope you have not suffered to ruin, and that you may soon resume business under auspices which shall promise and realize that success which attended you up to the fatal night of the conflagration. Very respectfully your friend,

A. S. PORTER."

STANLEY G. WIGHT.

There is a duty required by the fifth commandment under the name of honor. St. Peter extends its observance to all men; it not only implies filial respect, but should also govern business transactions and friendly relations with our fellows. It would appear that the father of the subject of this sketch recognized and practiced these precepts during life, and had transmitted the desire to imitate them to his son, as the evidence of those who have known both, tends to show that the latter, so far, has exhibited in his manner of life, the same qualities of mind and heart, which so endeared the father to the love and confidence of his fellow citizens.

Stanley G. Wight, is the son of Buckminster Wight, and Sarah (Marsh) Wight, and was born at Stourbridge, in the State of Massachusetts, on the 11th day of September, 1825.

He came with his parents to Detroit in March, 1832. On reaching his majority he was admitted as a partner with his father and brother, who, under the firm name of B. Wight & Sons, engaged in the lumber business from 1847 to 1853, after which the father retired. He and his brother continued the business until 1878. After that he spent a few years in Leadville, Colorado, and since has made several trips to Europe.

For the past four or five years Mr. Wight has been so afflicted with sciatic rheumatism as to induce his gradual withdrawal from active business.

In September 1st, 1851, Mr. Wight married Miss Nancy M. Rice, the daughter of Leavins and Betsey W. Rice, of Stourbridge, Mass. She was born at Brookfield, Mass., on the 26th day of December, 1828.

Mr. Wight, notwithstanding his extreme physical suffering, bears in his manners to others the index of a kind genial temperament, indisposed to make his ills the cause of unhappiness to others. Mr. Wight has long been an honored member of the Historical and Pioneer Society, and has always been ready to aid and assist in the promotion of all good objects and enterprises. Although often solicited to accept more important political positions, he has declined, and only served in the following, though never shrinking from the duties or responsibilities imposed by his party or party friends. He was alderman from 1851–3; house representative, 1862–3; water commissioner, 1863–8; board of public works, 1876. Mr. Wight served in the volunteer fire department from 1843 to 1851, a portion of the time was president and foreman, also assistant engineer, and one year president of the association. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Wight, Silas Marsh, was a soldier, and served during the Revolutionary War, taking his pay in Continental money, which he had still in possession at his death.

HENRY A. WIGHT.

Mr. Henry A. Wight was the son of Buckminster Wight, and was born at Stourbridge, Mass., October 28, 1821. He came with his father and mother to Detroit, March 22, 1832. On reaching manhood, he became associated with his father and his brother Stanley in the manufacture of lumber. He married November 21, 1854, Miss Sarah Davenport, daughter of Louis and Sarah Davenport, of Detroit. She was born in Detroit, September 18th, 1834. He died at his residence on Jefferson avenue, February 2nd, 1880, leaving a wife and three children.

He left to his family and a large circle of friends, an excellent reputation, as to business capacity and integrity, a kind husband, an affectionate father, and a warm hearted and genial friend.

In 1842 he went to Boston, and was engaged with his uncle, Lathrop Wight, in the wholesale grocery business. Returning to Detroit in 1847, he engaged with his brother in the lumber business.

MAJOR EDWIN B. WIGHT.

Major Edwin B. Wight, was mustered into the service of the United States as captain in the 24th infantry, July 26, 1862, was promoted a major June 1st, 1863. Wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 1st, 1863, and honorably discharged November 17, 1863, being disabled on account of his wounds from further service.

He is the son of Buckminster Wight, and Sarah (Marsh) Wight, and was born in Detroit, September 2, 1837.

He made a good record as a soldier, and bears an enviable reputation as a citizen. He is a graduate of Michigan University and of Howard Law School. He married Miss Mary Otis, 26th January, 1876, daughter of W. H. C. Otis and Laura (Lyman) Otis, of Cleveland, O., who was born June 14, 1847. Since the death of his father and mother Major Wight has permanently resided in Cleveland. They have one son, Otis Buckminster, born May 28, 1877.

J. M. HOWARD.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.—Thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, declared ratified by proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated December 18th, 1865.

Jacob M. Howard, who drafted, and is the acknowledged author of, the foregoing amendment, was born in Shaftesbury, Vermont, July 10th, 1805. His father was the sixth in descent from William Howard, who settled in Braintree, Mass., in 1635.

Mr. Howard in boyhood assisted his father, who was a substantial farmer, during the summer in his farm labors, and in winter attended the school in his native town. He early evinced a taste for study and at the age of fourteen attended the academy at Bennington, and afterward that at Brattleboro, from which, after full preparation, he entered Williams College, Massachusetts, in 1826, graduating therefrom in 1830, and at once began the study of law in Ware, Mass. In 1832 he removed to Detroit, where he was admitted to the bar.

The first appearance of Mr. Howard prominently before the public was in the controversy over the boundary line between the Territory of Michigan and Ohio. Mr. Howard took strong grounds against the claims of the latter, and when Governor Mason thought a resort to military force must decide Michigan's claims, Mr. Howard volunteered and proceeded with arms to enforce the argument he had advanced. Happily, through the intervention of Congress, a collision between the armed troops of Ohio and Michigan was avoided. In 1838 Mr. Howard was chosen a member of the legislature, and to him was the young State of Michigan indebted for the wise and salutary code of laws enacted, by which it was rescued from threatened bankruptcy, occasioned by the reckless legislation of preceding Legislatures. In the presidential contest of 1840, which resulted in the election of Gen. William Henry Harrison, the grandfather of the present President (Benjamin Harri-

son), he took a prominent part, and was himself elected a member of Congress. In the campaigns of 1844, 1848 and 1852, he was active in promoting the election of Clay, Taylor and Scott, and was in full accord with the Whig party, although he confidently predicted that the time must come when it would be merged into a great political party, based upon principles opposed to the aggressions of slavery. That he was firmly grounded in this belief is evident, because we find that as early as 1859, on the trial of a slave case under the Fugitive Slave Act in the United States court before Judge McLean, "he denounced that act as a defiance, a challenge to a conflict of arms by the South to the North, and predicted that the day was not far distant when the challenge would be accepted by the latter." On the defeat of General Scott he decided to withdraw from politics, but the passage of the Missouri compromise act in 1854 aroused all his antagonisms to slavery and its further encroachments, impelling him to once more enter the political field, and at the sacrifice of personal interests, advocate the organization of an influence which should prevent the aggressive power of slavery from further extension. At this period the anti-slavery element in the Whig party was very large in Michigan. The Abolition party and the Free Soil Democracy having united, it was determined to call a mass convention of the representatives of all these elements. This call was issued and the convention assembled at Jackson, July 6th, 1854, when the union of the three elements resulted in the organization of the Republican party, and as chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, Mr. Howard presented the platform (prepared and written solely by him) upon which the subsequent action of this great party was based. At this convention Mr. Howard, against his personal protest, was nominated for attorney general and elected. Mr. Howard was a member of the committee on the address of the first National Republican Convention held at Pittsburg, February 22d, 1856. He held the office of attorney general six years. Reference to the docket of the Supreme Court of Michigan attests to his industry and the immense amount of efficient legal labor bestowed, and the thorough legal ability displayed by him in the discharge of his duties. Kingsley S. Bingham was elected United States Senator in January, 1859, and died in October, 1861. On the assembling of the Legislature the January following, Mr. Howard was chosen to fill the vacancy. His fame as a lawyer preceded him and he was immediately placed upon the Senate Judiciary Committee and also on that of Military Affairs. He was one of the first to favor the amendment of the constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States, and the draft of the first and principal clause was made by him in the exact language as it appears in the constitution. In January, 1865, Mr. Howard was re-elected to the Senate for the full term. Mr. Howard made the greatest effort of his life in his speech of February 25th, 1865, in opposition to the joint

resolution for the recognition of Louisiana as organized under the military order of General Banks, his doctrine being that a State seceding from the Union and making war upon the Union ceased to be a State, and that neither the executive or military could restore it; that the law-making power alone had the right to determine how and when it could be restored. This doctrine prevailed. During the session of 1865-66 Mr. Howard served on the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. The principal result of the labors of this committee was the submission of a proposition to amend the constitution now known as the fourteenth amendment. It passed both houses of Congress and was submitted to the States for ratification. President Johnson and a majority of his cabinet strenuously opposed and were able to defeat its ratification by those States previously restored by the President's proclamation. Congress, therefore, in order to vindicate its authority and prevent anarchy in those States, in March, 1867, enacted a series of statutes known as the Reconstruction Acts, which declares those States without legal government and subjected them to military domination until proper State governments could be formed on the principal of impartial suffrage, and until Congress should readmit them. Mr. Howard drew the committee's report on the removal of Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War, by President Johnson, condemning the act and charging the latter with complicity in the New Orleans riots.

On the organization of the Senate Committee on the Pacific Railroad, Mr. Howard was chosen chairman, which position he held until the close of his last term. On the impeachment of President Johnson by the House of Representatives, Mr. Howard voted the accused guilty and filed an elaborate opinion thereon. Prior to the expiration of his senatorial term, President Grant tendered Mr. Howard the Presidency of the Southern claims commission, which he declined, and a short time prior to his death he was offered the position of Solicitor General of the Northern Pacific Railway, the acceptance of which he had under consideration the day before he was stricken with the disease which terminated his earthly life.

It was said of him by one who knew him intimately: "The name of Jacob M. Howard should be a household word in Michigan. * * During all the years of the State's existence he was one of its pillars, and has left upon it the impress of his great mind. He grew up to manhood with it and was closely identified with every interest tending to its development. He was a man of mark. The stranger stopped and looked at him and instantly received the impression that he was in the presence of a man of great physical and mental power. Mr. Howard was a true man — true to his client, to his convictions, and true to all the varied interests committed to his care. He was true to his country when armed treason sought its life, and he loved its institutions with a

passionate zeal, to the exclusion of all personal interests. No man can charge him with trickery or dishonesty. He was by common consent the leader of the bar. A member of the Senate with large opportunities, at a time when others are said to have grown rich, he died comparatively poor. Jacob M. Howard always kept within the golden rule. Indeed, like Webster, whom he strongly resembled, he cared too little for the accumulation of wealth."

Chief Justice Campbell says of him: "Mr. Howard's style of legal eloquence was remarkable. He never appeared in a court of justice except with great gravity of demeanor, not put on for the occasion, but natural to a man impressed with the feeling that he was a minister of justice. His diction was of that lofty kind, that, applied to lesser subjects, would have been very inappropriate, and adopted by lesser men would have had little effect. But when behind his ponderous language was a ponderous intellect, and when every word that he said had its meaning, and every idea came out with all the force that language could give, then those rounded periods had something of magic in them, and there was as much gained by his manner as could be secured by any aids of rhetoric that have ever been devised. In private life he was a model of manly simplicity, a perfect representative of what republican institutions should bring forth. He lived and dressed plainly. He had no false dignity which would lead him to regard any man except upon his merits. While Mr. Howard possessed this plainness and despised all things despicable, he had a most profound admiration of everything that could really ennoble and embellish life. As a scholar, I know of no one whose reading was more extensive and select. * * * He possessed a keen sense of humor. When he spoke to a jury, or addressed a court, if that court possessed ordinary qualifications and common sense, he knew how those ideas would affect the court, and when he addressed the Senate, or the larger audience of the people of the United States, in like manner he knew that, whether they agreed with him or not, he was sure of their understanding and appreciation. When his fame has become the property of future generations, although he may be remembered for his learning, for his eloquence and for the qualities that have most attracted admiration, he will be still further venerated and remembered as a representative American who valued, above all things, the great and essential principles of manhood."

While a member of the United States Senate, Mr. Howard had as associates, Fessenden, Morton, Reverdy Johnson, Sumner, Wade, Morrell (of Maine), and Edmunds, men whose names will pass into history as representing the embodiment of legal acumen, scholarly attainments, and a profound knowledge of constitutional requirements and laws of nations, with whom he ranked as peer, and by whom he was respected, loved and revered.

Among the most important criminal cases in which Mr. Howard was engaged, and in the trial of which he gained special distinction and a national reputation, were the great railroad conspiracy case in which the late William H. Seward was opposing counsel, the "Tyler" case, and the Adams Express robbery case, and of civil cases the Chevalier Repeutigny case, decided in the United States Supreme Court in 1865. Although in his religious views he was unorthordox, he was a daily reader of the Bible, which he regarded "the greatest book on earth."

In 1835 Mr. Howard married Miss Catherine A. Shaw, of Ware, Mass. She died at Detroit.

On the 31st of March, 1871, he was stricken with apoplexy, and was unconscious from that hour. He died at 3 A. M., April 2d, 1871, leaving five surviving children, Mrs. Dr. Hildreth (since deceased), Mrs. Samuel Brady, Col. J. M. Howard, of Minnesota; Hamilton G. Howard, attorney, Detroit, and Charles M. Howard, attorney.

JAMES A. VANDYKE.

"All we possess on earth, is the reward of labor protected by law. It is law alone which keeps all things in order; guards the sleep of infancy, the energy of manhood and weakness of age. It hovers over us by day, it keeps watch and ward over the slumbers of the night; it goes with us through the trackless paths of the mighty waters. The high and the low, each are within its view, and beneath its ample folds. It protects beauty and virtue, punishes crime and wickedness, and vindicates right. Honor and life, liberty and property, the wide world over are its high objects. Stern, yet kind; pure, yet pitying; steadfast, immutable, and just. It is the attribute of God on earth. It proceeds from his bosom, and encircles with its care, power and blessings. All honor to those who administer it in purity, and reverence its high behests."

The foregoing, being the utterances of the subject of this sketch, furnishes a far better diagnosis of the character of the man than any biographer can write.

James A. VanDyke was born in Franklin county, Pa., December 10, 1833. He was the eldest son of William VanDyke, whose ancestors were among the first builders of New Amsterdam; who, after its surrender to the English in 1664, first went to Maryland, and subsequently settled in Pennsylvania, where James A. VanDyke was born. The mother of James was Nancy Duncan. On the paternal side, her ancestors were from Scotland, and located in the mountainous county of Cumberland, Pennsylvania.

William and Nancy Duncan VanDyke had six children: Lambert, who settled and died in Red Run county, Texas; Ellen, who lived and died in her native county and State; William R., who also lived and died in the county of his birth; John H. (who became a lawyer), and

Samuel W., who removed to Wisconsin, where they both died, and James A., the subject of this memorial, who, after being fitted by private tutors, entered Mercer College, Pennsylvania, in 1828, from which he graduated with high honors in 1832, and commenced the study of law with the Hon. George Chambers, of Chambersburg. At the end of a year he continued his studies under the direction of the Hon. William Price, of Hagerstown, Md., who fought a duel with the Hon. Frank Thomas, the father of Gov. Thomas, of Maryland. He completed his studies of law with him and then went to Baltimore, where he remained until 1834, when he started for the West, intending to locate in Pittsburg, but either the atmosphere or some other influence, making it uncongenial, he decided to go further west. He had a letter of introduction to the late Alexander D. Frazer, and on reaching Detroit, was persuaded to enter his office, and at the end of six months (the time the law required) was admitted to practice his profession at the bar, of which he was a member, until called to a higher and more exalted one.

In 1835 he formed an association with the Hon. Charles W. Whipple. This connection continued until Mr. Whipple was called to the bench of the Supreme Court of Michigan, in 1838. He then formed a co-partnership with Mr. E. B. Harrington, which was dissolved by the death of that gentleman in 1844, when the firm of Van Dyke & Emmons was established, and remained such until both members had practically retired from general practice.

As a public man, Mr. VanDyke in 1840, was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of Wayne county, and while occupying that position became the terror of all violators of law, clearing the city and county of all the perpetrators of crime.

In 1843 he was elected alderman, and became chairman of the committee of ways and means. This, at that period was an important position, as the city was almost hopelessly in debt. At great personal sacrifice, Mr. VanDyke by his indefatigable labor, succeeded in saving it from bankruptcy, and restored its credit. Subsequently, in 1847, when elected mayor, he was able to formulate and establish a system which has prevented a recurrence of financial embarrassment.

Mr. VanDyke was long a member of the board of water commissioners, and in that capacity, with his characteristic sagacity, he matured the plans which have since made that branch of the city government so efficient.

Mr. VanDyke was a working fireman, running with the Engine of Protection, No. 1, and for seven years manned its brakes, and served the fire department as its president for four years. It was through him it became possessed of the hall and realty, the proceeds from the recent sale of which, and the revenue from its rents, have since furnished substantial aid to indigent firemen and their families.

It was a privilege as well as an honor to be considered a friend of James A. VanDyke. They inhabited not only Detroit, in the State of Michigan, but were found in every city of the Northwest, as well as those of the Eastern States. His name was a synonym for honor, integrity, sagacity, civic virtue, fidelity and "defender of law." He exhibited a love and appreciation for art and literature, which in later life he was able to gratify, as the walls of his house and shelves of his library bore silent witness.

In social life, the gentleness of his manners won for him the affection of all he came in contact with, while his strength of will, energy, industry and enterprise, secured the admiration and veneration of the good, and the fear and respect of the bad.

While he revered and obeyed his father, who was somewhat austere, and imbued with the rigid notions of past generations; for his mother, whom he was said to have resembled in person, as well as in tenderness of heart and depth of feeling, he loved and idolized.

In his domestic relations he exhibited all that love and affection which he inherited from his mother, which spurred him to accumulate the means to gratify all their desires and wishes, and this he accomplished without parsimony or encroachment upon the rights of others.

In December, 1835, he married Elizabeth, daughter of the late Hon. Peter Desnoyers, a sketch of whom will befound else where in this volume. This union proved a happy one, and was blessed with eleven children, eight of whom survived him. He departed this life at his home, May 7th, 1855.

CHARLES C. TROWBRIDGE.

Charles C. Trowbridge, a native of the Empire State, was born at Albany, N. Y., December 29, 1800. His father, Luther Trowbridge, was of Massachusetts ancestry, was an officer in one of the regiments from that State, and served with distinction during the Revolutionary War. At its close, he removed to the State of New York. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Tillam. His parents were married at Albany N. Y., in 1786. Mr. Trowbridge was one of six children.

To those not his contemporaries, it is difficult to express in words, just what the life and acts of such a man as Mr. Trowbridge must have been to so endear him to those who knew him, and we can only by a review of the notable events incident thereto, in which he was the chief actor and participator, demonstrate why he was so loved and respected while living, and his memory so reverentially cherished since his death.

At the early age of twelve years, Mr. Trowbridge sought and obtained a situation as clerk in the store of Mr. Horatio Ross, a merchant of Oswego, New York State.

In 1819 he decided to come West, and removed to and settled in Detroit, which was his home until called to a more beautiful city, to dwell in a "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

Soon after his arrival in the City of Detroit, he gained the friendship and confidence of General Lewis Cass, then Governor of the Territory of Michigan, and by him was entrusted with many important duties connected with the treaty negotiations then pending between the general government and the Indians of the Northwest Territory. So well did he perform the work assigned him, and so highly was he esteemed by General Cass, that on accepting the portfolio of War from President Jackson, he tendered Mr. Trowbridge a prominent position in his department, but his disinclination to a political life, and his love for Detroit, led him to decline the honor.

In 1825 he accepted the position of "cashier" of the old Bank of Michigan. A brief review of the history of this bank, and of its condition at this period, will show the grave responsibilities assumed by Mr. Trowbridge, and its subsequent history, the manner in which he discharged them.

The first bank established in the Northwest was the Bank of Detroit, chartered September 15th, 1806. Its bills circulated until 1809, and from that date to 1818 there was no local currency. Bills of New York and Ohio banks (many of them worthless) were the only medium of exchange. The necessities of business men demanded a bank, and the Governor and Judges consenting, the old Bank of Michigan was incorporated in 1818. The bank began with limited means, and the business was small. Two-thirds of its capital stock of $100,000 was owned east, and of the balance only $16,000 had been paid in. In the fall of 1824, $20,000 more was paid up, and the eastern capitalists fearing some mismanagement, sent Mr. Eurotus P. Hastings as their agent to investigate its affairs. His investigation developed a shortage of $10,300 in the cashier's account, $40,000 in discounted paper which had matured without having been protested, and a general lack of confidence as to the solvency of the bank, both at home and in the east. Such was the situation of this institution in the autumn of 1825, when Mr. Trowbridge consented to accept the conduct of its affairs. Under his, and the management of Mr. Hastings, within three years, the $40,000 of unsecured paper had been collected (except $300), the capital stock of the bank had been paid up, and increased to the limit of $500,000. It possessed unlimited confidence at home and abroad. No enterprise undertaken at Detroit or elsewhere in the territory but was dependent upon, and received aid from the old Bank of Michigan,

between 1830 and 1836. Its deposits at times reached over $3,000,000, and its bills circulated as freely in New York, Texas, Louisiana or Maine, as in Michigan.

In 1836, Mr. Trowbridge resigned as cashier, but in 1839, much against his inclination, was induced to accept the presidency of the bank. His relations continued until the final winding up of its affairs in 1854. Much space has been given to the circumstances attending the history of Mr. Trowbridge during this period, because he himself regarded it as being the most important era in his business life. Not only as relating to himself but to the development of Detroit, and the whole State, in point of substantial growth, in wealth and general prosperity. Positions of trust, honor and responsibility, held by him subsequently, will be detailed in chronological order : how he filled them, and discharged the duties pertaining or imposed, the results achieved and existing will show.

In 1834, Mr. Trowbridge was mayor of Detroit. History will relate the onerous duties and cares devolving, and how they were performed. He lost sight of his personality in his anxiety to relieve others from the cholera pestilence which prevailed during that period.

From 1844 to 1854 he was president of the Michigan State Bank. The financial men of Detroit and the State can attest to the successful management of the affairs of this institution.

In 1853 he was appointed Secretary-Treasurer and resident director of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railway Company.

In 1863 he was elected the president of that company, and retained the position until 1875, when its affairs, for the purpose of reorganization, went into the hands of a receiver, to which office he was appointed by the Circuit Court, and continued to hold it until the road was purchased by the Great Western of Canada.

In all enterprises tending to improve his adopted city and State, Mr. Trowbridge is found to have been the moving spirit, from building the first saw mill at Detroit in 1832 to the organization of the Allegan Company in 1834, he with Messrs. Samuel Hubbard, Edward Monroe and Pliny Cutter, as his associates, projected the Village of Allegan, purchasing large tracts of land; erected saw mills, improved the Kalamazoo river, making it navigable to Allegan, and assisted in the construction of steamboats, to ply upon it. All these operations required the employment of large sums of money. Mr. Trowbridge was entrusted by his partners with its disbursement. On the closing up of the business, he says: "It is a source of gratification to me, that during the long years from 1834 down to the end, which is to a recent date, not one letter or word of dissension ever took place between the early partners or their successors. It was understood at the beginning that I should act for the parties at this point, and I have bushels of letters and documents, and many volumes of clerk-craft, full of the history of those times."

Mr. Trowbridge was one of the projectors and a director of the Detroit & St. Joseph Railroad, which in 1836 was sold to the State.

Mr. Trowbridge was earnest in the promotion and establishment of all religious, benevolent and educational enterprises. We find his own and the name of Mrs. Trowbridge prominently identified with the Episcopal church in 1832, also as officers, uniting in the support and service of the Ladies' Orphan Association of Detroit, instituted May, 1836. He was one of the organizers of the "Algic Society," instituted March, 1832, for the purpose of encouraging missionary efforts in evangelizing the Northwestern tribes, and promoting education, agriculture, industry and peace among them. His associates were: William H. R. Schoolcraft, E. P. Hastings, Robert Stewart, Shubal Conant, Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D., then of Cincinnati, and other well known philanthropists of that day. In 1835 he was chosen a lay delegate to the general convention of the Episcopal church, and has been a delegate to all subsequent conventions since, being the oldest lay delegate in the State.

Mr. Trowbridge never aspired to political preferment. He reluctantly accepted the Whig nomination for Governor in 1837, but was defeated by a few votes by Stevens T. Mason, formerly Territorial Governor. He was one of the original members of the Historical Society (now the Historical and Pioneer Society, with which it was merged in 1871.) His address before the Society, December 29th, 1862, just prior to the death of the president, Judge B. F. H. Witherell, will appear *verbatim* elsewhere in this volume. He was tendered a complimentary banquet at the Russell House, in his adopted city, and never in the history of Detroit or of the State, has there been such a gathering of representative men, famous as farmers, manufacturers, merchants, educators, lawyers, doctors, soldiers and statesmen, to do honor to this Christian business man. This manifestation of regard, and the utterances and expressions of those present, either in person or by letter, is a sufficient answer to the question: Why was Charles C. Trowbridge so loved and respected, and his memory cherished and held in such reverence after death ?

In 1826 Mr. Trowbridge married Miss Catherine Whipple Sibley, eldest daughter of Judge Solomon Sibley, who settled in Michigan at an early day, and was one of the Territorial Judges of Michigan Supreme Court.

Mr. Trowbridge died at his residence, 494 Jefferson avenue, April 3, 1883, in the house built by himself in 1826. The members of his family surviving are Mrs. Sidney D. Miller, Mrs. William D. Wilkins, Mrs. George Hendrie, Miss Mary Trowbridge and Harry Trowbridge.

REV. MARCUS SWIFT.

Rev. Marcus Swift was a native of the State of New York and was born in the town of Palmyra, in that State, June 23d, 1793. His father, Gen. John Swift, was born in Connecticut on the 17th day of June, 1761. His mother, whose maiden name was Rhoda Sawyer, was born in 1766. Their death occurred as follows: The father, Gen. John Swift, was killed by a man whom he had taken prisoner at the capture of Fort George, July 13th, 1814. His mother died at Palmyra, N. Y., on the 19th day of May, 1806. They had five children, three sons and two daughters.

The Rev. Marcus Swift worked on a farm in early life, using the means for obtaining an education which the times then afforded, to the best advantage, as his subsequent life has demonstrated. He married when at the age of eighteen and, at that of twenty, became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1825 he decided to come west, and in the fall of that year located a tract of land in the township of Nankin, in Wayne county, to which he moved his family, carrying his goods in a row boat up the River Rouge, to Dearborn. He, with his family, consisting of his wife and four children, together with his brother-in-law, William Osband, and family, found quarters for a short time at the home of Benjamin Williams. Without money, team or human aid, except his two little boys, twelve and eight years of age, he built a cabin, and before it had a door or window, dedicated it to Almighty God by prayer and singing.

At this period the present townships of Redford, Livonia, Nankin and Dearborn were embraced in one, called "Bucklin township." He was elected nine successive times supervisor, and held the office of justice of the peace (by appointment of President Jackson) until the Territory of Michigan was admitted as a State. In 1833, the Methodist Episcopal church having organized a conference, he was given charge of Oakland circuit. This compelled him to make a journey of 125 miles every four weeks, preaching thirty-one times, receiving for the two years the sum of $125 in almost every known article, save money, as a compensation. Mr. Swift was an ardent anti-slavery man, and believing it to be his duty to maintain his views on that question, which the church to which he belonged deemed unwise to agitate, in May, 1841, he, together with others, severed their connection with the M. E. church and organized a Wesleyan Methodist church in Michigan. In May, 1843, a large convention of seceders assembled at Utica, New York, in which nine States were well represented. This convention established "The Wesleyan Methodist connection of America," composed of 170 preachers and embracing a membership of eight thousand. Thus, through the agitation of the slavery ques-

tion in the church, began the first movement towards eradicating that system from both church and State. Mr. Swift took anti-slavery grounds as early as 1834, and was refused ordination as an elder of the M. E. church solely because of his refusing to desist agitating that question. The feeling was so strong against him that for years he endured persecution and repeated assaults at the hands of violent mobs. Nevertheless, he continued his hostility against the institution of slavery, and lived to see it overthrown. He died February 19th, 1865, at the house of his son, Dr. John M. Swift, of Northville.

Mr. Swift possessed a noble physique. Six feet three inches in height, with a wiry muscular development, designed to undergo great bodily hardship. These, combined with strong will power, tempered with a kind heart and strong sense of right, were regulated by an intellectual capacity far above the average. Nature seemed to have designed him for the work he accomplished, and he left to his posterity the legacy of a well spent life. Well could he say: "The principles for which I labored and fought for amid reverses and persecutions, are now the ruling sentiments of the nation. I have lived in a glorious age and my eyes have seen the power of darkness give way before the reign of liberty and equality."

Mr. Swift was twice married, his first wife being Miss Anna Osband, who was the daughter of Weaver Osbund, a soldier of the Revolution. They were married April 16th, 1812. She died at Nankin, March 11th, 1842. He married the second time, Miss Huldah C. Peck, of Milford, Oakland county, and survived her but a few months. She died November 10th, 1864.

Perhaps no man of his time in eastern Michigan left a stronger imprint upon all that concerned its early civilization for good, than did Rev. Marcus Swift. His intellectual and moral forces were not only gigantic in strength, but were assiduously employed for the public good, with but little reward, save that which virtuous action always receives. The molding touch of his long life of active effort has not been effaced from the material, civil and religious status of the present time. He was one of the great moral heroes of that day and his time was the formative period of the present era in church and State.

JOHN M. SWIFT.

Dr. John M. Swift, of Northville, Wayne county, is a native of Michigan, and was born in the township of Nankin, Wayne county, February 11th, 1832.

He is the son of the late Rev. Marcus Swift, whose memoir will

be found in this volume. His mother's maiden name was Anna Osband, a record of whose birth, marriage and death is also made the subject of memoir.

The Doctor's boyhood was spent at his father's home in Nankin, under the teaching of his father's second wife, whose maiden name was Huldah C. Peck. He then attended school at Plymouth, and three terms at the Griffin Academy at Ypsilanti, and one year at college before reaching the age of nineteen. Then severe illness overtook him and he was compelled to give up his college course. In 1854 he graduated, after attending full courses at the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, having, previous to entering, spent two years in study, and also clinical courses in the hospital. Rush Medical College, Chicago, conferred a degree upon him in 1864 on the recommendation of Zina Pitcher, M. D., and Professor Moses Gunn and other noted medical men, in consideration of a very able original treatise on diseases, more particularly diphtheria, and his general professional standing.

After graduation, he engaged with his brother, Orson Swift, in the practice of his profession in Wayne county, settling at Northville, where he still continues to practice, and is recognized as a leading physician.

He is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society. One of the organizer of the Union Medical Society of Wayne, Washtenaw and Oakland, of which he has served as president. He has been a member of several other literary and medical societies, both in the United States and Europe, and a delegate to the American Medical Association in 1875.

He has always been an active Republican and was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1864, from the fourth district, and was strongly urged to accept the nomination for Congress in 1880, but feeling that his professional duties would not permit, he declined.

He united with the Wesleyan church at the age of ten, and later changed his church relation, joining the Presbyterian church at Northville, and has always retained and practiced his early religious convictions, and as a Christian physician, in cases of serious illness, deemed it his duty to impress upon his patients the necessity of being at peace with their Maker.

He received from the late Governor Bagley the appointment, and acted as one of the commissioners in locating the State House of Correction at Ionia.

On February 11th, 1852, the doctor married Miss Emily B. Baker, daughter of Capt. George J. Baker, of Grand Rapids. They had only one child, a daughter, the late Lizzie Swift Milne, who was born October 1st, 1854, married George A. Milne, February 13, 1877, and

died January 5, 1884. She was a lady of rare gifts and accomplishments, widely known and beloved. Her death was an affliction to her parents which threatened for a long time to completely cloud their lives and paralyze their activity. She left two children, little boys, who have a home with the Doctor.

Two children of the Doctor's deceased brother, Dr. Orson R. Swift, who became orphans in childhood, shared with his own daughter a place in the hearts and home of the Doctor and his wife, being cared for and educated as their own children. These are Marcus G. B. Swift, L. L. B., of Fall River, Mass., and Mrs. Camilla A. Dubuar, of Northville, Michigan.

Dr. Swift has always been an active and leading man in all beneficent and public matters, occupying many places of trust and confidence. He is a great student, well versed in literary, political, scientific and religious affairs. As a speaker he is fluent and forcible, and often appears before the public on special occasions. For sixteen years he was engaged in mercantile business, but not as the managing partner or proprietor, never having abandoned his professional work or studies. To him is due much of the material, educational, religious and social pre-eminence which the flourishing village, where he has resided thirty-six years, enjoys. He is still in the strength of manhood's years, and an apparent prosperous future awaits him.

JUDGE JOHN STURGIS.

Although the subject of this sketch did not reside in Wayne county immediately prior to his decease, yet he came to Wayne county and remained long enough to become closely identified with its progressive history; was commissioned a justice of the peace by the then Governor Cass, did much to improve society and to advance the material interests of the county, and to increase its population. He had confidential relations with General Cass, which continued during life. The following extract from his official docket, as justice of the peace for Wayne county, while a resident of what is now Brownstown, then known as "Moguago," may serve as a reminder to such as are living, and were his contemporaries, also to preserve a record of their marriages :

MARRIED.

"Thursday, the 9th December, John Forbes to Leticia Cortright, by license.

Wednesday, February 28, 1821, Isaac Tyler to Eleanor Knapp.

Tuesday, April 3rd, 1821, Robert Garrity to Mary Eliza Brownell.

Saturday, May 26, 1821, Chas. Rulo to Mariah Starbuck.

Tuesday, January 15, 1822, William Hunter, of Fort Meigs, to Lucy Gardner, of Huron River.

Wednesday, 31st July, 1822, Isaac A. Combes to Rachel Davis.

Wednesday, 6th February, 1822, Levi Collier to Sarah West, by license from the County Court of Monroe.

Wednesday, February 6, 1822, Hiram Hicox to Betsey Hazzard.

March 20th, 1822, Francis Hix to Eliza Long, by license.

Wednesday, November 26, 1822, Jessie Mills to Mary Hitchcock, both of Brownstown.

Tuesday, 4th February, 1824, John G. Richardson to Charlotte Long, by license.

Tuesday, the 16th of November, 1824, John Conrad to Huldah Hazzard, by license.

Wednesday, 24th March, 1824, Richard Long to Sally Lyons, by license.

Monday, May 30, 1825, Seth Dunham to Olive Gamber, license.

Thursday, 7th February, 1828, Samuel Wing to Sophrona Wallace. License.

Tuesday, November 20th, 1827, Rev. Elias Pattie to Elizabeth Walker, authority of a license from the Wayne County Court.

Monday, October 16, 1825, Henry B. Smith to Sophia Collins.

Tuesday, 18th April, 1826, John F. Smith to Leticia Hubbard.

Thursday, 25th May, 1826, Adam Hicox, Jr., to Julia Munger.

Wednesday, 21st March, 1827, Ashael L. Bird to Lorain Fenton."

Judge John Sturgis was born in Philadelphia, Chester county, Pa., October 24, 1787. His father, Amos Sturgis, was also a native of the same place. His grandfather, Thomas, emigrated from England, and settled in Philadelphia about 1700.

The father of Judge Sturgis was commissioned as captain by General Washington, and served with him during the Revolutionary War. At its close, or soon after, he removed with his family to Great Bend, on the Susquehanna river, and from thence in 1800, to Canada, where he took up a large tract of land on Grand River, near Mount Pleasant. He was accompanied by the Ellis family, and his father. The two families numbered sixteen, and thus made a society of their own for the then new settlement.

In 1807 Judge Sturgis left his father's home, and made a journey down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, thence to Boston and at the end of a year returned home, April 22nd. In 1816

he married Miss Ardellacy Miller, of Mt. Pleasant, Canada, born in the State of New York, July 8th, 1797. The Judge remained in Canada until the year 1818, when he removed with his family to Michigan and located first in the township of Monguagon. Five children were born to him there. He was commissioned by Governor Cass as justice of the peace, and administered the duties of the office to the satisfaction of the people, and with honor to himself, and the gratification of General Cass. The Judge carried on farming, and also kept a store.

In 1828 he sold out his interests in Wayne county, and removed with his family to St. Joseph county, and established what is now the village of Sturgis.

In 1829 General Cass appointed him one of the Associate Judges of St. Joseph county, for the term of four years. He ever cherished a sincere regard for General Cass, and the commissions executed by him were guarded by the Judge with jealous care so long as he lived, and are still held by his son, with equal reverence and regard as valuable mementoes.

At his death Judge Sturgis owned a large amount of village property, and 1400 acres of the most valuable farming lands in the county of St. Joseph. So far as the laws permitted, he by will provided that none of this land should be sold out of the family. He was a man of great firmness of character and independence of opinion; not that he deemed himself wiser than others, because he always conceded the rights of others, and was open to conviction, but adhered to his own views and maintained them in a firm and independent manner until logical reason assured him of their incorrectness.

In politics he was a Democrat, and in 1836 was elected one of the Associate Judges of his county, and in 1840 was appointed postmaster of Sturgis.

In all his relations as a public officer or as a private citizen, he maintained an integrity of purpose and action which gained for him the confidence and respect of all who knew him.

Judge John Sturgis died at his home in Sturgis on the 16th day of April, 1872. He left a family consisting of his widow, six sons and four daughters, viz.: William, born at Mt. Pleasant, Canada, April 14, 1817; Jane, born at Brownstown, Wayne county, Michigan, December 7, 1819; Catherine, born at Brownstown, July 24, 1821; John, born at Brownstown, August 25, 1823; George, born at Brownstown, December 29, 1825; Amos, born at Brownstown, January 17, 1828; David, born on Sturgis Prairie, St. Joseph Co., Michigan, February 11, 1830; Thomas, born on Sturgis Prairie, July 30, 1832; Hannah, born on Sturgis Prairie, May 12, 1838; Henrietta, born on Sturgis Prairie, September 9, 1840. All living, and with the exception of one, all reside at Sturgis.

When moving from Brownstown, the Judge and family were twenty-one days reaching Sturgis, with two wagons and two yoke of oxen on each. It took him one week to go to mill, and he was often obliged to swim the St. Joseph in reaching it.

JONATHAN SHEARER.

"If you create something you must be something." Goethe spoke the experience of all self-made men, and men of enterprise, and we are of the opinion that this must have been the directing thought which led our early pioneers to leave the pleasures and comforts of an old settled country for one where hardship and privation must be encountered in order to create what they before enjoyed. Therefore the desire to be something must have been the dominant influence which induced Jonathan Shearer to venture into the "Swamps of Michigan" as the territory was then designated by the older States.

Mr. Shearer was born in Franklin county, Connecticut, August 23, 1796. He comes from Revolutionary ancestors. William Shearer, his father, was born at Palmer, Massachusetts, in 1748. His father, James Shearer, was born in Antrim, Scotland, and the father of James was born in Germany, so that the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a German. On the maternal side he was of English descent. The father of Betsey Morton (the mother), came from Liverpool, England, about 1750, and settled in Boston, and during the war of the Revolution lived under the same roof with the elder John Adams.

Mr. Shearer's grandfather had eight sons, all of whom were in the Continental army. The father of Mr. Shearer, was the second son, and enlisted at Lexington in 1775, served under Ethan Allen, General Stark and General Gates, respectively. At the close of the war he settled on a farm in Franklin county, Massachusetts.

Mr. Shearer was the seventh son; as such, his father desired him to become a physician, and accordingly, after attending the academy of Professor Hitchcock, at Deerfield, and that of Dr. Chase, in Rensselaer county, New York, he entered a doctor's office in New Hampshire, and began the study of medicine. At the end of two years, finding the study distasteful, he returned to the farm.

While engaged in the study of medicine, he taught school during the winter.

He remained on the farm two years and then became the agent of an uncle in looking after his farm, collecting his loans, and while so engaged, business took him to New York and Albany frequently where he heard much said of Western New York, and he was induced

to purchase a small farm in Ontario county. This was about the time of the opening of the Erie canal, and he had an opportunity of attending the reception given Governor Clinton on the occasion of its celebration. He continued on this farm from 1822 to 1836, when in the spring he made a trip to Michigan, and finding it not a swamp, he purchased a farm in Plymouth, Wayne county, and located thirteen hundred acres of land, six hundred in Ingham and the remainder in Genessee and Lapeer counties, and in June, 1836, removed to his farm in Plymouth with his family, where he lived until his decease. He named his Ingham county farm "Bunker Hill," in memory of the battle in which his father took a part. Mr. Shearer was a very successful farmer, taking annual premiums at the county and State fairs. He was one of the organizers of the Michigan Agricultural Society, and for ten years its vice-president. He was also a member and one of the founders of the State Pioneer Society, of which he was president in 1876.

His military experience was one year's service with General Macomb, when only fourteen years of age, and was at the battle of Plattsburg, a lieutenant in the Massachusetts militia seven years, and as colonel, commissioned by Governor Stevens T. Mason after coming to Michigan. As a public man, he was supervisor of the township of Plymouth many terms: while in that capacity was one of the number to select the site and establish the Wayne County Poor Farm, being chairman of the committee. He purchased the farm from Colonel Levi Cook, giving his individual note as part payment. He served three years as Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners. In 1841 was elected to the State Senate and served three sessions as senator. In 1851 was elected Member of the House, serving two years. He declined all subsequent office. As a member of the Legislature he was active in all matters and measures providing for the school system, and secured the establishment of the State normal school at Ypsilanti. In 1867 was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Shearer was a Jeffersonian Democratic-Republican. Was a delegate to almost every State convention, and always took an active interest in political matters, believing it to be his duty as an American citizen. He was not, however, a bitter partisan.

Mr. Shearer in 1822 married Miss Christiana Durvall, at Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y. She was a native of Newport, Rhode Island, and of French descent, her paternal ancestor coming over with Lafayette during the war of the Revolution. She died in 1867, leaving six children. George, of Jackson, and F. J., of Greenville, are still living. He married the second time in 1871, Miss Lydia Gray, of Ashfield, Massachusetts, whose mother, Betsey Lyon, was cousin to Mary Lyon, who established Mt. Holyoke Seminary.

Mr. Shearer was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was a

good and upright Mason, and always sought to practice and inculcate the moral principles of the order. He died September 26, 1881, and leaves a record of having practically demonstrated Goethe's sentiment, used as an introduction to this sketch.

ALANSON SHELEY.

There is an exact geometrical justice, that runs through the universe and is interwoven in the contexture of all things. This is a result of that wise and almighty goodness which presides over all things."—*Granville.*

"His faith in some nice tenets might be wrong. His life, I'm sure, was in the right."—*Cowley.*

The man who has risen above the adverse circumstances of early life in struggling with poverty, in restraining evil passions, in avoiding corrupt and vicious associations and surroundings, reaching a competency in worldly wealth, securing the confidence of good men and the respect of a whole community, is entitled to the commendation of, and to be considered a worthy exemplar to the young of all generations.

A review of the life of Mr. Alanson Sheley would seem to furnish an illustration of such a man.

Mr. Sheley was born August 14th, 1809, at Albany, New York. He must have been early deprived of his parents, as we find that at the age of nine years he removed with his grandparents to Jefferson county, New York, and after spending eight years with them working on a farm, at the age of seventeen he commenced to learn the trade of a stone mason with Henry Raught, a builder, at Watertown, N. Y. After a three year's apprenticeship he was employed as foreman in the construction of the Reddie canal, in Canada. In 1831 he took passage on the steamer "Wm. Penn," bound from Buffalo to Detroit, and reached the end of steamboat navigation at that day, August 31st, and here he decided to take up his abode. Detroit then contained about two thousand inhabitants, composed of English, French and Indians. He located first in a log cabin, on the corner of what is now Bates and Larned streets. In the summer of 1832 he was given the superintendency of the construction of a light house on Thunder Bay, and in July began work with fourteen men. The building was completed the October following. At that period there were but few vessels on the lakes, hence he and his men were brought to Detroit in the schooner "Marshal Ney," then owned by the father of the late Captain E. B. Ward, commanded by Captain John Stewart and which was specially sent for them. On his return to Detroit he began the life of a contractor and builder and in 1834 built the First Presbyterian church, on the corner of Woodward avenue and Larned street, which, twenty years after, was burned.

In 1835, the territorial government having granted a charter for the Black River Steam Saw Mill and Lumber Company, Mr. Sheley became its manager. He retained this position until 1855 and then continued the business on his own account until 1858, when he retired. Meanwhile, however, he constructed, in 1851, a four story brick store on Woodward avenue, between Larned and Congress streets, which was occupied by the Hon. Jacob S. Farrand as a drug store, until 1859, when he formed a co-partnership with him under the firm name of "Farrand & Sheley." The firm continued to occupy this store as wholesale druggists until 1872, when they erected one of the largest drug houses in the west, and which is now Farrand, Williams & Co., Mr. Sheley still retaining an interest.

In his religious views Mr. Sheley is Presbyterian, being a member of the First Presbyterian church, in which he has been a ruling elder for forty years. His political convictions were Whig during the existence of that party, and since 1854 are those of an ardent, zealous, Republican. As a public man Mr. Sheley has been a member of the Board of Sewer Commissioners and a member of the City Council, and during the sessions of 1867–68 and 1871–2 a member of the State Senate.

That he has lived a correct life, notwithstanding the many temptations he must have encountered in pursuit of his peculiar avocation, is apparent even at this day, as he continues to manage one of the branches of the business house of Farrand, Williams & Co.

Mr. Sheley is strong in his friendships and generous to those in distress. Although a strict temperance man himself, he is not without sympathy for those who, not possessing his firmness to resist, have yielded to temptation. To such he is ever ready to extend a helping hand, and by kind words seek their reformation.

In business he has been eminently successful, having been influenced in its conduct by a due regard for honesty, industry, frugality and the rights of others.

We cannot refrain from relating an incident connected with our first acquaintance, as illustrating Mr. Sheley's tenacity for his friends. Time, 1854; place, Ann Arbor; occasion, congressional convention. His friend, whom he desired to nominate, was found at the opening to be in the minority. The friends of the opposing candidate were very earnest, and in their zeal became somewhat personal in their attack upon Mr. Sheley. He met them in such a good natured manner that after a contest of three hours he had won the sympathy of the delegates from one of the counties previously voting for his friend's opponent, thereby securing the nomination of his friend. It was simply a victory for persistent firmness exhibited in a kindly way over local jealousy and misdirected zeal.

On September 1st, 1835, he married Miss Ann Elizabeth Drury, of Detroit, Michigan, daughter of Luther and Annetta Drury. She was born at Plattsburg, New York, October 15th, 1812.

They have one son, George, and two daughters, wives of L. E. Clark and D. W. Brooks, of Detroit.

Although Mr. Sheley has never been abroad, he has been quite an extensive traveler in his own country, always taking his wife and children, and oftentimes children's children, with him. Twice he has visited California and the Pacific coast, and insists he cannot enjoy life without having his family around him. Mr. Sheley has spent his summers, for many years, on Mackinac Island, Michigan, where he has a lovely home, known as Cedar Point Cottage. It is situated at the east end of the island and is surrounded with extensive grounds, having a beautiful outlook on Lake Huron. Here, with the members of his household, he and his good wife extend hospitalities and good cheer to all. On the 14th of August, every year, on the anniversary of Mr. Sheley's birth, an informal reception is held at the cottage, and throngs of friends call to congratulate the old gentleman and wish him many happy returns. This birthday celebration is quite the event of the season, as the cottage and grounds are beautifully illuminated and fireworks and music add to the attraction of the evening. Mr. Sheley has four grandsons, and in their boyhood he promised them a $1,000 check on their twenty-first birthday, provided they never used tobacco in any form, never drank a drop of liquor, or never used a profane word. Three grandchildren have already reached their majority and been able to conscientiously receive their reward. They are all young men of good habits with every prospect of following in the steps of their much loved and revered grandfather.

ORIN S. GULLEY.

The subject of this sketch believed, and his manner of life furnished the evidence, that slander and evil speaking are the pests of civil society, and the disgrace of every degree of religious or moral professions—the poisonous bane of the dearest friendships and the warmest love of humanity, in short that defamation is never necessary—for suppose a friend or neighbor has faults, are we obliged in speaking of him or her to discover them? All humanity possess some good qualities, and no matter though they be few, if one is to be the subject of conversation, let us refer to the good qualities possessed, or not speak at all. Those who knew Orin S. Gulley, will attest that such was the axiom and rule practiced by him, which governed his actions in private, public and business life.

Orin S. Gulley was born in the town of Victor, State of New York, July 25, 1823. He received his primary education in the district school, and in 1835, came with his parents to Michigan. They settled and made a home in the township of Dearborn, formerly the township of Pekin, where he completed his education, and where he married Miss Martha E. Ladd, October 26, 1847. She was a daughter of Timothy Ladd, one of the early pioneers of Michigan, and a sister of Thomas M. Ladd, who as late as 1858 was a journalist well known in Wayne and Washtenaw counties.

Mr. Gulley learned the printer's trade with Messrs. Wells & Ladd, who published the Detroit Courier in 1841. After working for them sometime he went to New York, and was employed on the New York Tribune with Horace Greeley. In 1844 he returned to Detroit and engaged in the publication of the Michigan Christian Herald, and was connected therewith fourteen years ; meanwhile in partnership with William Smythe he published the Detroit Evening Express. This enterprise proved a failure and he sustained some losses. In 1845, he was the State agent for The National Protestant, a paper published by the Rev. C. Sperry.

In 1859, Mr. Gulley started an office on State street, between Griswold street and Washington avenue. He soon found the building too small, and in 1860 he removed to a building specially erected for him on Larned, between Bates and Woodward avenue, and where he established the well-known printing house of O. S. Gulley & Company.

In 1867 he purchased and improved the property on Larned street, between Woodward avenue and Bates street, to which he removed in 1868, and which is at present occupied by the company he organized, viz.: O. S. Gulley, Bornman & Company, and which is at present composed of John Bornman and Nathaniel Hubbell, general partners, and Mrs. O. S. Gulley, as special. The imprint of this company will be found on the title page of this compilation, as the printers.

Mr. Gulley was one of the organizers of the Lafayette avenue Baptist church, established June 20, 1860, and was closely identified with its growth from that time until his death. He was for many years the superintendent of its Sabbath school. His death occurred June 20, 1878, and he was deeply lamented, not only by his immediate family, but by his church, a large circle of personal friends, and the business community generally. It is said he had hosts of friends and no enemies. He was an exceedingly modest man, somewhat retiring in manner, but always cheerful and pleasant. In politics he was a Republican, and while never disguising, did not obtrude his opinions upon others. He never sought or held a public office. He was public spirited and earnest in his efforts to establish institutions calculated to benefit humanity, and elevate society, and in this direction was a liberal giver of time and money.

WILLIAM PENFIELD.

William Penfield, born in the town of Penfield, N. Y., November 24, 1819, came to Michigan with his parents in 1833, for a time assisted his father on the farm during the summer and attended school in winter, and thus obtained a good knowledge of mathematics, thereby fitting him for the avocation he still follows, that of a millwright, and in which he has the reputation of excellence. He has been prominently connected with the Masonic societies and is held in high esteem by all who know him.

OLIVER NEWBERRY.

Oliver Newberry was born in East Windom, Connecticut, on the 17th of November, 1787. He was the son of Amasa Newberry, who with his family removed to Sangerfield, Oneida county, New York, where he purchased a farm. Oliver was at that time twenty-one, and accompanying his father, he for a short time assisted his father on the farm, but becoming restless and desiring to do something for himself, left New York and up to 1812 was engaged in the pursuit of a backwoodsman in Portage county, Ohio. War having been declared with Great Britain, he entered the army as substitute for a Mr. Lyman Day. Mr. Newberry was appointed sergeant of his company and marched with it to Sackett's Harbor, which it did not reach in time to participate in that engagement. Mr. Newberry served out the term for which he had enlisted, and was honorably discharged. He then, with a small stock of goods, went to Buffalo and opened a general retail store. He continued the business at Buffalo until 1820, when he came to Detroit, and established himself in trade. Mr. Newberry became interested in the vessel business in 1826, and gradually added to it, and in 1832 had control of a fleet of eight sail vessels, which ranked among the best crafts on the lakes. He built the steamer Michigan this year, which was the largest steamer on the lakes. From this time he began to build docks and warehouses, and continued to increase the number of his vessels, until he became the leading commercial spirit of the northwest. He initiated the organization of the Detroit and St. Joseph railroad company.

That portion of the city known as the Cass farm was conveyed by the government, April 20, 1813, to John W. Macomb and his two brothers, David and William B. Macomb. David and William sold their two-thirds to General Cass September 9th, 1816, and subsequently, in October, 1834, he acquired the remaining one-third. In 1835, a company was formed, called the "Cass Company," its object

being to improve the river front by building docks and warehouses, and in furtherance of the enterprise, in June, 1835, it purchased from General Cass the river front of his farm. This company consisted of DeGarmo Jones, Oliver Newberry, E. P. Hastings, Major Henry Whiting, Charles C. Trowbridge, Elon Farnsworth, Henry S. Cole, E. A. Brush and Augustus S. Porter. They paid $125,000, expended $100,000, and in June, 1840, mortgaged the property to General Cass, and soon after, owing to financial disaster, the whole property and improvements reverted back to General Cass. Mr. Newberry purchased lots Nos. 1 and 2, upon which he erected a large warehouse and docks, which for a long time was the center of the shipping business of the city, and was the favorite haunt of Mr. Newberry. August 13th, 1855, it was purchased by Messrs. J. L. Hurd & Co. for $68,000.

Mr. G. L. Whitney relates the following to illustrate some of the characteristics of Mr. Newberry: "In 1847 he bought the engine of the steamer Milwaukee for his steamer Nile, for which he gave his notes in payment. They fell into the hands of George L. Smith & Co., known as the 'Wisconsin Fire and Marine Insurance Co.' Some of these notes were not paid at maturity and the steamer Nile was attached at Milwaukee. The Nile was bonded and the notes paid, but this act of George L. Smith & Co. so exasperated Mr. Newburry that he determined to have vengeance. About this time the Milwaukee bankers were running the Michigan Insurance Co. for specie. This was regarded by H. H. Brown, cashier, as a declaration of war, and Brown and Newberry had their mutual causes for retaliation upon the Wisconsin money king. The bills of the Milwaukee institution were in general circulation throughout the lake country and the west, and with the facilities at hand it was not a difficult matter to collect them in large sums. It was arranged that Brown should furnish the funds and Newberry do the collecting without charge. The result was that at every trip of the Nile, or of the Illinois, there was a run made upon the Wisconsin Bank, specie being demanded in sums of $10,000, $20,000, $50,000, and on one occasion $71,000. The practice was followed during the whole season. On one occasion Mr. Newberry himself was a passenger in the Nile, and proceeding to the bank presented a package of $10,000, laconically demanding specie. The package was closely scrutinized and the specie counted out, but the privilege of boxes was denied. Mr. Newberry was prepared, and sent to his steamer for sundry bags made by John Bloom for this special purpose, and having received his specie, was about to depart, when the banker in a bland manner said: 'Mr. Newberry, when will your steamer Illinois be here? We want to send some specie to New York.' 'To-morrow,' said Mr. Newberry, 'and we will take your specie at reasonable rates.' 'All right,' said the banker. In the afternoon he

presented another $10,000 package and the money was counted. The next morning he made his appearance with a more bulky package, saying, 'The Illinois will be here this afternoon; have your specie ready;' when the banker replied, 'We have concluded not to send any specie to New York.' Soon after a truce was made, Mr. Newberry having gratified his revenge."

Mr. Whitney details many more interesting anecdotes, which we have not space to quote.

Mr. Newberry was a self-reliant business man, seldom consulting others. He was not fond of society and rarely mingled with the world, except for business transactions. He possessed indomitable energy and boldness, of which all his operations partook. Detroit is greatly indebted to Mr. Newberry for the benefits its commerce and growth derived from the numerous enterprises originated and carried on by him. Fifteen years prior to his death his business became somewhat circumscribed owing to competition, and his prestige as "Admiral of the Lakes" seemed to have departed.

Mr. Newberry died at his home on Fort Street West, now occupied by H. H. Walker, July 30, 1861.

JOHN OWEN.

Hon. John Owen was born March 20, 1809, on the river Don, near Toronto, Canada. Came to Detroit in 1818 with his mother, crossing Lake Erie in the steamer Walk-in-the-Water. He attended school under the patronage of Lemuel Shattuck, a very worthy man, who, unfortunately for Mr. Owen, was compelled on account of ill health to return to Concord, Massachusetts, in 1821, and Mr. Owen was obliged to give up school, but through Mr. Shattuck's recommendation obtained a situation in the drug store of Dr. Chapin. He continued as clerk until the autumn of 1829, when he became a partner, and remained in this position until the death of Dr. Chapin, in December, 1838. He conducted the business alone until March, 1842, at which time he admitted Theodore H. Hinchman, as a partner under the firm name of J. Owen & Co. The wholesale business of the firm continued to increase in importance until 1853. Mr. Owen then sold his interests and retired from trade, but not from business; for, through his desire to aid his friends, he had become interested with Gordon Campbell in establishing the Detroit Dry Dock, and with Capt. Arthur Edwards, in vessel interests, and meanwhile had been a director and president of the Michigan Insurance Company's Bank, and president of the Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Company, beside being associated in other financial enterprises.

Mr. Owen has been a member of the city council. In 1841, was appointed Regent of the University by Governor, or Acting Governor, J. W. Gordon, under "Woodbridge and Reform," and although politically opposed, was re-appointed by Governor Barry in 1843. He was elected State Treasurer in 1860, and re-elected in 1862–4.

His connection with the Methodist church dates from 1823, from which period he has been a modest but liberal contributor, and has ever been regarded as one of the chief pillars of that denomination. His time and money in the giving, has not been confined to his own church, but all Christian and benevolent enterprises have been the recipients of his kind generosity.

REV. GABRIEL RICHARD.

Among the distinguished divines connected with the early history of Michigan, none acquired more reputation for being able to accommodate himself to the circumstances surrounding him than the Very Rev. Gabriel Richard. He was born at Saintes, France, October 15, 1764. It is said his mother was a kinswoman of the eloquent Bossuet. Father Richard was admitted to the priesthood in 1791, and shortly after, on coming to America, reached Baltimore, Maryland, June 24, 1792, from there he was first sent to Kaskaskia, Illinois, and in 1798, on the invitation of Bishop Carroll, came to Detroit as the assistant of Father Levadoux. At that time the jurisdiction of this diocese extended over the Northwest Territory, and the communicants numbered not more than five or six thousand. During his second year he visited Michilmackinac, twenty miles from Point St. Ignatius, where the Jesuit fathers had over one hundred years before established a mission.

Father Richard was the first to establish a printing press at Detroit, in 1809. He published the first paper in the form of a magazine entitled "Essai du Michigain." He subsequently abandoned the publication, and his press was utilized for printing secular as well as church periodicals. Father Richard served one term as delegate to Congress in 1823. He rendered good service as the representative of the Territory, and was instrumental in securing several enactments, which hastened the settlement and growth of the western country.

Father Richard was a very talented, scholarly man, very devoted to his church and its interests, but alive to all other influences tending to promote and establish good order and government, and when the Methodist Episcopals established a church, he was free to aid and assist in providing facilities.

He died in Detroit in 1832 of cholera, which disease was contracted by his devoted exposure in seeking the relief of others.

HON. J. WILKIE MOORE.

Hon. J. Wilkie Moore, President of the Wayne County Pioneer and Historical Society, is the son of Aaron Moore and Mary Wilkie, and grandson of General Moore, of Massachusetts, and was born at Geneva, N. Y., on the 13th day of May, 1814. His father died in 1817, and his mother a few years after married Peter N. Hard, who for many years was principal of the Geneva Academy. Mr. Moore's stepfather and mother removed to a new farm in the township of Mt. Morris, Livingston county, N. Y., which Mr. Moore, although quite young, helped to clear and work, until the age of sixteen, when he went to learn the silversmith's trade; but at the end of two years he influenced his stepfather to sell out and emigrate to the territory of Michigan. After a five days' sail on the steamer William Penn, they reached Detroit, November 1st, 1833. Mr. Moore not finding employment in Detroit went on foot to Ann Arbor, where he remained a short time, then went to Monroe, Michigan, and engaged as clerk in the "American House," kept by S. S. Parker, and afterwards was employed by the late James McBride in his wholesale provision and grocery store. As soon as he had earned fifty dollars, he invested in forty acres of Government land, which he soon sold for one hundred dollars, and thus began his land speculations, since which he has made buying and selling of land the principal business of his life. He was engaged one year as contractor on the Wabash and Erie Canal, being associated with a Mr. Sherman. Differences having arisen between the States of Ohio and Michigan in regard to the boundary line of each, the militia of the respective States were called out to settle it, and Mr. Moore was called to the front in defence of the rights claimed by Michigan, and became an active party to the exchange of the tract of land ten miles wide of lowland for what is now known as the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and which to-day possesses more intrinsic value than the entire half of the State of Ohio. During what is known as the Patriot War, Mr. Moore was employed in a confidential and secret capacity by the general government, for which he received a soldier's bounty of one hundred and sixty acres of land. In 1843 he engaged in the trade of dry goods, boots and shoes, and hardware, at No. 171 Jefferson avenue, Detroit. He also carried on a general real estate business; afterwards was Deputy Collector and Inspector of Customs at the port of Detroit. In 1859 he was appointed United States Consul at Windsor, Ontario, and was the first officer to raise the Consular flag of the United States on the Western borders of what is now known as Ontario. This was at the commencement of our late Civil War. The town of Windsor was at that time full of refugees from the South, who were determined to tear down the American flag; notwithstanding Mr. Moore kept his flag waving, and the Canadian authorities saw the

wisdom of protecting it from insult. For several years Mr. Moore has been corresponding secretary of the Q. D. C. S., and at their recent meeting was created a life peer, an honor confered upon but two others in the United States. He has been a member of the Board of Education for many years, and was once elected its Secretary. Was a Deputy-Collector under the late Charles G. Hammond, and also under N. G. Isbell, and Special Agent in the Custom Department under General Henry A. Morrow. He is President of the Wayne County Pioneer Society, also Vice-President of the State Pioneer and Historical Society. When quite a young man he took an active part in the Methodist Episcopal church, was exhorter and leader of the class to which the late United States Judge Ross Wilkins belonged; the Rev. J. A. Baughman at the time being pastor. In later years Mr. Moore has become very liberal in his religious ideas, not believing so much in creeds as in living a good life: "and doing unto others as we would have them do unto us." Mr. Moore has great and kindly feelings toward all animals, especially his pets, a horse, a dog, and canary birds. Mr. Moore is indefatigable in his efforts to maintain an interest in the preservation of information and reminiscences of the early history of the city of Detroit and State of Michigan, devoting the most of his time to that object. Mr. Moore was married to Miss Margaret Berthelet, daughter of the late Henry Berthelet, at Detroit, in the year 1843. His wife died February 18th, 1875. They had but two sons, one died when quite young; his other son, Hon. Joseph B. Moore, has been a member of the City Council, Chairman of the Poor Commissioners, has been secretary and treasurer of the Detroit Carbon Company, and is at present cashier of the Peninsular Savings Bank.

Few men are better known than J. Wilkie Moore throughout Detroit or Michigan, and on account of his ever cheerful and cordial disposition, it may well be said all are his friends.

The following is furnished as an evidence of the intense interest which Mr. Moore has always manifested in old pioneers, that their names and memory may be preserved, he having called upon each personally, and obtained the information here given:

John E. Winchell, 93 years old; Elijah Cross, 88; James W. Knaggs, 89; A. B. Weber, 87; Colonel E. Winder, 87; Abel R. Torrey, 87; Captain Francis Martin, 81; Russell Robison, 86; Allan Robison, 82; Benjamin Farnsworth, 85; Thomas Armstrong, 85; Mrs. David Thompson, 88; Amos Chaffee, 88; Captain Joseph L. Heath, 88; Hamilton Morrison, 84; Alanson Sheley, 82; Francis Reilly, 84; John Owen, 81; James F. Joy, 80; William Hall, 88; Francis McWilliams, 92; Horace Hallock, 82; C. H. Buhl, 78; Fredk. Buhl, 88. "Thursday, April 17, 1890, called on Solomon Davis and Mrs. Polly Carlisle, both in their 99th year."

MYRON OTIS.

Myron Otis, the founder of the township of Greenfield, was born in Schoharie, Otsego county, in the State of New York. He landed in Detroit in 1826, and after spending some time in looking around, and accepting an appointment, and serving as what would be termed the office of deputy sheriff for a year, occupied a tract of land previously entered by his father, Asa H. Otis, whose patent was signed by President Jackson, and established the township. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1836 and member of the legislature of 1850. The only settler in what is the township of Greenfield prior to Mr. Otis was an Englishman, named John Strong.

CHARLES FERDINAND CONRAD.

Charles Ferdinand Conrad is a great-great-grandson of Michael Conrad, born at Grass Weiss (Big Meadows), on the Rhine, near the line of Holland. He was Secretary of War of the Netherlands during the thirty years' Religious war between the Prussians and Germans, and was driven from the Netherlands in the contest between the Arminians and Calvinists in the year 1773. He fled first to England and from thence took ship for America, landing at Boston the latter part of that year. He remained in Boston but a short time, removing from thence to Pennsylvania, and settled in Middletown, Dauphin county, where he died in September, 1791. His children were John Jacob, John Nicholas, John Michael, (who is the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch); Mary Elizabeth, who married a Stoll; Eva, who married John Adams Sawyer, and Mary Margaret, who married John Diszler. John Michael Conrad, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born on the Rhine February 28, 1728. He died in 1787, at Middletown, leaving his wife, Christiana, and nine children—Charles, who removed to Pittsburg, Pa., where he resided as late as 1789; Jonathan, John, Henry, Emanuel, Ephriam, Joshua, (the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who married Eva Godfrey); Magdalena, who died in 1799; Christiana, who married Michael Gunman. Joshua Conrad, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born March 10th, 1775, at Middletown, Dauphin County, Pa. He died at Waterloo, New York, October 19th, 1828, leaving a widow whose maiden name was Eva Rodfahn. She was born at Chocolay, York county, Pa., March 6th, 1781, and died at the house of her son, John Conrad, in Trenton, Wayne county, Michigan, February 16th, 1867. The children of Joshua Conrad and Eva Conrad, *nee* Rodfahn, were: An infant daughter, who died in infancy at Middletown, Pa.; John, born 1799, died August 29th, 1853, at Trenton,

Mich.: Christian E., born January 14th, 1802; Christiana, born January 10th, 1804, at Newtown, N. Y., she died at Hamburgh, Livingston county, Mich., August 13th, 1884; Charles Ferdinand, born at Newtown, N. Y., September 15th, 1808, died in Wayne county, Mich., January 28, 1882; Sarah, born at Newtown, N. Y., September 19th, 1810; Vincent Mathews, born September 12th, 1812, at Newton, N. Y.; Frederick Schott, born January 25th, 1818, in Fayette, N. Y.; Alexander Sill, July 31st, 1820, at Waterloo, N. Y.; Elizabeth B., born May 3d, 1823, in Waterloo, N. Y., died April 10th, 1877, at Wyandotte, Mich.

John Conrad, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Middletown, Dauphin county, Pa., October 25th, 1799. He came to Michigan in 1820, and was one of the organizers of the township of Brownstown. On Tuesday, the 16th of November, 1824, he was married to Huldah Hazzard by John Sturgis, Justice of the Peace, at Flat Rock, Wayne county, Mich. She was a native of Vermont, born at Bennington February 10th, 1799. She died at Flat Rock, Mich., May 10th, 1837. They had seven children, Christiana, born October 8th, 1826, killed by a log rolling upon her from a building May, 1836; Robert Hazzard, born February 24th, 1828, died February 7th, 1864; Charles Ferdinand, February 24, 1828; Emeline Hopkins, August 30, 1830, died at Centerville, St. Jo county, Mich., March 24, 1853; John, Jr., born October 30th, 1831, died August 21st, 1856, from congestion of the brain; James, born June 21, 1834; David, born May 6th, 1836.

John Conrad married the second time, Miss Mary Barnhart, December 22, 1837. Their children were, Amelia, born October 5th, 1838; Huldah, born March 22d, 1840; Elias, born April 24th, 1842; Arthur, born May 24, 1845, and Ephraim, born June 11th, 1850.

Charles Ferdinand Conrad, the third son of John Conrad and Huldah (Hazzard) Conrad, was born in the town of Brownstown, Wayne county, Mich., February 24, 1828. From a lad he, in many ways, depended upon himself, though his parents did all their circumstances permitted to secure for him the advantages of an education such as the country afforded; but being alive to the fact that a large family were somewhat dependent upon his father, he early sought means to make the paternal burdens lighter. After acquiring a fair business education and a knowledge of books and men, at the age of twenty-three, feeling that he was warranted in so doing, he decided to begin an independent life, and on the 26th day of October, 1851, was united in marriage to Miss Mary Elizabeth Mooreman at Ypsilanti, Mich., the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Seth Reed. Mrs. C. F. Conrad, *nee* Mary Elizabeth Mooreman, was born at Rawsonville, Washtenaw county, Mich., September 2d, 1835. Five children have been born to them, viz.: Ellen, born at St. Clair,

Mich., on July 31st, 1853. She married Thomas Snay, and has three children living, Charles, Lulu and Lewis. Orpha Elizabeth, born November 16th, 1855, at Ypsilanti. She married George Hiller, of Detroit, and has two children, Beulah and Ednah. (Mr. Hiller is the binder of this book.) Emma Jane was born at Ypsilanti, Mich., June 18, 1858. She married Philo Parsons Chase, and has four children living, Willie, Mabel, Glen and Ermah. She has lost one, Dan Cleandry Chase. Idah, born at Ypsilanti, Mich., October 20th, 1860, died at Ypsilanti, February 8th, 1871; Clara, born at Ypsilanti October 6th, 1862, married Charles Stebbins, and has one child, Genevieve.

Mr. C. F. Conrad, the subject of this sketch, is a man of great enterprise, and possesses more than ordinary energy and vitality, governed and controlled by an intelligent and active mental capacity. He is the projector, and creator, in fact, of numerous enterprises involving millions of money in expenditure and results. For over thirty years he has been engaged in developing the mineral resources of the Upper Peninsular and a large factor in the projection and construction of the railroads of that portion of the State. He is also interested in the railroads of the Saginaw valley, and is the owner of a valuable tract of land now leased to the railways in Saginaw. In all the vast enterprises with which he has been connected, he has never consented to the employment of chicanery or dishonorable means to secure or promote their success. While not always successful in their prosecution, yet he is at present the owner and controls many valuable interests in mining, railway and real estate properties.

The character of Mr. Conrad is that of a man, honest in his convictions of what is due to himself, his family and his fellow men. Modest and unassuming in manner or speech but firm in maintaining his own opinion until logically convinced that it is wrong. He is a fast friend to all that is just and right, but a determined foe to what he conceives to be wrong. He is a Republican in his political views, and, like his great and distinguished ancestor, Michael, of the Netherlands, liberal in his religious convictions and equally ready to sacrifice his liberty and life in their vindication.

DR. MARSHALL CHAPIN.

The early residents of Detroit who may be living, will remember, with much affection and very pleasant recollections, Dr. Marshall Chapin, who was born in Bernardstown (Springfield), Mass., February 27th, 1798, and settled in the then village of Detroit in 1819, when it numbered only five hundred inhabitants, and who established the first drug store in what is now a city of 250,000 inhabitants.

Dr. Chapin was the son of Doctor Caleb Chapin. First ancestors in America, Deacon Samuel Chapin, who came to America in 1765 with an installment of Puritans, and settled at Boston, Mass.

As the Chapin family has become numerous, it will be of interest to many, and generally to the public, to know that Deacon Samuel Chapin was the ancestor of every Chapin in the United States and also of numerous collateral descendants by marriage in other families.

Samuel Chapin was born in Dartmouth, England, and emigrated with his wife and five children, to New England, America, in 1635. He lived in Boston and Roxbury until 1642, then moved to Springfield, Mass.; was made deacon in the Springfield church in that year, and continued a highly useful life until his death in November, 1675. While in Boston he took the Freeman's oath in 1641, then becoming entitled to vote.

His first child born in America was Japhet, born 1642, and is claimed to be the earliest recorded child born to the Puritans.

His wife, Cicily, sat in meeting in the honorable seats with Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Holyoke and Mrs. Pychon.

She was taken sick and "dyed" February 8th, 1682, having survived her husband six years.

His father, it would appear, commenced farming in connection with the practice of medicine. The name of his mother before marriage was Mary Wright, (born June 26th, 1765). She was the daughter of Charles Wright, and died July 10th, 1827. Some of his decendants now reside in Rochester, New York.

During boyhood he worked on his father's farm, attending school during the winter months, and on removal with his father's family to Caledonia, New York, he prepared himself by studying with his father and with Doctor Cynias Chapin (his uncle), of Buffalo, taking his medical lectures at Geneva College, from which he graduated when at the age of twenty-one.

Soon after his arrival in Detroit he was given medical charge of the Fort. It is related, that while dining one day with General Cass, a fire broke out endangering the destruction of that portion of the town. The efforts of the young doctor in extinguishing it were made with such coolness as to attract the favorable notice of the inhabitants, and he was no longer considered a stranger, and was subsequently encouraged, and his counsel sought by the citizens generally.

In 1823 Doctor Chapin married Miss Mary Crosby, born 1796, daughter of Ebenezer Crosby, born 1764, of Cannisteo, New York. She died in Batavia, N. Y., June 9th, 1841, at the age of forty-five. Soon after his marriage the doctor built him a comfortable home on Fort, corner of Cass, former site of fort and barracks.

His first store was located on the corner of Griswold street and Jefferson avenue, "M. Chapin & Co.," in 1819; afterward in the next block on Jefferson avenue.

The business established by Mr. Chapin in 1819 was the foundation of that now carried on by T. H. Hinchman & Sons.

Dr. Chapin was mayor of Detroit from 1831 to 1833. It was during the prevalence of the cholera in 1834 that Dr. Chapin exhibited that heroism, courage and kindness which endeared him to the citizens of Detroit. Day and night he attended the sick and dying, seeking to infuse hope and courage to the living. He had a faithful assistant in the late C. C. Trowbridge. His exertions at this period made inroads upon his physical constitution, from which he never recovered. He died December 26th, 1838. It is related "that rich and poor crowded to pay their last respects to a man universally beloved and lamented."

"A good name is rather to be chosen than riches, and loving favor rather than silver and gold."

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*JOHN A. WELLS.**

John A. Wells, Cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank from 1833 to 1845, was tall, of rather spare figure, who would at once be recognized as a gentleman of education, refinement and character, never lacking dignity or courtesy. As cashier, he had more general knowledge of banking than any of his contemporaries, excepting only Mr. C. H. Trowbridge. He endeavored to conduct the affairs of the bank systematically, and in accordance with the more approved methods. There was no lack of personal effort, as no engagements otherwise were permitted to interfere with his official duties. The bank was managed successfully and profitably until the general failures of 1839. He remained as the executive officer, aiding to adjust its affairs, until it was ready to resume business in 1845.

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*JOHN NORTON, JR.**

John Norton, Jr., was Cashier of the Michigan State Bank from 1835 to 1839. His personal appearance will be remembered by only a few in Detroit. He was of medium size, a well dressed and prepossessing gentleman of culture, refinement, and prompt business methods and habits. He was ambitious of distinction as a financier, and as such obtained the position of fiscal agent for the State, and was the confidential adviser of Governor Mason, assisting him in the management of the five million loan. Both gentlemen over-estimated their ability, and at the end of the Governor's term they sought more propitious fields for their talents eastward.

* The following sketches, marked *, are from Hon. T. H. Hinchman's work on "Banks and Banking."

*H. K. SANGER.**

H. K. Sanger was appointed Cashier of the Bank of Michigan in 1855. He had occupied a responsible position in a bank at Canandaigua, N. Y., and was thoroughly well informed in the details and principles of banking. The duties of the office were discharged ably and efficiently under the direction of the experienced President. On the failure of the bank he returned to his former home.

In 1850 a committee from the Michigan Insurance Bank visited him, and secured his acceptance of the cashiership of that bank. He soon took charge of the office and assumed the responsibility of its management. During his administration a large and lucrative business was transacted, far greater than was customary, for the amount of its capital. The duties of cashier were then arduous and exacting, owing to the great variety of currency, fluctuating exchange, and constant demands for loans. Mr. Sanger was a thoroughly competent and accomplished officer, active, reliable and conscientious, who engaged in no outside employment. Failing health caused his retirement in 1861. His death occurred in 1863.

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*HENRY H. BROWN.**

Henry H. Brown came from Rochester, N. Y., and soon after opened a banking office, which was continued until 1839, when it came into possession of the charter of the Michigan Insurance Company, and commenced a banking business under a clause which it was claimed permitted banking. He was its secretary and cashier from 1839 to 1847, after which he obtained a charter for the Peninsular Bank, of which he was cashier from 1847 to 1857. His tall, well proportioned form, business intelligence and agreeable manners, won him much popular favor as a cashier and citizen. He was a self-educated banker, having commenced in a moderate way, when capital was scarce, and before the precise and systematic methods of later times were practised. The banks managed by him prospered greatly when business was brisk and the calls for coin were not excessive. His extensive acquaintance and inherent desire to accommodate and please all friends and customers militated against him when retrenchment became necessary. It was then that his administration proved to be too liberal, and stockholders and directors encountered trouble and losses. He experienced various mutations of fortune, but bore alike reverses and successes with equanimity.

After quitting banking he entered into warehousing, grain and produce, with his brother-in-law, H. Norton Strong.

*LEVI COOK.**

Levi Cook was President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank from 1838 to 1845. He was a large, portly, fine appearing man of good business capacity.

As a dry goods merchant, fair dealing and diligence had brought him a fair measure of success. As a bank officer he gave attention to required duties with intelligence. These, however, were of a nominal character, as the bank was under a cloud during the greater period of his administration. He was a plain, strong man, of good judgment, whose frankness, integrity and affability, gave him a marked popularity with all his contemporaries in the city and county. He was also the President of the Bank of St. Clair in 1845. In 1832 he was Mayor of Detroit, and was at one time Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Michigan.

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*ELISHA C. LITCHFIELD.**

Elisha C. Litchfield, Cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank from 1845 to 1851, and President in 1862, was a native of New York State, where he resided until he came to Michigan to assume his official duties. He was of medium size, with strong features, prompt, energetic, with clear, intelligent ideas and eminent executive ability, which fitted him for any official trust. During his connection with the bank his duties were discharged with precision, and a successful business was done. When more important interests caused him to resign and resume his residence in New York, the State lost a valuable citizen. In connection with his brother, he purchased and carried forward to successful completion the Michigan Southern Railway, the history of which enterprise, confronted as it was by difficulties that challenged herculean energy, and great resources of mind and means, will stand out as one of the most remarkable achievements of that era.

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*CHARLES HOWARD.**

Charles Howard, President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank from 1846 to 1851, and the first President of the Peninsular Bank, was of medium size, with pleasing features, and prompt in his movements and manner of transacting business. He was a courtly, thoroughly well-read gentleman, of much ability and energy, and was noted for his scrupulous fidelity to trusts committed to him.

His administration as a bank officer was marked by progress and

a strict adherence to the most approved methods of banking. As Mayor of Detroit, in 1849, his knowledge of affairs, finance, and of the people, particularly fitted him for the office. Mr. Howard removed to New York after the close of his business in this State, where he devoted the close of a long and useful life to the gratification of his literary tastes.

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*LORENZO W. MASON.**

Lorenzo W. Mason, the eighth President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, came to Detroit from Port Huron, Michigan, where he had been a successful merchant and lumberman.

He was about six feet in height, rather spare and inclined forward when walking. His features were regular, and his frank expression and genial manners attracted a host of friends. He was a well-read, enterprising man of business, willing to assume risks—generally successful, public-spirited, generous and ready to render efficient aid to popular public advancement. As a bank officer, his good sense, quick perception and intelligence were valuable in deciding important questions and in the general management of affairs. Personally popular, he was a member of the Constitutional Covention of 1850; a presidential elector in 1848; elected to the State Senate in 1844, and again in 1868, but was defeated two years later by Alanson Sheley, which was the occasion of a pleasantry, for which Mason was famous. A friend said: "Mr. Mason, you are beaten." "No," he replied, promptly: "the fellow is beaten who goes to Lansing to do the work." Mr. Mason died in 1872, deeply lamented.

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*HENRY N. WALKER.**

Henry N. Walker, lawyer, editor, railway manager, miner and banker, was of medium stature, physically and mentally strong. As a banker, he was associated in the management of the Michigan Insurance Bank as director and attorney, and after its close he assumed the chief management of the Detroit Savings Bank, until after the failure of a Lake Superior mining enterprise which he had also undertaken to conduct.

Mr. Walker was an industrious and faithful official, with a plain frank style of speech, of good temper and pleasing manners. His varied duties were discharged with intelligence and promptness, but he over-estimated his ability to succeed in all of such diversified occupations. Had he adopted either of the pursuits, persistent efforts would have brought him a fair measure of success, especially as officer, lawyer or editor. He was a most valuable and useful citizen.

It should be remembered of him that he made three trips to Europe between 1840 and 1846, to place the bonds of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, negotiate the sale of the Great Western Railway and to place the bonds of the latter successfully.

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*WALTER INGERSOLL.**

Walter Ingersoll entered the service of the Michigan Insurance Company immediately after its commencement of banking. He commenced as office boy and messenger, and advanced to the position of teller and assistant cashier. His duties, especially as teller, during many years, were discharged with promptness and accuracy, notwithstanding the number and variety of bank bills then deposited, and the mutilated condition of many of them. It was a trying position to the temper, and required quick perception and judgment.

In 1861 he succeeded to the office of cashier, and held the position until the discontinuance of the bank in 1869. His familiarity with details, acquaintance with dealers, knowledge of the value of securities and of paper offered, well qualified him for the duties. He was a faithful and efficient officer, not lacking in decision or courage.

From the close of the bank to his death in 1885, he engaged in no stated employment, but had occasional transactions in real estate. His straight well-formed figure, and his resonant voice, especially in laughter, will be vividly remembered.

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*FRANCIS PALMS.**

Francis Palms was the President of the People's Savings Bank from its organization until his death.

He was a native of Antwerp, Belgium, and came to Detroit in 1832. He was for a time intimately associated with Joseph Campau, and from him imbibed those impressions which served to guide, and which afterwards resulted in laying the foundation for his course in life, and the accumulation of great wealth.

Subsequently he became interested with Franklin Moore in the purchase of large tracts of mineral and pine lands, which his tenacious will enabled him to hold until they realized to him a large return. This, and his reputation for carefulness, integrity and good judgment, placed him in several positions of responsibility and trust, and especially at the head of the People's Savings Bank. His various duties and trusts always had dilligent attention, even after failing health and advancing years had come to him. Reliability was the marked and crowning characteristic of his business life.

Mr. Palms was a little above the medium, inclined forward in walking, slender in frame, and was not of marked physical appearance. His regular features, broad forehead, and thoughtful eyes, indicated depth of character and financial ability. No liking for politics, or ambition for office was ever revealed. As a quiet and unassuming citizen he preferred only business advancement, and the promotion of his pecuniary interests.

In his latter years, investments in city property was regarded favorably, and was exemplified by the erection of several business blocks on the main thoroughfares of Detroit. His demise occurred in November, 1886, in the 77th year of his age.

HORACE HALLOCK.

Among the early pioneer business men and merchants of Detroit none are better known than Horace Hallock, the subject of this sketch. He has been prominent in the history of the Presbyterian church, in the temperance cause and in all the early anti-slavery movements, having been the advocate of these reforms in public and private, and exercising by his persistent efforts an influence which shaped public sentiment and paved the way for their establishment upon the firm basis upon which these principles now stand.

Horace Hallock was born in the city of New York, April 10th, 1807. After receiving a common school education he commenced business in New York in 1829, which he continued until 1831, when he moved to Detroit and established the business which he has from that time been actively engaged in, and is therefore entitled to be recognized as the oldest business man in Detroit.

In 1833 Mr. Hallock was ordained elder in the First Presbyterian church, and continued as such until the organization of the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian church in February, 1854, and has been an elder of that church up to the present time. He was superintendent of the Sabbath School of the First Presbyterian church from 1833 to 1854, and of the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian church from 1854 to 1882.

While Mr. Hallock has been active before the public, and conspicuously so in his advocacy of those reforms in politics, which have now become fixed and established as the policy of the Republican party, he has never sought or held a public position. As a citizen he has favored all enterprises tending to improve the morals as well as the material growth of Detroit, and as such, is highly esteemed and enjoys the love, respect and confidence of all who know him.

On the 19th of April 1833, he married Miss Elizabeth Raymond, in New York City. Mrs. Hallock died in March, 1887, and left her husband, two sons and two daughters to survive her, also a brother, Mr. Francis Raymond, of this city.

COL. JOHN FRANCIS HAMTRAMCK.

Col. John Francis Hamtramck was born April 11th, 1758. He received a liberal education and entered the army at an early age. He participated in the battles of the Revolution and received personally the thanks of General Washington for meritorious service.

President John Adams appointed him commandent at Detroit in 1790. He died April 16th, 1803, and was buried near the remains of her to whom he was devotedly attached during life.

STEVENS THOMSON MASON.

Stevens Thomson Mason was a native of Virginia, and was born in that State in 1811. He removed from there to Kentucky with his parents when a young lad, and was appointed Secretary of the Territory of Michigan by President Jackson in 1831, when but twenty years of age, and took the oath of office July 25th. The office of Governor being then vacant, he acted as Governor until the appointment of General George B. Porter, August 6th.

Being so young, a large number of the elder citizens were dissatisfied with his appointment, and held a meeting and chose a committee of five to procure his resignation. Mason met the committee in a very courteous manner, and said, in reply to their objection to his youth: "A young man would be more ready to accept the guidance of his elders than one of riper years." This response would seem to have captured them, for in later years three of the committee were his devoted friends.

Under the constitution of 1835 he was elected Governor, the votes being, for Major John Biddle 814, and for Mason 7,509; and again in 1837, the vote being for him 11,505, and for Charles C. Trowbridge 11,268, his majority being 237.

His administration was popular and he was personally esteemed and respected by men of all parties. He died suddenly on the 3d of January, 1843, in the city of New York, where he had removed at the expiration of his term as Governor.

EUROTAS P. HASTINGS.

The subject of this sketch was conspicuous in his day and to-day is remembered by older citizens as the peer of any for business sagacity, integrity and financial knowledge.

Eurotas P. Hastings was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut,

July 20th, 1791. At the age of fourteen he entered a store at Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y., and when nineteen formed a co-partnership with his brother, Orlando, under the firm name of O. & E. P. Hastings. The firm did a successful business for five years as merchants, when they dissolved, Orlando entering upon a study of law, and E. P. removing to Utica, N. Y., where he remained until appointed teller of the Bank of Geneva in 1819. He held this position until 1825, when he came to Michigan as the representative of the stockholders of the old Bank of Michigan. In May, the same year, he was chosen president of the bank, and continued as such until 1839. In 1840 he was appointed Auditor General of the State by the Legislature. In 1842 he was appointed, by Judge Wilkins, official assignee in bankruptcy under the general bankrupt law, which position he held for a number of years. In the early period of his appointment he settled 660 cases in bankruptcy, involving millions of dollars, and while having been a custodian of immense sums of money for others, watching their interests with vigilance and assisting others to fortunes, he retired from life leaving a meager competency to his family. While the subject often of severe criticisms, yet he lived to see many who were the most malignant to become his warm personal friends.

As a private citizen he was active in the benevolent enterprises of the day. He was for many years an active member of the Presbyterian church, and at his decease had long been an elder in Dr. Hogarth's church on Jefferson avenue.

JOHN P. CLARK.

"Nature has made occupation a necessity to us; society makes it a duty; habit may make it a pleasure."

Necessity compelled the subject of this sketch to find an occupation at an early period. The death of his father forced the care of his mother and brother upon him.

John Person Clark was born near Catskill, on the Hudson river, April 10th, 1808. At the age of ten years he came with his father to the Territory of Michigan, locating on the Detroit river in the vicinity of what is now Wyandotte. They there cleared a small farm which never proved very valuable, so, that in 1825, his father's death left the family in straightened circumstances, dependent upon John and his brother for the bare necessaries of life.

In 1826 he made his first venture in the fish business, which subsequently contributed to and was the basis of his fortune. The theater of his business from 1826 to 1836 was the Maumee river and bay. During this period he also cleared a large tract of land for the wood, which

he disposed of at Toledo. In 1833 he built a canal boat and connected freighting with his fishing business. In 1836 he located a number of fishing points on Lake Huron and Michigan and associated with his brother George and Shadrach Gillett. In 1850 he came to Springwells and established a dry dock on the river, which he owned at his decease. He was the builder of the steamers "Alaska," "Jay Cook," "Pearl," "Gazelle," "Riverside" and numerous other steam and sail vessels. All his efforts in this line as well as in his fisheries brought him good returns. While he devoted his time to these specialties, he was at the same time the promoter, and interested in numerous other industrial enterprises, which have aided in the growth and improvement of Detroit and added to his own material wealth. At his death he was the owner of much valuable real estate, both in Detroit and in various parts of the State. By the provisions of his will he dedicated to the city of Detroit a large body of realty at a nominal price, on condition that it should be improved and made available for a public park.

As a business man Mr. Clark was shrewd, but honorable in his transactions, manifesting exemplary integrity, and honesty, in his dealings, but never submitting to impositions. He was benevolent and gave liberally to all objects tending to benefit society. He was public spirited, and encouraged all efforts and enterprises affecting the growth and prosperity of the country.

Although not a member, he was a regular attendant of the Congregational church, and foremost in his contributions for its advancement.

In politics he was Republican, but did not seek preferment as a politician.

At an age when many retire from business, he was engaged in developing new enterprises of great magnitude.

Mr. Clark was twice married. By his first wife he had four sons and three daughters. His second wife was Eliza W. Whitney, whom he married in 1863. Her departure preceded his.

At his death his family consisted of Mrs. J. A. Hecking, at the time residing in Paris, France; Mrs. George Atchison, of St. Louis; Miss Florence Clark, then at home with her father, but who was recently married to W. O. Ashley, of the firm of Ashley & Dustin, steamboat agents, and resides at 114 Adelaide street, Detroit; Norman S., of St. Louis, Missouri, and A. S. Clark, of Detroit.

Mr. Clark died September 3d, 1888, leaving numerous evidences of what energy and perseverence, combined with honesty and industry, will accomplish in the creation of material wealth and the establishment of an unsullied business reputation.

Mr. Clark was a member of this Society from its organization till his death.

SHUBAEL CONANT.

None who knew the subject of this sketch will fail to recall the candid, kind and genial man who, for over half a century, made his home and occupied as an office the little two-story, wooden building immediately in the rear of the Michigan Insurance, now the First National Bank, of Detroit, and of whom it was always said, "when he states a fact, or expresses an opinion on any subject, no discount need be made for exaggeration or reserve."

Shubael Conant was born in Mansfield, Windham county, Conn., August 1st, 1783. He was apprenticed to the watchmaker's trade, of which he acquired a thorough knowledge. At the age of twenty he turned his attention to the mercantile business, and on the 5th of July, 1809, came to Detroit and opened a store on Jefferson avenue. From his own memorandum the merchants of that day were as follows: Joseph Campau, John R. Williams, Conrad Ten Eyck, Antoine Dequindre, Stephen Mack, Thomas Emerson, Joseph Emerson, Oliver Williams, John S. Roby, Abraham Edwards, Henry J. Hunt, Prospect Thibault, Gabriel Godfroy, R. H. Jones, James Abbott, Peter J. Desnoyer, Barnabas Campau, Hugh Martin, William Jones, William Meldrum, Shubael Conant, to which he adds this impressive commentary: "What is best to say, I know not."

The firm of S. Conant & Co., David Stone, of Walpole, New Hampshire, being a partner, continued to do business at the same place until the surrender of Hull in 1812. Mr. Conant was at this time a sergeant in Captain Solomon Sibley's company. On the morning of the surrender the company was paraded on Randolph street, anxiously awaiting orders to move forward to resist the British attack, when suddenly a white flag was hoisted on the flagstaff of the Fort, which created a sensation, and as Col. E. Brush rode up, an explanation was asked by Private Richard H. Jones. Colonel Brush replied: "Eighteen hundred British and 3,000 Indians are marching up to attack us; that is our condition." Jones replied, "It's a ——— lie," and Robert Smart stepped out of the ranks in front of the company and, whipping his musket against a post said, in broad Scotch, "I'll be ——— if the infernal British shall have my gun." The company were soon after called to lay down their arms and retired to their homes, as the terms of capitulation exempted the militia as prisoners of war.

Thus ended Mr. Conant's military experience. After Detroit fell, Mr. Conant packed the goods of the firm, stored them, and left for New England.

The mercantile business reviving after Perry's victory on Lake Erie. Mr. Conant purchased additional stock and returned in Novem-

ber, 1813, and continued business under the firm name of S. Conant & Co., until 1816, when he became associated with Col. Stephen Mack, and did business under the firm name of Mack & Conant, which firm did the largest business of any house west of Albany until 1820, when, owing to the delay to realize from claims against the government for advances made to it, or on its account, to the amount of $50,000, they became embarrassed and were compelled to assign for the benefit of their eastern creditors. After the assignment of Mack & Conant, Mr. C. retired from mercantile life and became the agent of the firm of Center & Co., Albany, New York, in the purchase of furs.

Mr. Conant was a man of enterprise and kept pace with the current improvements of the day, and at his death owned several fine buildings erected by him, beside other realty outside of Detroit. As a man, Mr. Conant lived an unblemished and exemplary life. He was appointed by his peers to many important posts, among them alderman, Commissioner of the State Internal Improvement Board, commissioner for building Sault Ste. Marie canal, and president of the Detroit Water Board.

It is needless to say that in all the duties pertaining to these several positions, he discharged them with the same fidelity and sound judgment as he exercised in the conduct of his own private affairs. He was for many years a member of the first Protestant society and of the Fort Street Presbyterian church.

Mr. Conant was never married. He had two brothers in the west, Dr. Harry Conant, who held a distinguished position in the State, and in Monroe, where he lived and died, and Horatio Conant, M. D., who resided at Maumee, Ohio.

Mr. Shebael Conant died in 1867, leaving his property to his nephews and nieces. Harry A. Conant, Secretary of State from 1883 to 1887, was a nephew, and Mrs. General A. S. Williams, of Detroit, was a neice.

His life and conduct furnishes an example to young men of what the practice of industry, integrity and frugality in the affairs of life can accomplish, and if permitted to live to the age of eighty-four years may it be said of them, as of him:

> "Age sits with decent grace upon his visage,
> And worthily becomes his silver locks.
> He wears the marks of many years well spent,
> Of virtue, truth, well tried and wise experience."

Mr. Conant was one of the organizers of this Society (Historical).

JAMES VALENTINE CAMPBELL.

"It was the boast of Augustus that he found Rome brick, but left it of marble. How much more will be the Sovereign's boast when he shall have it to say: that he found law dear, but left it cheap—found it a sealed book, left it a living letter—found it the patrimony of the rich, left it the inheritance of the poor—found it a two-edged sword of craft and oppression, left it the staff of honesty, the shield of innocence."—*Brougham.*

Laws are intended to govern, regulate and control society—to protect the weak against the strong—to confirm man in his inherent rights. Their enactment is sometimes the emanation of minds, selfish, prejudicial, weak and corrupt, and not being carefully considered, would work infinite wrong, were there no higher power instituted to correct or prevent it. Hence he who is chosen to adjust, expound and administer, should be honest, just and wise. Some one writes: "These four things belong to a judge: to hear courteously, to answer wisely, to consider soberly, and to give judgment without partiality."

The fact that the subject of this sketch has been successively elected by the people of Michigan, and has for thirty-one years passed upon the laws enacted by their legislature, would seem to warrant the conclusion that he must in an eminent degree possess the attributes deemed so essential in one occupying the exalted position of Supreme Judge of this great commonwealth.

James Valentine Campbell is a native of the State of New York, and was born at Buffalo, February 25, 1823. From his name he would seem to be of Scottish descent on the paternal side.

His father, Henry Monroe Campbell, was born in Ulster county, New York, September 10, 1783, and died at Detroit, Michigan, in January, 1842. The maiden name of his mother was Lois Bushnell. She was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1786, and died at Detroit in July, 1876. Her parents were married at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1810.

Judge Campbell came to Detroit with his parents in 1826. Received his collegiate education at St. Paul's College, from which he graduated in July, 1841.

He read law in the office of Douglas and Walker, and was admitted to the bar at Detroit, in October, 1844.

He was elected to the Supreme Bench first in 1857, the term beginning January 1, 1858, and at the close of each term has since been re-elected as his own successor. In 1859 was appointed Law Professor in the State University, and in 1866 received the degree of LL. D. He published his outlines of the political history of Michigan in 1876, and is recognized as an authority on all questions relating to the history of the State up to that period.

In his religious views he is Episcopalian, and is a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Michigan.

His political sympathies were Whig, during the existence of that party, and since 1854 they have been Republican.

The Judge, while courteous, is firm in his convictions. His opinions are extensively quoted in the Federal, as well as in the Courts of this and other States. All questions submitted to him, receive close and careful consideration; and while he has a great respect for legislative acts, he does not hesitate to declare them void, when in his opinion they conflict with the principles of equity.

Judge Campbell married Miss Cornelia Hotchkiss, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, November 8, 1849. She was born at Oneida Castle, N. Y., August 17, 1823, and died at Detroit, May 2, 1888.

The children by this marriage are: Henry Monroe, lawyer; James V., Jr., banker; Charles Hotchkiss, lawyer; Douglas Houghton, (Ph. D.), Professor in Indiana University; Edward DeMill, mining chemist and metallurgist, Dayton, Tenn., and a daughter, Cornelia L.

[March 26, 1890.—Just as the foregoing sketch of Judge Campbell is going to press, his sudden death this morning is announced.—F. C.]

MAJOR HORACE GRAY.

In civil government, firm in our allegiance, yet steadfast in our laws, liberties and constitution. In private, not yielding to selfish propensities, inclining neither to avarice nor injustice, to malice or revenge, to envy nor contempt with mankind.

Such have been the principles, and such the rules which have governed Horace Gray, and which he has sought to exemplify in his daily life. Springing from old New England stock, he has preserved their independence of thought and opinion, conceding to others the right to think for themselves, which were the characteristics of the early Puritans.

Major Horace Gray, was born in Jefferson county, New York State, September 12, 1812. Thomas Gray, his father, was a native of Massachusetts, and served in the Revolutionary Army. His mother, Thankful Winslow Gray, was born in Connecticut, and was descended from the historical family of Winslows of New England.

His parents, soon after marriage, removed from New England, and settled in New York, where the subject of this sketch was born. Mr. Gray was given all the advantages for acquiring an education which the public schools of that day afforded, and at the age of seventeen sought his fortune in the West, reaching Detroit in the spring of 1829, where an elder brother, Elliott Gray, had already established

himself in the forwarding business. Immediately on arrival at Detroit, he engaged as a clerk with his brother, and subsequently became a partner with him and with Samuel Lewis, in the same business. He continued these relations until 1847, when he purchased a farm on Grosse Isle, upon which he settled, and where he resides at the present time.

At the breaking out of the late civil war, Mr. Gray, true to the principles which actuated and governed his forefathers, tendered his services to the government, and August 14, 1862, was commissioned Major in the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, serving as such until February 22, 1864, when physical disability compelled him to resign. In 1842, Major Gray was married to Miss Mary Francis Bury. They have had four children, two daughters (now living) and two sons, deceased.

REV. JOHN A. BAUGHMAN.

"He stood deservedly high in the councils of the Church, as of sound loyalty and excellent judgment. The memorial of his name is 'like ointment poured forth.'" —*Pilcher.*

The first relation of the Rev. John A. Baughman to Detroit was in 1825. He was appointed by the Ohio Conference to take charge with Rev. Solomon Manier, of the Detroit circuit, which at the time embraced the whole settled portion of the lower Peninsular. He therefore could preach in the city only occasionally. His real connection with Detroit commenced when stationed here in 1845, where he remained two years, and then became agent for the American Bible Society. He served in this capacity four years and in 1852 was appointed presiding elder of Detroit district, which position he filled for two years. He never removed from Detroit after he was stationed here in 1845.

Mr. Baughman labored twelve years in Ohio and thirty-two years in Michigan. He was emphatically a pioneer preacher in both States, being in many places, the first man to preach the gospel to the people. He received forty-three appointments from the bishop and never failed heartily to do the work assigned him. He was a man of extraordinary physical strength, with a pleasant full voice, cheerful manner, possessed much magnetism, strong faith and untiring industry, greatly beloved by all, children and adults. He was at home everywhere, in the pulpit of the modern church, in the desk of the country school house, on the extempore platform of the camp ground, in the family of the rich or poor. He attended every session of the conference, and while he seldom spoke, yet when he did, was listened to with attention and his counsel had great weight. He was a member of the general conference of 1844 when the issue of slavery was the occasion of

separation, and took part, faithfully representing the sentiment of his conference. His last sermon was preached in the Jefferson avenue church February 16, 1868, on "Faith, Hope and Charity." He spoke with more than ordinary power and fervor. He was unable to preach in the evening, owing to feeble health and exhaustion from his morning effort.

Mr. Baughman was born in Hereford county, Maryland, in 1802. He married Mrs. Sarah H. Baker, at Monroe, in 1826. She was the widow of the Rev. Samuel Baker, who died at Monroe in 1823. Her maiden name was Sarah Harvey, and she was born near Rochester, N. Y., January 22, 1799, of English parentage. Mr. Baughman quietly fell asleep March 1st, 1868.

SAMUEL PRESTON BRADY.

Samuel Preston Brady was born at Indiana, Indiana county, Pa., June 22d, 1809. He was the only son of Gen. Hugh Brady, United States army, and came to Detroit with his father in 1827 from Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. In June, 1832, he accompanied Col. Whistler, who was in command of two companies of infantry, from Fort Niagara to Chicago, then a military frontier post, and returned to Detroit in March, 1837, and established the business which was afterward carried on by Brady & Trowbridge until 1849, when the partnership being dissolved he entered the forwarding and commission business at the foot of Woodward avenue. He continued this business until 1868, when, on account of ill health, he went to Europe and died at Cologne, Prussia, May 25th, 1868.

BREVOORT-ET-NAVARRE.

The name Brevoort appears in the History of New Amsterdam, built by the Dutch in 1614, and among its defenders when taken by the English in 1664, and the name of New York substituted. Subsequently we find distinguished reference made to the men bearing the name in both wars between the United States and England, as well as in the late civil war, and always fighting for the Union.

Commodore Henry Bergan Brevoort, the founder of the Michigan Brevoorts, was a direct descendant of the Brevoorts (sometimes spelled BreDevoort), of New Amsterdam. He was born in the city of New York on the 13th day of January, 1775, was appointed midshipman in the United States navy in 1807 by President Monroe. He soon rose to the rank of lieutenant and from that to commodore, and died in Detroit January 30th, 1858.

The late Hon. Charles C. Trowbridge furnishes the following in reference to Commodore Brevoort's first advent to the northwest: "The government had ordered the Commodore (then a lieutenant) to take a gun boat from New Orleans up the Mississippi and Ohio river to Pittsburg. The Commodore, after working faithfully for three hundred days, reached Fort Massac, on the Ohio, when on reporting to the government that he would probably be able to reach Pittsburg in another year, the order was reversed." The above was told to illustrate the navigation of the Mississippi seventy years ago.

Commodore Brevoort was a participant with Perry in the battle of Lake Erie.

On January 2d, 1823, President Monroe, through Smith Thompson, then secretary of the United States navy, presented him with a very large silver medal for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Lake Erie, known as Perry's victory. And he was again presented with another large silver medal in 1827, by President Jackson, for gallant and meritorious services rendered the Union during the war of 1812 with Great Britain.

His bravery never was questioned. When he appeared in command of the Adams, Commodore Perry sent for him and reminded him that he was a paroled prisoner and that capture meant certain death, and suggested he had better go below and let his lieutenant command the ship; his only response was, "Commodore, if a man can't fight with a halter around his neck, he can't fight at all." The rest is known, for when the flag ship was sinking Perry had to call the Adams to his relief.

He married Catherine Navarre, who was a descendant in direct line of Jean Navarre, who was the natural son of Antoine de Bourbon, father of Henry IV.

Robert Navarre, the grandfather of Catherine, was sent to Fort Pontchartrain (Detroit) as sub-intendent and royal notary, where he married Maria Louisa de Mersac in 1734, from whom are descended all of the name of Navarre in Michigan and also in the States originally embraced in the northwest territory, and were allied by marriage to the McDougals, Campaus, St. Martins, the McIntoshes, who subsequently inherited the estate of the Earl of Moy; the Hunts, the Anthonys, the Langlades, among the pioneer settlers of Wisconsin, and the Macombs.

Robert, the eldest son and father of Catherine Navarre, received from the Pottawatomies a deed of their ancient village, a piece of land four arpents (about one-half mile) in width on Detroit river, and the whole depth of Grosse Isle. This grant was ratified by Henry Basset, commandent at Detroit in 1772 (July 15th) and subsequently confirmed by General Gage. On this land he erected the house in which he lived

and died, which house Commodore Brevoort enlarged and improved, and which was subsequently known as the Brevoort homestead.

A brother of Catherine, Francois Navarre, who settled at Monroe, was a colonel in the war of 1812, and was the personal friend of Generals Wayne, Winchester, St. Clair, Macomb and Cass. It is said that in his regiment there were thirty Navarres.

This marriage between Henry Brevoort and Catherine Navarre infused pure Dutch and French blood into the veins of their children, representing in them old and new Amsterdam and old and new France.

The fruits of this marriage were John, Robert, Ann, Elias, who settled in New Mexico, and Henry, who married Jane, the daughter of William Macomb and Jeannette de Marentette, on the 13th day of July, 1841, and who left three sons, William Macomb, who met his death at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1st, 1864, while fighting the battles of the Union during the late civil war; Henry Navarre Brevoort, who was born on the Macomb homestead, Grosse Isle, April 3d, 1848. Henry, after preliminary preparation, entered upon the study of law with Van Dyke, Brownson & Moran, and was admitted to the bar in the year 1874. He at once engaged in the active practice of his profession with such success that on November 5th, 1876, he was nominated and elected prosecuting attorney for Wayne county, and re-elected in 1878. That he performed the duties of that office in a manner acceptable to the public would seem apparent, from the fact that in 1887 he was elected Circuit Judge of the Wayne County Court, by a large majority. The Judge presides with much dignity and his decisions evince care and thought in their preparation.

When off the bench he is social, courteous and genial, has a kind word for all he meets, rich and poor alike, and thus has hosts of friends. In 1880 he married Caroline Miller, daughter of Hon. Joseph Miller, of Cleveland, Ohio. They have one child, Emma, who was born May 5th, 1881.

The third son of Henry Brevoort, Elias Thornton, after completing his education, became connected with the Canada Southern railway, which relation he continued until appointed Deputy Collector and Cashier of United States Internal Revenue at Detroit. He held this position until very recently, when he resigned, and engaged in business of a more profitable and congenial character. He is unmarried.

DR. LEWIS CARLISLE.

The late Dr. Lewis Carlisle, was born at South Amboy, Middlesex county, New Jersey, November 15, 1789. His father, William, was born at Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J., September 29, 1738. The father

of William Carlisle (John) was one of three brothers who came to America from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1702, settling in New Jersey, while the others located, one in Pennsylvania and the other in Virginia. They left two brothers behind, whose descendants now reside in Glasgow, Scotland.

As far back as the family can be traced they were more inclined to intellectual than business pursuits, being liberally educated. William, the father of the subject of this sketch, had prior to the Revolutionary War, accumulated quite a property at New Brunswick and Elizabeth, N. J., which the Tory element, then dominant, forced him to abandon, he having made himself obnoxious to the Tories by accepting the command of a company of Independents. On his return from the army, after the battle of Monmouth, he found nothing but desolate grounds, where once had stood mills, houses, barns, and other evidences of his thrift. He married Elizabeth Anderson in 1789. She was a native of New Jersey, born at Reading, Somerset county, December 2, 1748, and was a lineal descendant of Major Anderson, who was killed at Culloden. Two sons were born to them, Lewis, the subject of our sketch, and William, both of whom were educated as physicians. William, the father, died at Minaville, Montgomery county, N. Y., October 24, 1808, and Elizabeth, his wife, November 10, 1835. Their remains lie in the cemetery of that village.

Lewis Carlisle, after a preparatory course, became a student of Professor Jacob Delamarter, who was subsequently President of Berkshire Medical College, and the first President of Cleveland College, Ohio. On completing his studies, he entered the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating therefrom in 1811. He was appointed surgeon of the New York Hospital in 1812. The celebrated Dr. Valentine Mott, was his contemporary and associate. In 1813 he was appointed by DeWitt Clinton, Surgeon, with the rank of Colonel of the New York troops, on the Northern frontier. At the close of the war he became a partner of Dr. Delamarter, and practiced in Montgomery county, near Johnstown, for a number of years. The appointment of Dr. Delamarter to the Presidency of the Berkshire Medical College, dissolved the partnership, and he removed and established himself in Monmouth county, N. J., also resuming his relations with the New York Hospital, visiting it weekly.

In 1832 he made an extended trip to the Northwest Territory, visiting Detroit and what is now Chicago, then known as Fort Dearborn. On his return from this tour, he removed to Lyons, Wayne county, N. Y., where he practiced his profession for three years, when he came to Detroit and subsequently located with his family in the township of Plymouth, Wayne county, where he resided until his death.

His only brother, William, was a prominent practitioner in Jefferson county, as well as member of the New York Legislature, and a colleague of Horatio Seymour, for several terms. They were warm personal friends during life. William died at Elgin, Illinois, March 4, 1868.

January 6, 1811, Dr. Carlisle married Polly Croul, at Throopsville, N. Y. She was a sister of the father of Jerome Croul, whose sketch will be found elsewhere, together with a history of her family. She was born September 11, 1792. The grandfather of Mrs. Polly (Croul) Carlisle, was the godson of Frederick the Great, his father being an officer in the Prussian army, and his mother the daughter of an attache of the English embassy at the court of Berlin.

Polly Carlisle, *nee* Croul, is still living and resides in Detroit. Dr. Lewis Carlisle died January 25, 1858, leaving his wife Polly and seven children living, viz.: Mrs. Catharine Thayer, Mrs. Elizabeth Mead, William L. and Fred. Carlisle of Detroit; Lewis, of Newark N. J., Mrs. Hannah Plumstead, and Mrs. Antoinette Gibson, all born in the order named.

Fred. Carlisle, the second son of the doctor, was educated for a physician, but never practiced. He is well known in Detroit and throughout the State, and somewhat throughout the United States, from his being Grand Secretary of the Union League of America during the late civil war, and as Supervising Agent of the U. S. Treasury Department, also of the P. O. Department from 1864 to 1869. His record, officially, is found in the history of the Treasury and P. O. Departments, in the early history of the Republican party. At the dictation of the late Senator Jacob M. Howard, he drew the resolutions presented by and adopted at the Jackson Convention of 1854, and now has in his possession the original manuscript, embracing the platform of the Republican party. It is said there is not a town or hamlet in Michigan where he is not personally known to some of its residents. The political history of Washtenaw, Jackson, Ingham, Livingston, Monroe, St. Clair, Macomb, Oakland and Wayne, are replete with the mention of his acts in the early history of the Republican party. The following from the pen of E. W. Meddaugh, demonstrates his characteristics: "A more efficient and faithful man never held place under any government, as the records of the U. S. Treasury Department will show. * * *" And the records of the U. S. Courts in the Northern and Northwestern States furnish evidence as to his official history.

July 10, 1853, he married Miss Charlotte M. Ames, a native of Vermont, who was born in the town of Georgia, on the shore of Lake Champlain, April 12, 1835. They have two sons and four daughters, all living.

Don M. Henderson.

GEORGE W. PATTISON.

Few among the present residents of Detroit are more familiar with its history and its old settlers than George W. Pattison. His knowledge of the men and women who have lived, moved and been identified and prominent in Michigan for the past fifty years is not confined to Detroit, but extends throughout the State. His recollections and criticisms of the statesmen, politicians and business men, their character, peculiarities and contributions toward the growth and development of the city and State, furnish the evidence that he has been a close and intelligent observer of men and the current events of their times.

George W. Pattison was born at Farmington, Ontario county, New York, May 5th, 1817. His father, Sunderland Pattison, and his mother, Gardner, were Quakers and natives of Rhode Island. His grandfather, Sunderland Pattison, was one of the fighting Quakers, and served as a captain in the War of the Revolution. The Gardners, however, were non-combatants at that period, and known as the "Royal Gardner family of Rhode Island." The father of George W. was prominent in the early history of western New York, and was one of the contractors for the Erie canal, advancing the money upon the State bonds for the construction of a portion of it.

In 1834 he came to Michigan, locating in Calhoun county, where he built mills and improved large tracts of land, and where he died in 1839. The sons surviving were, Sunderland Gardner Pattison, of Marengo, George W., the subject of this sketch, and William G., of Kalamazoo.

The early boyhood of George W. Pattison was spent on his father's farm and at the academy of his native town. When but ten years of age he entered the printing office of Marshal & Dean, who published a weekly paper called The Album. The printer's apprentice of those days had more than the mechanical part to learn. He was compelled to study art, literature and other sciences, so that at the close of his apprenticeship he was prepared for college. He entered Union College, from which he graduated in the classical course in 1834, and in the spring of that year published "Lectures on Geography." This proved successful and encouraged him to go to Buffalo and establish the Western Star, the first daily paper published in that city. Buffalo then had a population of about 5,000. Col. Daniel Munger was his associate in the conduct of the paper, while James Faxton was the nominal publisher. There was no telegraph at that day and it took seventy-two hours to get news from New York City. Soon after starting this publication the cholera appeared, and when the paper had reached its seventy-eighth number, Colonel Munger and himself concluded to

come to Detroit, but found the cholera worse than at Buffalo. Nevertheless, they went to work on the Free Press, then a weekly paper published by Sheldon McKnight. They remained for some months in Detroit, when becoming infected with a desire to see more of the country, Colonel M. and himself took a tramp west and south, working in most of the cities east of the Mississippi until 1836, when they returned to Michigan and started the Calhoun County Patriot at Marshall. In the fall of this year he left Munger and went to Niagara Falls and started the Niagara Falls Journal for Benjamin Rathbun, who was at that time a prominent man and owned nearly all the land about Niagara Falls, and proposed to utilize the water power at that point, and make millions out of the real estate. It appears, however, that Rathbun was somewhat of a visionary, and unfortunately used the signature of his friends, without their knowledge, on his notes, and was arrested for forgery. The material for the paper, it appears, had been purchased by Rathbun on credit from N. Lyman, a type founder in Buffalo. George had got out but one number of the paper when Rathbun was arrested, and knowing that Lyman was the real owner, and being a friend of his, he immediately packed up all the matter in the forms and shipped it to Lyman at Buffalo. Rathbun was convicted and served a term in the State's prison, and subsequently kept a hotel in New York, where he died. Meanwhile a great boom had started in the west. Towns and cities were springing up, and among them Grand Rapids, Michigan. Lucius Lyon, Charles Carroll, and others had organized the Kent County Land Company (William Richmond was agent at Grand Rapids), and feeling the want of a newspaper the company purchased from Lyman the material of the Niagara Falls Journal and shipped it by the Steamer Don Quixot, but the wrecking of the steamer on Thunder Bay compelled its transfer to a sail vessel, and the press and office equipments did not reach Grand Haven until late in the season. The delay, together with other vexations, inclined the Kent company to offer to dispose of the office, and George, although a minor, gave his notes for $4,100 for the entire material, and after overcoming many obstacles in getting it to Grand Rapids, he was able to establish the office and issue the first number of the Grand River Times, April 18th, 1837. The publication of the first copy of this paper was a great event, and all the prominent citizens were at the office to see it come off the new Washington hand press. Louis Campau subscribed for 500 copies, paying him in advance $1,000. The Kent company took 500 and paid in advance. A large number of other parties took from ten to twenty-five copies, paying in advance. Under these favorable auspices, Mr. Pattison made this a successful venture.

In the spring of 1838 Mr. Pattison sold the Grand River Times to C. I. Walker (now Judge Charles I. Walker, of Detroit), and after

spending a few months in Texas, he returned to Michigan, married Miss Mary A. Wright in August, 1838. She was the daughter of Benjamin Wright, an old settler, a millwright by trade, and built the first mill at Grandville for George Kitcham.

Mr. Pattison then became a Quaker preacher, but after remaining in the ministry for several years, the old love for politics returned, and in 1844 he took charge of the Hillsdale Gazette for Meade & Swegles, and conducted the paper through the campaign of Polk to the satisfaction of its owners and the Democratic party.

In 1846 he came to Detroit and, in connection with Colonel Daniel Munger, started the Daily Commercial Bulletin in the interest of the Free Soil party and as a competitor of the Free Press. Although Free Soil in principle, the paper advocated the election of General Cass, supporting him strongly during the canvass.

In 1848, the Capital having been located at Lansing, Messrs. Pattison and Munger established there the State Journal, running it in connection with the Detroit Commercial Bulletin. They were also elected State printers. They then, after running the Bulletin two years, sold out, and transferring their subscription list to the Detroit Free Press, and finding the State printing unprofitable, Mr. Pattison returned to Detroit and engaged in the book and job printing, his office soon after being destroyed by fire. He, in 1852, started the Michigan Temperance organ, and through its influence succeeded in getting the prohibitory law passed by the legislature. This he shortly sold to good advantage and established the Fireman's Journal, which he also made a pecuniary success, and in 1861 was appointed sutler for the Thirteenth Michigan Infantry. On his return in 1863 he started the True Democrat, The Workingman's Friend, an Agricultural, and one or two other journals, and in 1864 he engaged in the old book business which he has made profitable and still continues.

In 1869 he purchased the Orchard Hill farm, which has proved, under his management, a valuable investment.

As before stated, Mr. Pattison married Mary A. Wright. She died in 1869. They had one son, who died at the age of sixteen, and five daughters, and all (save one) are married. In 1872 he married his first wife's sister, Julia, who was the widow of Judge David Sturgis, of Clinton county. She died July 23d, 1889.

Mr. Pattison's only unmarried daughter, Miss Julia, has almost entire charge of the book store. She is well posted on books of every sort, particularly the odd, rare and curious.

STEPHEN MACK.

Inasmuch as this work is simply designed to commemorate, with a view to preserve, the record of those men who laid the foundation upon which has been erected the metropolis of Michigan, we do not hesitate to use in this compilation what others have written or said in respect to them, or to copy *verbatim* the words of others. So that in recounting what the subject of this sketch did, by which the future may diagnose the man, and judge how much he, by his acts, and their results, has contributed toward making the present Detroit.

Stephen Mack, was the son of Solomon Mack, who was born at Lynn, Connecticut, in 1735, and at the early age of four years was thrown upon the cold charity of the world. His was a life of hardship : shipwrecked at sea—captured and held as a prisoner of war—maimed, and worn out, he died and was buried at Gibson, New Hampshire. Such was the stock from which Stephen sprang. He was also born at Lynn, in 1764. "He lived with his father, from whom he acquired many of those traits of energy and indomitable perseverence which characterized his after life." While yet a lad, he moved with his father and mother to New Hampshire.

Stephen (as well as his father) took an early and zealous part in the revolutionary struggle, and was distinguished for his patriotism and bravery, and at its close returned to New Hampshire, and engaged in farming and mercantile business. After a few years he removed to Tunbridge, Vt., where he pursued the same business until 1807, when he removed to Detroit, and became a partner with Thomas Emerson. Col. Mack left his family, which consisted of twelve children, at Tunbridge, until 1822, in order that his children might enjoy the educational advantages, which Detroit at that day could not afford them. "One of his daughters, Lovicy, who married David Cooper, preceded the rest of the family some four years, and took charge of his house, which was a two-story building on Jefferson avenue, just west of Fireman's hall."

At the time of Hull's surrender, Emerson and Mack were doing a large business. Fearful that their goods would be destroyed, they packed them up, together with their books and papers, and gave them in charge of Captain Muir, who controlled the Government storehouse. Col. Mack himself was made a prisoner and sent to Quebec for his supposed influence over the American troops. Meanwhile the business of Emerson & Mack languished and did not revive until 1816, at which time David Cooper became their chief clerk.

In 1818, Oakland county being open to settlement, Colonel Mack, on the 5th of November, organized an association consisting of William Woodbridge, Solomon Sibley, John L. Whiting, Austin E. Wing,

David C. McKinstry, Benjamin Stead, Henry I. Hunt, Abram Edwards, Alexander Macomb, Archibald Darrow, and Andrew G. Whitney, of Detroit, and William Thompson, Daniel LeRoy, and James Fulton, of Macomb, under the name of the Pontiac company, and, purchasing a large tract of land, laid out the present city of Pontiac, constructed a road from Detroit to the new city, and also built mills, erected buildings, and thus laid the foundation of what has since become a beautiful and thriving town. The Colonel at that time associated Solomon Sibley and Shubael Conant with him, and erected the first flour and saw mill on the Clinton river, which were completed in 1821. The event was duly celebrated by the nomination of Solomon Sibley, as Oakland county's choice, for delegate to Congress, which was subsequently ratified by other counties, and he was elected to Congress from the Territory of Michigan.

The investments of Mack and Conant at Pontiac resulted somewhat disastrously at first, owing to delays on the part of the government in paying certain claims for advances made in its behalf by the firm; and the better to look after their interests, Colonel Mack, in 1823, took up his permanent residence at Pontiac, and was subsequently elected a member of the first Legislative Council of the Territory.

Colonel Mack, with great foresight, made many valuable purchases of real estate in Wayne county, also, among them, the block between Bates and Randolph, fronting on Atwater, extending to the river, the corner where now stands the Board of Trade building, the four lots now occupied by the Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation company, the VanDyke farm, the valuable stone quarry near Trenton, now owned by the Sibleys, and a considerable portion of the present site of Wyandotte.

"Stephen Mack first acquired his military title as commander of a Vermont regiment, and when a battalion was organized to protect the frontier of Michigan, he became captain of a company of infantry."

Colonel Mack married Miss Temperance Bond, of Gilsom, New Hampshire, in 1788. They had twelve children.

Alter the death of Colonel Mack, Mrs. Mack removed to Kirkland, Ohio, where she had a daughter, whose husband was remotely related to the Mormon leader, Jo. Smith; but she, nor none of the family ever endorsed Mormonism. She died at Kirkland at the age of eighty years, and not while on a visit to the Mormon capital, as erroneously stated by some other biographers.

Colonel Mack was in every sense a self-made man. His natural abilities were of a high order. Physically, he possessed a powerful frame, great energy, excellent judgment, a genial temperament, and commanded the respect and love of his fellow citizens. He died at Pontiac, November 11, 1826, at the age of sixty-two.

DAVID COOPER.

"His career, though a remarkably successful one, was not characterized by any very startling incidents, nor by any bold operations incurring great risks and involving large profits or losses. He did not believe in mere luck or chance, but rather relied upon his own efforts, prudence and merit. He never indulged in extravagancies or trivial amusements. Scrupulously honest himself, he accorded to others their just dues and demanded the same rule of action toward himself. He despised low, cunning and trickery in all its forms and would hold no intercourse with those whose moral and business character would not bear the strictest scrutiny. It was Mr. Cooper's purpose in early life to discipline himself to meet all the contingencies incident to a business life. * * * As a citizen he was respected by the community and from time to time received from it tokens of confidence and regard. He never betrayed a trust or disappointed a friend. Though his charities were not the topic of general laudation * * * there are those who will bear testimony to his liberal gifts for worthy objects * * but bestowed in so unpretentious a manner as not to attract public notice."—The above is a sketch from George L. Whitney.

David Cooper was born in Montreal, Canada, November 25th, 1789, and was of Scotch descent, his grandparents being natives of Edinburgh. He came to Detroit in 1799, a lad of but ten years of age, "without influential friends and no relatives, except a widowed stepmother of slender means." Being thus necessitated to earn his own living he accepted an apprenticeship with Mr. James Henry, then a merchant and carried on a tannery also. His store was on St. Ann street, now Jefferson avenue, just west of the present site of the Michigan Exchange.

"To Mr. Henry he was largely indebted for those business habits which formed the basis of his after success in life."

At the close of his apprenticeship he became chief clerk for the house of Thomas Emerson & Co., afterwards known as the firm of Mack & Conant. He continued with this firm until financial embarrassment compelled an assignment.

During the war of 1812 he was sergeant in Captain Whittimore Knaggs' company and a participant at the battle of Brownstown, and was detailed to bring up the wounded. It will be remembered that Captain Knaggs, above referred to, was Indian interpreter to Generals Hull, Cass and Winchester. He was both greatly feared and respected by the Indians, and was hated so bitterly by Proctor that he offered, at one time, a reward of $3,000 for his capture, dead or alive. The friendship between Mr. Cooper and Captain Knaggs was very warm, and for several years he made his home with the latter. Mr. James

W. Knaggs, son of Captain Whittimore, now living and a resident of Detroit, relates to-day several incidents illustrating some of the characteristics peculiar to Mr. Cooper, referred to by Mr. Whitney. "When he, Mr. C., was about starting for himself, he needed a horse to make the journey to New York, he also needed money to make his purchases and pay his expenses, and, therefore, did not feel that he could pay a large price for a horse. James W. Knaggs had a fine horse, and said to Mr. Cooper, 'Buy my horse.' 'No,' said Mr. Cooper, 'I cannot pay you what it is worth.' 'Well,' replied Mr. Knaggs, 'would thirty-five dollars be more than you can pay?' 'Oh, that if far below his value,' said Mr. Cooper, but finally the horse became the property of Mr. Cooper. 'But,' says Mr. Knaggs, 'I had much difficulty in persuading him to take it at my price.'" Another: "In 1875, on returning from Montreal, Mr. Knaggs had quite a large amount in drafts payable at Detroit banks. His long absence had left but few who could identify him, but he thought of David Cooper, whom he had not seen for fifty years. On calling, Mr. Cooper came to the door himself, at once recognized Mr. Knaggs, exclaimed, 'Why, James!' and put his arms about his neck and kissed him." Still another, as related by J. W. Knaggs: "While my father was held a prisoner in Quebec, Mr. Cooper knew he must need money, and I remember that he counted all the money he had and sent it to my father."

Such incidents told by a contemporary seem to show Mr. Cooper's sense of justice and fidelity to friends. Perhaps no resident American, at that early day, was more esteemed by the old French and Indians, with whom he always had great influence.

In 1824, Mr. Cooper, pursuant to a long cherished plan to engage in business on his own account, prepared for his visit to the east for the purchase of goods. Armed with letters and other testimonials, he mounted the horse bought of James W. Knaggs, and, in company with Doctor Marshall Chapin and John Palmer, set out upon his journey. On his arrival in Boston he met with no difficulty in buying his stock of goods, which he received sometime in June, and opened a store on Woodward avenue, which he continued until 1835, when he joined with DeGarmo Jones in the erection of what was known as the Cooper block on Jefferson avenue, where he continued a successful business up to the year 1849, when he retired. After retiring from the mercantile business, having an interest in a lime stone quarry near Brownstown, he opened a yard on Woodbridge street and did an extensive business in the sale of lime and stone for several years. He at one time owned the site of what is now the warehouse of the Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Company, which was turned over to him by Messrs. Mack & Conant, when they closed up business. He also

owned many other valuable pieces of property which he improved, including the house in which he died, opposite the market building on Cadillac square.

In 1820 Mr. Cooper married Miss Lovicy Mack, a daughter of Colonel Stephen Mack (whose history will be found in this volume, page 226). They had three children, Adaline Lavina, who married Dr. Sprague; George A. (who died some years since), and the Rev. David Mack Cooper. A sketch of the latter will be found elsewhere in this volume.

The only official positions held by him were those of alderman, trustee of Harper's Hospital and elder in the First Presbyterian church, of which he was long a member.

As the end of his life approached he said to his surviving son, * * * "I shall not bequeath anything in my will to benevolence. I leave all that to you, who are more competent to judge in regard to such purposes than myself. It has been mine to accumulate, it will be yours to disburse."

Mr. Cooper departed July 27th, 1876, and she who was his wife for over fifty years, Mrs. Lovicy Mack Cooper, died in January, 1874.

All that is claimed for David Cooper by those that revere his memory is "that his life was intelligently met, and honestly passed," and as to the manner in which his last wishes have been carried out, it is demonstrated in the sketch of those who survive him.

ROBERT STEAD.

Robert Stead, the 2d, was the son of Robert Stead, who left England in 1820, and landed at Detroit in August of that year. He is still a healthy, hale man, and was born in London, England, in 1809, so that there can be no question as to his ancestry. Robert, the elder, was a large man, weighing two hundred pounds. Two brothers had preceded him, and were living at Detroit. Benjamin, who aided in building the old City Hall, and died several years after, and Joseph, who bought some land near Utica, Macomb county, where he lived and died. Benjamin was one of the associates of Colonel Stephen Mack and others in the Pontiac Land Company, and was a man of some note at that early day. Robert, senior, with his family of four boys and one daughter, after reaching Buffalo, took passage in the schooner Red Jacket, Brandon Gillett, commander. They expected to have taken the steamer Walk-in-the-Water, but found on reaching Buffalo that she had gone to Green Bay with U. S. troops. As Mr. Robert Stead, the subject of this sketch, states : "They had a rough passage across

Lake Erie, and on arriving at Malden, were wind-bound, when his father, becoming impatient, proposed they should walk to Detroit, and accordingly started. Coming to Sandwich, they found no one who could understand English. After some delay they met a boy who directed them to the ferryman, who had nothing but a "dug out." It being a new kind of boat to them, it was with a good deal of hesitation they trusted themselves in it. They did so, however, and were safely landed above the present site of Fort Wayne, and spent their first night at Woodworth's hotel.

The father and sons immediately settled on the shore of Lake St. Clair, in what is now known as Grosse Point, remaining there until after the death of the father, when the family finally separated. He and his brother William came into the city and began business on what was then the business thoroughfare, Atwater street. They remained there in business, living on Jefferson avenue, on the present site of Christ church, until 1844, when he removed to the property now occupied by him, on what is now Woodward avenue, then called the Pontiac turnpike. There was then no dwelling between that and the old homestead of Colonel Winder, on the corner of Woodward avenue and High street.

Robert Stead married Miss Mary A. Keal, of Detroit, in the year 1836. By this marriage he has four children, Sarah A. Stead, Mrs. C. Williams, Mrs. George W. Fisher and Mrs. W. H. Henderson.

As heretofore stated, Mr. Stead is a well preserved man yet, although 81 years of age. He is a great lover of flowers, which he cultivates for his own and the pleasure of his family and neighbors. He is of a genial, hearty temperament, and delights to review his early experience in Michigan, and is full of interesting incidents relating to many old residents of Detroit, who have passed away.

SOLOMON DAVIS.

"Age should fly, concourse cover in retreat
Defects of judgment, and the will subdue:
Walk thoughtful on, silent, solemn shore
Of the vast ocean—it must sail so soon."—*Young.*

To-day (April 17, 1890) we called in company with J. Wilkie Moore, upon the subject of this sketch, Solomon Davis, who sixty years ago, settled in Detroit, and became identified with its material and moral growth, and to-day, reviewing the past, can recall the struggles encountered by himself, as from time to time he sought by precept and example to make it the earthly home in which he should delight to live and die. That he has in part succeeded in the aim, object and purpose of his early individual life, let those of the present generation who visit

him judge of the results of a well spent life, in that serenity and cheerfulness which marks his manner, and indicates satisfaction with self, and peace with his fellow men and with God.

Solomon Davis was born in the State of Vermont, March 17, 1792. His father, Joshua Davis, was born in 1750, and his grandfather, David Davis, in 1715, all natives of the green mountain State.

The parents of Solomon Davis gave him the best opportunity to acquire an education which their circumstances and the condition of the country at that time afforded. In early life, evincing a taste for mechanics rather than for agriculture, he learned the builder's trade, and after serving his time, he, in 1825, married Rhoda Balcom, of Wethersfield, Vt. Five years spent in the east did not realize their expectations or desires. Looking to the west as the proper field for the consummation of their hopes and wishes, they in March, 1830, left Vermont, and arrived in Detroit about the first of April of that year.

The population of Detroit then was 2,222, to-day it is 260,000. There was then neither paved streets, sewers, gas or telegraph. The water supply was from a pump worked by horse power, and the reservoir was located on the present site of Fireman's Hall, its capacity being 9,580 gallons per day. There were no railways in Michigan, in fact there was but forty-one miles of railroad in the whole United States.

Immediately upon his arrival in Detroit, Mr. Davis, engaged in projecting buildings and other improvements; he also connected himself with other enterprises tending to improve the city in morals, and the cultivation of influences to elevate the social element in its population. He was one of the projectors and the secretary of the mechanics' library association, and of two other organizations of a benevolent character; was also active in educational interests, and in providing for the free school system for the benefit of the poor. From that period until the infirmities of age prevented, he co-operated in every effort or measure to advance the growth of his adopted city in morality, educational facilities, health, beauty, and in substantial material wealth.

Now, he is surrounded with material comforts, and enjoys the society of his children, in the consciousness of having done some good to others, and fulfilled his duty to God.

His children are Mrs. Turrill, 693 Champlain street; Mrs. Charles Ketchum, 708 Congress street East; Mrs. C. B. Ketchum, Lafayette avenue; Mr. George S. Davis and Mr. James E. Davis, manufacturers and druggists.

LUTHER B. WILLARD.

Luther B. Willard was born at Cambridge, Mass., December 28, 1818. His father removed to Rochester, N. Y., in 1832. Mr. Willard came to Detroit at the age of seventeen, in 1835, and was first employed

in the job room of the Free Press. In 1837 he established the Toledo Blade at Toledo, Ohio. Soon after, having some difficulty with his partner, he returned to Detroit and resumed his position in the Free Press. In 1850 he was elected Director of the City Poor, and was successively elected every two years up to 1862. Was State Agent for Michigan, looking after wounded soldiers. In 1865 he was elected Director of the Poor and held the office till death, with the exception of one term. Mr. Willard married Electa Losey, of Covert, Seneca county, New York, October 10th, 1848. He died July 28th, 1877.

DR. JOHN L. WHITING.

How much of the history of Michigan and Detroit is by incidents connected with the life of Dr. John L. Whiting?

Nearly three generations are comprehended in the events transpiring with his experiences in the growth of Detroit from a hamlet containing less than one thousand in population to 150,000, and an area within the limits between Brush and Cass east and west, and the river and Congress north and south, to one of eight by ten miles.

Dr. John L. Whiting was born at Canaan, Columbia county, N. Y., November 28th, 1793. After educational preparation he studied medicine with Dr. Samuel White, of Hudson, and on completing his studies started on horseback for the west, arriving at Detroit February 26th, 1817. For fifteen years he practiced his profession, and in 1832 formed a partnership with John J. Deming in the commission and forwarding. In 1842 he engaged in the land and tax agency business, which he continued until age and infirmities compelled him to withdraw from active pursuits.

Doctor Whiting was married first at Hudson, N. Y., in 1821, his wife dying in 1829, having borne four children, two of whom died in infancy. He married the second time Miss Harriett Rees, of Detroit, November, 1830. By her he had eight children, five of whom died young, the mother following them in April, 1852. In 1854 he married the sister of his second wife, Rebecca Rees. There were no children born of this marriage.

Dr. Whiting was a man of great physical vitality and mental vigor to an advanced age. Having a very retentive memory, he was able to recall hundreds of interesting events relating to Detroit and its early inhabitants.

In early life Dr. Whiting was what was known in New York as a "blue light federalist," politically, and voted for DeWitt Clinton in 1816.

Speaking of the cholera, he said: "I quit medicine to follow my new venture in February, 1832, but was compelled to return to it the following July. The cholera had broken out. This was brought to us by a vessel carrying troops to the scene of the Black Hawk war. Black Hawk was a powerful Sac chief, somewhat after the order of Pontiac. The Sacs and Winnebagos, of Wisconsin, had long been spoiling for a fight. They were angry over the advancing colonization of Illinois, and delayed further encroachments. In the spring of 1832 they commenced warfare on the frontier settlements of Illinois, killing, scalping, burning and outraging, and a national as well as a militia force was sent out to teach them a lesson. After a number of fights with United States troops and Illinois militia, General Atkinson defeated the tribes under Black Hawk at the junction of the Bad Axe and Mississippi, capturing Black Hawk and his son, and took them to Washington. On their return they stopped for a while at Detroit, where I saw them both. Young Black Hawk fell desperately in love with a society belle and wanted to honor her by making her his squaw. She declined the proffered dignity, for reasons best known to herself, but she has never married, and is still living in single blessedness at Mackinac."

"Well, as I was saying, I had just got down to my work at the dock, when along came these troops with the cholera. One of the men died of a pronounced case of the Asiatic cholera on the 4th of July. The military surgeon accompanying the detachment was so badly frightened that immediately upon landing he shut himself up in the hotel. The commanding officer then called upon Dr. Rice, an able physician and an amiable man, to attend the sick, and Rice asked me to accompany him. I didn't care to go, for I knew, though I had never seen a case of cholera, that it was frightfully contagious and rapid in its results, and told Rice so. He urged that he had been authorized by the quartermaster to spare no expense in securing the most competent help, and finally persuaded me to go with him. I told my wife when I went home that Saturday evening, that I had been called upon to attend the sick soldiers. She looked grave and sorrowful but said, as it was a case of duty, she could not ask me to back out."

"That night sixteen cases were brought ashore and placed in the quartermaster's store, which had been converted into a temporary cholera hospital. These stores were on Woodbridge, between Wayne and Shelby. Of the sixteen cases, eleven proved fatal before morning."

The Doctor, further speaking of cholera visitation, says: "That of 1832 was confined mainly to the poorer class, and swept off the intemperate and dissipated in large numbers. In 1834 it attacked an entirely different class: the wealthy, sober, temperate, church-going people."

The Doctor, referring to Dr. Zina Pitcher, says: "In 1828, when I was making arrangements to give up my practice, I began writing to Dr. Pitcher, endeavoring to induce him to settle in Detroit, and take my place, but I did not succeed until 1835.

"Dr. Pitcher was styled, not long ago, by a president of the County Medical Association, the 'father of medicine in Michigan.' With all due respect to the president (who knew better, as I told him afterward) medical history compelled me to dispute the title awarded my old friend. As long ago as 1819 I began the formation of a medical society among the five scattered physicians of the territory. We had three at the capital (Detroit), and one respectively at Pontiac, St. Clair, Mount Clemens and Monroe, and they all joined me."

Dr. Whiting had some experience with General Cass among the Indians, and was a traveling companion with General Winfield Scott as early as 1827, when he accompanied him on a tour of inspection of the forts and posts of the upper lakes. Speaking of it he relates the following: "The General had persuaded the Captain of the steamer Henry Clay, which had been chartered by another party, to take him to Sault Ste Marie. On board were some dozen or more beautiful young ladies, and every night we danced, in which the General participated. The young ladies occupied the after cabin, so General Scott used to sleep on the dining table every night, with a sperm candle burning on each side of his pillow, so that he could be seen while sleeping; for there was an awful deal of furs and feathers about the old fellow, even at that early stage of his career."

Referring to the forwarding business: "There was not much of a general trade. The fur trade was carried on by the houses of Abbott, Mack & Conant, Dequindre, and the Buhl Brothers. For all our iron work we depended upon Cleveland. I had at one time the agency of five steamers, something enormous for that period. For their use I purchased, and had to keep on hand, from one to two hundred cords of wood, as coal was not at that time used as fuel."

Speaking of Chicago: "We had a contemptuous opinion of Chicago, a little swampy hamlet, compared with which, Detroit was of metropolitan grandeur."

Without elaborating further, we conclude the sketch of Dr. Whiting with the following extract from the pen of E. N. Wilcox, in which he prefaces from Shakespear: "'The evil that men do lives after them. The good is often interred with their bones.' The converse of the immortal bard should be engraved on Dr. Whiting's tombstone, as it is on the heart of the writer: 'Shade of the love departed.' How my soul bubbled into my eyes as, with sorrowing friends, I saw the casket containing all that was once the mortal tenement of one, who, in life, exhibited his right to claim the recompense long time ago prom-

ised: 'And whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only, in the name of a disciple, verily, I say unto you, he shall in no wise lose his reward.'"

Doctor John L. Whiting departed from this life at the residence of his son, John Tallman Whiting, 568 Jefferson avenue, August 4th, 1880.

MAJOR THOMAS ROWLAND.

The Hon. Charles C. Trowbridge, referring to his early contemporaries in Detroit, says of the subject of this sketch: "Among the men upon whom greatness was thrust, was Thomas Rowland, late a chivalrous officer in the army. He was Marshal of the United States, Pension Agent, Clerk of the County Court, Secretary to the Board of County Commissioners, Justice of the Peace, Trustee of the City, he was my patron and friend—a truer friend never man had. He lived a useful life, and died universally respected."

Major Thomas Rowland was born in Ohio, or that portion of the West, now Ohio. He held a commission of Major in General Hull's army, and was made a prisoner at the surrender of Detroit. On returning at the close of the war, he engaged in business, and held the offices enumerated by Mr. Trowbridge during the Territorial existence of Michigan, and was a contemporary with Judge Solomon Sibley, General Charles Larned, Andrew G. Whitney, William Woodbridge, John L. Leib, George McDougall, and latterly with Henry S. Cole, Alexander Frazer, George O'Keefe and Benjamin J. H. W. Witherell. The Judges of the Supreme Court were Augustus B. Woodward, James Witherell and John Griffin.

In 1819 he read a paper on the surrender of Hull, which has gone into history, and received much commendation. In addition to the other positions mentioned by Mr. Trowbridge, he was appointed Secretary of the Territory. In 1840, he was elected Secretary of State, which office he resigned on his appointment as Postmaster of Detroit by President Harrison in 1841. He was a man of great culture and refinement, and was held in high esteem. He died in Detroit, in August, 1848.

JONATHAN KEARSLEY.

The history of Detroit and Michigan would be incomplete without mention of Major Jonathan Kearsley, who, born in the State of Virginia, in 1786, and graduating at Washington College in 1811, on the beginning of the War of 1812, entered the army, receiving from Presi-

dent Madison a Lieutenant's commission in the Second Artillery Corps. During the war he was commissioned Assistant-Adjutant General, Captain and Major; was engaged in the battle of Stoney Creek and Chrysler's Field in 1814, and in the sortie from Fort Erie. In the latter engagement he was wounded severely, making the amputation of a limb necessary. The military services and record of Colonel Kearsley was duly appreciated and recognized, being that of a brave and sagacious soldier. His disability compelling his retirement from the army, in 1817 he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue of Virginia, serving two years as such, when he became Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Michigan, which position he held consecutively for thirty years. Major Kearsley thus became intimately associated with the Territorial history and State infancy of Michigan. He was Mayor of Detroit, and one of the Regents of the State University, and was always careful in the administration and the execution of the public trusts imposed, and in private life was respected for his uprightness and integrity of character.

The old Kearsley mansion still stands, on the corner of Jefferson avenue and Randolph street. He died in 1859.

MAJOR JOHN BIDDLE.

The subject of this sketch was the son of Charles Biddle, Vice-President of the Continental Congress, and one of the most active patriots during the infancy of the United States. He was a nephew of Commodore Nicholas Biddle of the Continental navy.

Major John Biddle was born in the city of Philadelphia, in March, 1792. After due preparation he entered Princeton College, graduating therefrom at the end of four years, and immediately entered the army, serving during the War of 1812 in the Artillery, taking the rank of Lieutenant, Captain and Major. A portion of the time he was attached to the staff of General Scott, their confidential relations continuing during life.

Major Biddle's younger brother, Thomas, also served in the same campaigns, and ranked as Major; while an elder brother, Commodore James Biddle, served with distinction in the Navy, to which he remained attached during life.

At the close of the war Major B. was stationed at Detroit. Soon after he retired to civil life, and became practically interested in the development of the State and city, of which he was a resident till death.

When the public lands were opened for entry, he was appointed Register of the Land Office, and was one of the commissioners for settling the ancient land claims at Detroit, Mackinaw, Sault Ste. Marie,

Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, which involved many intricate and delicate questions, calling for much labor and care in their adjustment. He was during a portion of this period Territorial Delegate in Congress. He also held the following positions: Regent of the University organized under Territorial Government, and subsequently selected to make disposition of such lands as were allowed by Congress to be sold, trustee of various educational organizations, vestryman of St. Paul's First Episcopal church, and was one of the small number who became personally responsible for the expense of building the first church. Major Biddle was thoroughly versed in Latin, Greek and French, and is the author of several literary works. He was one of the four, with General Cass, General Henry Whiting, and Henry Schoolcraft, to prepare the series known as the Historical Sketches of Michigan, covering the entire history of Michigan, and which are regarded as high authority. He was a forcible writer, and took great interest in and possessed great aptitude for historical investigation.

He was chosen President of the Constitutional Convention of 1835, notwithstanding his party (Whig) was in the minority, and subsequently received a majority of the votes for United States Senator. He was subsequently the Whig candidate for Governor. He took an active part in sustaining his fellow soldier, General Harrison, for the Presidency, in 1840, and also General Scott, when he was a candidate. During the latter years of his life he spent much of his time on his farm, the present site of Wyandotte, and also in looking after a large estate in St. Louis, to which he had fallen heir. In 1859, returning from a trip to Europe, he spent the summer at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, where he died suddenly on the 25th of August, 1859, leaving as surviving members of his family, the widow of General Andrew Porter, William S. Biddle, Major James Biddle and Edward I. Biddle.

MRS. S. DAVENPORT, and DR. LOUIS DAVENPORT.

"Her whole life was an example of great excellence of character. She was beloved by the rich and poor; by the former for her gentle and cultivated manners, and by the latter for her generous sympathy in their misfortunes, practically demonstrated by her liberal gifts in relief of their physical needs." Such is the tribute to the memory of the subject of this sketch.

Mrs. Sarah (Horner) Davenport was born in Detroit, January 25, 1810. She was the daughter of Mr. Archibald Horner and Elizabeth Thorn. Her father was a native of Philadelphia, and was a relative of the late Professor Horner of the Pennsylvania Medical College, who was the author of several works now used as text books by the profession, and the colleges of this country. Her mother, Elizabeth Thorn,

was a native of Detroit, and was born in the same house where the subject of this sketch and all her children first saw the light. This house occupied the present site of Basset's drug store and Gourley Bros.' furnishing store, on Woodward avenue. Her father came to Detroit in 1803, for the benefit of his health, after his marriage, which occurred November 6, 1804, he operated in real estate. Among other realty owned by him was ten acres of what is now Woodward avenue, through which Davenport street now runs. He was one of the first eleven tax payers when the city of Detroit was incorporated in 1805. He died in 1812, leaving a widow and three daughters, one of whom was the subject of this sketch.

In 1815, Mrs. Horner married for her second husband, John Walker, third son of John T. Walker, who was well known in Detroit. He was an officer in the United States Navy, and died leaving his wife the second time a widow, with two children, a son and daughter, whose early life was cared for after the death of the mother, by Mrs. Davenport, and after the marriage and death of her half sister, she also took care of and brought up the four children left by the former.

On the 18th of January, 1826, she married Louis Davenport, who was born in the State of Vermont, in the year 1796. He was engaged in merchandising, and was also the proprietor of the ferry at the foot of Woodward avenue. He amassed a large property both in Detroit and Windsor. According to the English laws, his Canada property fell to his only son, who was very much respected, and was recognized as one of the most enterprising men of his day, doing much to promote the material growth of Detroit. He died September 8, 1848, leaving the subject of this sketch a widow, with two daughters, Mrs. Dr. G. B. Russell, and Mrs. H. D. Wight, and an only son, Dr. Louis Davenport.

No more unselfish woman ever lived. She was most truly beloved by all who knew her. She departed this life October 22, 1879. Her remains were borne to the grave by her six grandchildren.

Doctor Louis Davenport, her only son, died but a few hours subsequent to the death of his mother, and the remains of both were deposited side by side in one grave.

The doctor was strongly attached to his mother, and during her illness, had been unremitting in his devotion and attention. She died at 7 a. m., and he then went to his office, expecting to return soon; not returning, a messenger was sent to his office, and found him dead. Subsequent investigation developed that he died from a congestive chill induced by the exposure, anxiety and fatigue incident to the illness and death of his mother. The opinion of the physicians, after a *post mortem* examination, expressed surprise "that he had not died ere he left for his office, as the evidence of his enfeebled condition indicated but little physical power to resist the shock which the death of his mother must have produced."

Doctor Louis Davenport was born in the same house where his mother and grandmother were born, December 26, 1829. He took his first medical instruction from Dr. Russell, and after a preliminary preparation at the Ann Arbor University, graduated at the Cleveland College of Medicine. He began his practice first at Houghton, Lake Superior, but soon returned to Detroit and settled. He was a most successful surgeon. From 1861 to 1868 he was Surgeon of the U. S. Marine Hospital at Detroit. It was during this period that the compiler made his acquaintance, which ripened into a close and intimate friendship, never broken until death intervened. Dr. Davenport possessed many noble traits of character, the exhibition of which made him numerous friends, who cherish his memory with sincere affection. He was regarded by his professional brethren as a skillful physician, and by his fellow citizens as a public spirited, kind hearted man. To his relatives he ever manifested that loving affection which could forego personal comfort, and encounter any pain, to promote their happiness.

EBER BROCK WARD.

No two men have done more to develop the northwest, and more particularly Michigan and its metropolis, than Captain Eber Brock Ward and James F. Joy. In many respects they were alike. Neither permitted ordinary obstacles to interfere with the accomplishment of what they had undertaken. Both recognized that personal interests should be subordinate to public good, that to benefit the masses, self must be lost sight of. Both found in Michigan and the northwest a field for the exercise of their power to conceive, perfect and complete large enterprises, where millions of money were required, but where millions of men and women would be correspondingly benefited. While Mr. Joy was reducing distances with the iron rail, Captain Ward was covering the waters of the great lakes with his fleet of steamers. Thus co-operating, they afforded the workingman compensating employment, the farmer ready sale for his products, the manufacturer cheap transportation for the raw material and the manufactured article, the educator and philanthropist the opportunity to establish means and appliances for the elevation of humanity. They developed the mineral resources of this vast territory, utilizing them in the construction of iron and steel mills and the establishment of other mechanical industries by which they were converted into sources of wealth, and the addition of an industrious population.

The following extracts from the Chicago Tribune and the Inter Ocean of January 4, 1875, afford a fair diagnosis of the man, and the estimation in which he was held.

The Chicago Tribune says:

"The most remarkable characteristic of Captain Ward was his wonderful business ability and his capacity for organizing industrial enterprises. Probably no other business man in this country, during the past quarter of a century, has shown these qualities to such a remarkable extent. His clearness of judgment and wonderful executive power, which enabled him to grasp every detail of his business operations, were such that he rarely missed his calculations. In his management of an iron and steel mill or a furnace, he laid out the details with such care that he seldom made a mistake in its building and operation, or in finding a market for its products. It was owing to the control of his business, and the knowledge of what he was doing, that the panic, which prostrated the iron business more completely, perhaps, than any other business in the country, affected him less than any other ironmaster. His capacity in this respect was all the more remarkable from the fact that he was operating at the same time half a dozen large iron and steel establishments and extensive glass and silver interests. His specialty, however, was in iron and steel, and his policy was to multiply and enlarge these establishments, and in doing this he always secured success where success was possible."

The Chicago Inter Ocean says:

"Detroit suffered a great loss, Saturday, in the death of Mr. Eber B. Ward. Attacked by apoplexy, he fell in the street, and died almost instantly. Nor is the loss of so justly distinguished a citizen confined to his own city and State. Through his great enterprises his name had become familiar to the Northwest, and, indeed, in all the land. He belonged to the whole country by virtue of the fact that he labored throughout a long and useful life to build up American industries. His death, occurring at a time of great industrial prostration, is a calamity which will be mourned in every manufacturing center of the United States.

* * * * * * * * *

"Probably no single individual in the United States did so much as Mr. Ward in disseminating useful information on the subject of the advantages of the promotion of home industries. He was largely instrumental in breaking up the American Free Trade League, which was an offshoot of the British league of the same name, and supported by the contributions of that organization. It will be recollected that Simon Stern, an English adventurer, was sent to this country in 1865 by the British league to establish the American league. He came to Chicago, established a branch here, met the editors of the Tribune, and converted that journal—which had, up to that time, been a friend of American manufacturers—to free trade. Mr. Ward attacked the British-American league theoretically in pamphlets and practically by the great manufactories he established, thus providing labor for thou-

sands, and creating a market for other thousands at their very doors. Under these vigorous blows the league gradually fell into decay, and it is now a mere lifeless shadow of its former arrogant pretensions.

"During the late war Mr. Ward was an ardent supporter of the Union cause, working as a private citizen, in his own way, through the publication of stirring appeals and their circulation by means of his extensive business connections. Mr. Ward was for many years president of the American Iron and Steel Association, and a director at the time of his death. He, however, declined all public station, deeming that he could better serve the country by pushing forward his great industrial enterprises. He acquired vast wealth, his estate being variously estimated at from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000. The great work performed by Mr. Ward remains to the country in the form of the mammoth manufacturing establishments he has built up. They are his fitting monuments."

Eber Brock Ward, the only son of Eber Ward and Sally Totten Ward, was born in New Hamborough, Upper Canada, December 25th, 1811. His parents were Vermonters and moved west early in their married life, and they and their family bore the privations, trials and hardships which at that day belonged to pioneer life. Living near the rivers and great lakes, the boy naturally thought much of their navigation. He worked at farming and gardening, occasionally fishing and trapping. Schools were very poor and generally kept up but three months in a year. The father supplemented it by his own instructions, teaching his son the art of thinking and establishing habits of industry and economy, and principles of probity and honor. With this capital alone, he left home at a little over twenty-two years of age to work for his uncle, Samuel Ward, of St. Clair county, Mich. This was in 1834. His father regretting his inability to give his son financial aid, said to him: "You are going, my son, without money, but you have hands hardened with labor, and a mind innured to thought and good and well established principles. Stick to these, my boy, and your success in life is assured."

With his uncle he assisted in getting out ship timber and had more or less supervision of the farm, small country store and postoffice. In 1836 he took one quarter interest in a small schooner, commencing a partnership which continued during his uncle's life. He married Miss Mary Margaret McQueen in 1837. In 1840 the partners built their first steamer for river service, but soon after they were actively engaged in the building of steamers, until at one time they owned and managed twenty boats. In 1845 he commenced running a couple of steamers in connection with the west terminus of the Michigan Central railroad at Marshall, and by stage coach to St. Joseph, and in 1846 the road reached Kalamazoo, continuing the same connections with the

steamers. The fare from Detroit to Chicago by this route was six dollars and fifty cents. In the spring of 1849 the road was completed to New Buffalo, and the Ward steamers connected with the road running from it to Chicago and Milwaukee, and the same year they ran steamers connecting the Michigan Central road with Buffalo and eastern roads. In 1852 the Michigan Central entered Chicago, and in 1856 the Great Western Railroad was finished and connected at Detroit with the Michigan Central. The Ward boats afterward did good service on lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior. No misfortunes discouraged him, always moving on with the energy and power of strong hope. He invested a little in pine lands, built a rolling mill at Wyandotte, gradually decreasing his steamboat interests, building a rolling mill at Chicago, and finally built one in Milwaukee. He believed that the best philanthropy of the age was that which gave the greatest amount of remunerative labor to the working men of the country, and when necessary, to combine capital for that purpose. He was, from principle, equally opposed to the large salaries of the officers and managers and to the often unreasonable demands of labor.

Eber Brock Ward died January 2d, 1875, in Detroit. He believed in God, in universal law, in the communion of spirits, in life everlasting and eternal progress. His heart was large, his charity abundant, his forethought and foresight wonderful, making his judgment in business matters superior and much sought after by others. His nephews and nieces and a long list of friends and relatives remember with gratitude his kind heart and open purse.

"AUNT" EMILY WARD.

In "Aunt" Emily's strong personality are combined the sturdy, self-reliant qualities of the admirable woman of pioneer days and true philanthropic instincts, which are neither confined to any one time nor monopolized by one sex. "Aunt" Emily came into the lake country when it was a wilderness, was around when the foundations of a State were being laid, and knew with what difficulty a goodly superstructure, comely in appearance, was built. The life which has been marked by brave encounters with so many things hard to be endured, which has been the center of a wide and widening circle of wholesome influence, and which has been prolonged to its reward in affectionate gratitude and years of retrospection on past good deeds and their ineffable results, began March 16, 1809, at Manlius, a little town in Onondaga county, N. Y., near Syracuse. "Aunt" Emily's father, Eber Ward, was the son of a Vermont Baptist clergyman. Her mother's father, Captain Potter, was a retired English shipmaster.

After his marriage in Vermont, Mr. Ward, who was a farmer and trader, went west to the vicinity of Syracuse, then beyond the receding boundary of the Far West. His second child, Sallie, was born at Selina, not far from Manlius. Returning to Vermont with his wife and two little daughters, Mr. Ward, after a short stay there, went to Canada, and located near the present site of the city of Toronto. Here Captain Eber B. Ward, the late Detroit millionaire and vessel owner, was born. Their residence in Canada was of short duration, and they left on the day hostilities were declared between England and America. The international episode found no place in "Aunt" Emily's memory, although she still retains a vivid recollection of the domestic incidents preliminary to the change in residence. Mr. Ward went back to his former home near Rutland, Vt., and the family remained there five years.

It was during this latter stay in Vermont that a little incident occurred which has been made a family tradition, not because of the narrowness with which it escaped being a family tragedy, although but for great good fortune there would never have been any "Aunt" Emily after that day, but because it shows the precocious development of something that proved a marked characteristic in her later years.

In December, 1817, Mr. Ward started with his family in a canvas-covered sleigh for Kentucky, where he had been on a trading expedition a few months before, and where he had decided to locate permanently. Their route lay across the states of New York and Pennsylvania, and the journey was a long and wearisome one, occupying weeks. After traversing New York state for some distance, Mr. Ward was attacked with pleurisy and laid up for six weeks, during which time the journey had to be suspended. Some of those really heroic qualities which made "Aunt" Emily equal to any emergency were inherited from her mother. Burdened with the care of her young children, and with her husband critically ill many hundred miles from home, Mrs. Ward faced the situation and nursed the patient back to health. The fatigue of the journey and the care of her husband were too much for her, however, and after their journey had been resumed she was threatened with a danger incident to motherhood. At Watertown, Pa., she died after a few days' illness.

Her death changed Mr. Ward's plans. Taking his grief-stricken, motherless children, he diverted his course from Kentucky to the lake country. Reaching New Salem, now Conneaut, Ashtabula county, O., he brought his long journey to a close, and remained there for about four years, making trading trips up the lakes in the summer time.

Mr. Ward never remarried. His family, in addition to "Aunt" Emily, consisted of Sallie, Eber B., and Abbie. "Aunt" Emily became housekeeper for her father and mother, as well as elder sister for his

children. It was a slight little figure, just turned nine years old, on which these grave responsibilities were thrust, but it was a brave little figure, with a head wiser than its years, and the manner in which, with a mind keenly sensitive to the obligations of duty, she took up and met these responsibilities was ever the wonder and admiration of those who were the objects of her loving regard. The family was not poor. Mr. Ward had about five thousand dollars when he left Vermont, and five thousand dollars was a large sum in those days, but in the absence of improvements in the general method of living which have been made since that time, and in the lack of many comforts which were inaccessible in the frontier regions, the young housekeeper encountered privations and hardships which could come now only as the result of extreme poverty.

"Aunt" Emily's character was earnest, practical and just, and she brought the children up in an old-fashioned, practical way, enforcing homely truths and virtues which they never forgot and which gave her great influence over them during their lifetimes. Her rule in the household was firm, but administered with kindliness of heart, and there never would have been any uprising against her authority but for the occasional meddling of outsiders. When it was hinted to Sallie that her sister was only a year the elder, and that she needn't mind her unless she wanted to, that young lady showed once in a great while an inclination to rebel, but "Aunt" Emily's force of character and consciousness of the integrity of her motives preserved authority in the household.

Mr. Ward's brother Samuel had located at Marine City, then known as Yankee Point, or Newport, and already owned several schooners which he utilized in trading.

The date of "Aunt" Emily's return to Marine City was about 1845, and the succeeding twenty years, while saddened by the death of both her sisters, were among the happiest and busiest of her busy life. Both sisters left large families of children, over whom "Aunt" Emily, with added years of experience, exercised the same kind guardianship she had exercised over their mothers. "Aunt" Emily found her mission among children, and it was a mission in which her devotion was earnest and unwearying. There were many not connected with her by ties of relationship who, left orphaned and neglected, became her foster children. She made men and women of them. There were ten children at one time there in the old house at Marine City, surrounded by its big garden. It was a big family. Ten active little brains plotting mischief required watchfulness and firmness for their circumvention, but "Aunt" Emily's managerial capacity was great.

Captain E. B. Ward was by this time a prosperous business man with children of his own, and they came in for a share of "Aunt"

Emily's attention. The captain built a school-house, equipped it with charts, globes, and many other appliances which were seldom employed as aids to education in those days, and all the children of both families went there to school together. Others were allowed to participate in its advantages on payment of small sums. It was called an academy, and higher mathematics and the various sciences that have a place in a liberal education, or at least in the preparation for one, were taught there. A college graduate was generally placed in charge of the school, and Captain Ward paid his salary. "Aunt" Emily had charge of the schoolmaster, the schoolhouse, and the pupils, and was board of education of one, with original and appellate jurisdiction. They were pleasant days. The eyes of a fair-faced, middle-aged woman, who formed a part of that big family, who lived in the house with the garden around it, and who was educated in "Aunt" Emily's public school system, filled with tears yesterday as she spoke of them.

"Aunt" Emily brought up fourteen children from childhood to years of maturity. There are half a dozen others for whom she cared for periods of several years. The number of those whom she took in charge for a brief time, varying from a few weeks to a year or two, perhaps, or to whose rescue she came with timely assistance at critical times, or with stimulating words and advice that had a bearing on their whole subsequent lives, would reach into the hundreds. James G. Hagerman, millionaire railroad man and mine operator of Colorado Springs, Col., is one who is pleased to attribute his success in great degree to her influence. The first letter Don M. Dickinson wrote on taking the office of postmaster-general was one addressed to "Aunt" Emily, acknowledging a heavy debt of gratitude.

"I know a millionaire and big railroad president who says that but for "Aunt" Emily he would have been a poor plodder all his days," is the statement of one who is conversant with some of "Aunt" Emily's good deeds. "I know another millionaire business man who, although ungrateful to her, would never have amounted to much if she had not sent him to school for a year and got him a place in her brother's employ."

At one critical period in the captain's early business career it was due, as he afterward often related, entirely to Emily's opportune assistance that he was saved from ruin. It was while the latter was at Bois Blanc Island. A large new boat of the captain's was lost soon after its completion in a storm on the lakes, with its entire cargo. It was a handsome boat, elegantly furnished, and Captain Ward had spent a great deal of money on her, including large sums which he had borrowed. The loss put him in great financial straits. Large amounts which he owed would fall due in a few days. The loss of the boat could easily be made up if he was allowed to continue, but he feared

the loss of his credit. He made an effort to procure assistance, but was unsuccessful. He came to Detroit and wandered about the streets, discouraged and dejected for some time. Meeting a friend who had just arrived from northern Michigan, he was handed a packet of money sent down by "Aunt" Emily. The latter had heard of the loss of the boat, and without waiting for further advices sent him all the money in her possession, knowing that he would need it. There was $1,500 in the packet, and the captain always said he never could understand how Emily had managed to save so much. It was a small sum compared with the captain's needs, but with it he was enabled to make such a showing as availed to relieve him in his extremity. He was able to turn himself and escape ruin, owing, according to his own statements, to "Aunt Emily's $1,500.

The captain was accustomed to have the furnishing and upholstering of the boats he built done on contract at some of the large lake cities, but after "Aunt" Emily's return to Marine City from Bois Blanc she took charge of this department of his shipbuilding. She set all the women in Marine City to work with their needles, and they made all the sheets, pillow cases, curtains, cushions, etc., required for the boats as fast as completed. It is said that "Aunt" Emily in this manner saved the captain five thousand dollars or more on every vessel he constructed, and, as he built a great many, keeping some and disposing of others, during the years he was actively engaged as a vessel operator, the aggregate amount so saved must have been very large. "Aunt" Emily was his confidant and adviser in all these ventures, whose successful outcome tended to swell the amount of his accumulations. A large share of his property had its origin in her shrewd business sense.

"There!" said Captain Ward, one day, speaking to an intimate friend of a disastrous real estate investment, "Emily advised me not to go into that, and I wish I had done as she told me."

He often spoke of more happy enterprises in which he had profited by "Aunt" Emily's counsel and had been successful.

In 1865 "Aunt" Emily came to Detroit, where her brother had moved some years before. In 1869 he built for her her large, old-fashioned home at 807 west Fort street, nearly opposite his own spacious home, now occupied by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. It is known from conversations which Captain Ward held at different times with various persons that he regarded his great fortune as the result of the joint efforts and accumulations of "Aunt" Emily and himself, rather than his own alone. He always expected that he would outlive his sister, but his will provided that she should get her rightful share of the property in case of his death. The instrument made her a residuary legatee, and at the time the instrument was drawn he expected that her share of the estate would be a half million dollars or upward. At

the time of his sudden death from apoplexy, January 1, 1875, however, his affairs were left in great confusion, and the values of his investments were much depressed as a result of the great panic. The consequence was that, although by careful financiering a large portion of the estate was ultimately saved to the captain's second wife, "Aunt" Emily realized little or nothing from it, although she has since been the recipient of several thousand dollars at different times from Mrs. E. B. Ward, now Mrs. Cameron.

Since her brother's death "Aunt" Emily has continued to reside in honored and peaceful old age at her home in this city, frequently visited by her surviving and loving "children," and the many others whose lives she was enabled to brighten. Still a new family generation has been growing up about her—her "grandchildren's" children. Her household at present consists of her nieces, Mrs. D. P. Mayhew, widow of a State Normal School professor, Miss Mary Brindle, and a grand niece and grand nephew, children of Mrs. Mayhew.

JAMES F. JOY.

At the dedication of the Detroit Board of Trade Building, the orator on the occasion, Hon. Geo. V. N. Lothrop, opened with the following eloquently expressed sentiments: "The growth of communities and people is marked by the monuments they build. What a State is, or has been, we find in its cities, its laws, its institutions, its acts, its commerce, or in its works of industry or science."

We would add that while these are evidences which convey to the future what man has accomplished, yet the heart which prompted, the brain which devised, and the hand that executed, would be unknown, except for the written record of the acts and deeds of the individual contributing.

It was this thought that suggested the action taken by the Pioneer and Historical Society in providing for the compilation of the lives of those men and women who laid the foundation stone upon which has been erected the beautiful city, the Metropolis of the prosperous State, "our Michigan."

Among those who have been prominently identified with the growth of Michigan is the Hon. James F. Joy, a native of the State of New Hampshire, and born at Durham, in that State, December 2d, 1810.

The father of James F. Joy was a manufacturer of edge tools, a Calvanist in religion, a member of the Congregational church and a Republican in politics. He sought the moral and spiritual culture of his children, teaching them to be honest, prudent, studious and regular in their attendance upon religious exercises.

In early life Mr. Joy gained, at the common school, sufficient knowledge to teach, and in this way obtained means with which (and what his father could give) to prepare for his college course. He entered Dartmouth College, graduating therefrom in 1833, and delivered the valedictory address. He then went to Cambridge and entered the law school under the patronage of the late Judge Story, and aided by his and the personal friendship of Professor Greenleaf, laid the foundation of his future success. Judge Story frequently spoke in high praise of Mr. Joy's devotion to the law, and as early as 1840 predicted his triumph in any course he should select. Owing to his being unable to continue his studies on account of pecuniary circumstances, he obtained a situation as Preceptor in Pittsfield Academy, and afterwards was tutor of Latin classes at Dartmouth College.

At the end of a year he returned to Cambridge law school and completed his course. In September, 1836, he came to Detroit and entered the law office of the Hon. Augustus S. Porter, one of the noblest men that ever represented Michigan in the United States Senate. In 1837 he was admitted to the bar and became a partner of George F. Porter, under the firm name of Joy & Porter. The prominent members of the Detroit bar at this period were George C. Bates, Henry N. Walker, A. W. Buel, Henry Chipman, Alex. D. Frazer, A. S. Porter, Theodore Romeyn, William Hale, J. M. Howard, John Norvell, Daniel Goodwin, Stevens T. Mason, William Woodbridge, Charles W. Whipple, James A. VanDyke, Elon Farnsworth and George E. Hand. These were men of note then, and subsequently acquired national reputation as jurists, judges and statesmen.

With such associates at the bar, Mr. Joy commenced the practice of his profession in Michigan. His partner, George F. Porter, having been engaged in banking and other financial operations which had given him an extended acquaintance with capitalists and men of wealth, at once brought to the firm a class of clients whose business afforded Mr. Joy the exercise and application of that logical mind and knowledge of law with which nature and careful study had endowed him.

A brief review of Michigan, then, will best illustrate what such men as Mr. Joy must have accomplished to make the Michigan of to-day.

Although Congress had passed the Act (June 15th, 1836) recognizing its constitution and State government, it provided that the boundaries defined by the Act must be assented to by the people through their delegates in convention. This assent was given December 15th, 1836, and on January 26, 1837, the Act passed, admitting Michigan and declaring it to be one of the United States.

Prior to this period the territory had been comparatively non-producing, the great bulk of its breadstuffs, provisions and manufactures

being imported from the States of Ohio, New York and New England. In 1837 there was a change in agricultural products and from an importing it became an exporting State. This necessitated increased banking facilities and appliances for transportation of its products. There were then but three banks in Michigan of recognized credit outside the State—Bank of Michigan, Farmers' and Mechanics' and Michigan State Bank. Their aggregate capital stock was about $300,000. The Detroit and St. Joseph railroad (now the Michigan Central) and the Pontiac and Detroit (now known as the Detroit and Milwaukee) were the only roads existing, except on paper, the first having about thirty miles in operation and the latter but twelve miles. The entire tonnage of the lakes did not exceed that of three of the steamers of the present day. The Legislature, seeking to meet these necessities, passed a general banking law so liberal in character that there were few of the inhabitants of the State who could not afford to start a bank. The capital stock was based on landed property amounting to three times the value of the stock. Only a small amount of specie was required. The lands were appraised at fabulous prices. A few thousand dollars in specie, borrowed for a show to the commissioners on their periodical visits, was sufficient to commence. There were at this time some fifty of these institutions in the State, whose notes flooded the country, and finding their way into the sound institutions were immediately paid out (but sometimes too late). The wild-cat system had but a short duration, as the banks were closed up within three years, and the three chartered banks referred to suffered largely in the end. The Legislature also provided for and established an Internal Improvement system which contemplated the purchase of all railroads, then chartered, also the construction of canals, toll roads, etc., and a negotiation of a loan to meet the cost. Pursuant to the authority conferred, the Detroit and St. Joseph railroad was purchased and the name changed to the Michigan Central. The work of construction on it, together with that upon the other improvements authorized, progressed until danger of bankruptcy intervened, causing their sale or abandonment.

Returning to the detail of notable events in which Mr. Joy was a prominent and active participator.

Soon after the establishment of the firm of Joy & Porter it was made the attorneys and counsel of the old Bank of Michigan, then almost the only bank in the northwest, having a recognized credit with eastern banks and capitalists, hence this relation brought them a lucrative practice. Mr. Joy, as the legal head of the firm, was employed in most of the important cases in the Federal and State Courts. The Messrs. Dwight, of New York and Massachusetts, were the principal owners of the old Bank of Michigan. They also owned two banks in

Cleveland, one in Buffalo, and one in Springfield. From 1837 to 1847 Mr. Joy was their confidential and leading counsel, and when, in 1841, the old Bank of Michigan, in consequence of a combination of circumstances dating back to 1836, was compelled to make an assignment, Mr. Joy, as its attorney in the legal complication incident, was called to meet the most gifted and distinguished minds in the nation.

One of the most important cases conducted by Mr. Joy was that of Bates vs. The Illinois Railroad Company, and involved the title to the present site of the Michigan Central depot ground in Chicago, which was carried through the United States, District, Circuit and Supreme Courts and won by Mr. Joy. Opposed to Mr. Joy in this case at its different stages were John A. Mills and Matthew McLean, eminent in their profession as successful practitioners in the United States courts.

In 1846 Michigan, through the operations of The Internal Improvement System, was bankrupt. Through the efforts of Mr. Joy, and the influence directed by him, Boston capitalists were induced to purchase the Michigan Central Railroad and from that period until the present he has been identified with it and with the railway enterprises of Michigan and the west.

The sale of the Michigan Central road thus made, relieved the State and restored it to solvency. Towns and villages along its line sprang up, manufacturing industries were multiplied, farms were improved, and general business throughout the State assumed a prosperous condition. After the completion of the Michigan Central to Chicago Mr. Joy organized the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company. The building of this road, at a cost of sixty million dollars, opened up a tract of country, the products of which transported over it have enabled the company to pay an annual dividend of ten per cent. To make his connections with the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad he spanned the Mississippi river at Quincy and the Missouri at Kansas City with magnificent iron bridges, and extended a branch to the Indian Territory, fixing his termini at Ft. Kearney, Nebraska. He thus had a continuous railway line from Detroit to Kansas and Nebraska.

Among the Michigan railroads since projected, and in the building of which Mr. Joy was the chief promoter, are the Detroit, Lansing and Northern, the Detroit and Bay City, the Air Line from Jackson to Niles, the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw, the Chicago and West Michigan, the Kalamazoo and South Haven, and the Wabash. He has also constructed the Detroit union railroad depot building at a cost, including the land, of $2,000,000. He has withdrawn from the active control of all the foregoing roads except the last named, but is still a stockholder and director in some of them. He is president of the company controlling and owning the Detroit Union Depot.

From the period when Mr. Joy first became identified with the construction of railways, he has been the chief factor in the building of sixteen hundred miles of railroad within the State of Michigan. To deny that he has not been a large contributor to its growth in material wealth and population would be to deny that railroads are aids to the development of countries or people.

While Mr. Joy has been engaged in these vast enterprises he has not failed in the performance of his duties as a Christian, an educationist or as a public citizen. In his religious views he is a liberal Congregationalist, time and study having somewhat modified the Puritan ideas imbibed in early life.

In educational interests, although taking delight in the study of Greek, Latin, French and English classics, few have done more than Mr. Joy to foster and develop our common schools.

In politics he is Republican—not a politician in the sense in which the term is ordinarily applied; not a seeker of public office. As in everything else, he is firm and earnest in advocating and maintaining his political views.

Mr. Joy has been a member of the State Legislature, and was elected a Regent of the State University but resigned before the expiration of the term for which he was elected.

In his personnel Mr. Joy is courteous and pleasant, but not effusive.

His physique is a proof of his having retained the habits formed in early life of avoiding the indulgence in all that is detrimental to physical organism.

WILLIAM MOORE.

William Moore was the great-grandson of John Moore of the McDonald clan, who was murdered in his own garden on the morning of February 13, 1692, at the "Massacre of Glencoe," so-called, in Argyleshire, Scotland, which massacre is so graphically described in the fourth volume of Macaulay's History of England. The widow of the murdered man hid herself from the slayers of her husband in a malt kiln, and while thus concealed, gave birth to a son whom she named John, and with whom she soon after fled to Londonderry, Ireland.

In the year 1718, John, with his mother and two sisters, who had survived the massacre, came over with a party of about one hundred and twenty other persons, to America, and settled at Londonderry, New Hampshire.

John married, and his third son, William, was born August 15,

1731, and on the 13th day of December, 1763, he married Jennie Holmes, and removed to Peterboro, New Hampshire, settled upon a farm, and to them twelve children were born, the youngest of whom was the subject of this sketch, and was born at Peterboro on the 9th day of April, 1787.

At the age of eighteen he emigrated to Phelps, Ontario county, New York, where on the 7th of November, 1806, he married Lucy Rice, formerly of Conway, Massachusetts, who bore him ten children.

His trade was making small spinning wheels for spinning flax, at which trade he worked during the winter, and during the summer he cultivated and improved the farm he owned. He continued to reside there, holding various local offices; he was Justice of the Peace for sixteen years in succession, prior to the summer of 1831, when he removed to York, Washtenaw county, Michigan. In 1832 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace, and he held such office by appointment and by election, after Michigan became a State, for the period of twelve years.

On the first day of September, 1845, his wife died, and on the 17th of April, 1847, he married Mrs. Sallie Holmes, with whom he lived until his decease.

He was a member of the convention called for the preparation of the first Constitution of this State, which convened May 11th, 1835. Edward Mundy, Abel Goddard, Orrin Howe and Robert Purdy were among his colleagues from Washtenaw county. He was a member of the first Senate after Michigan became a State, and was a member of the House from Washtenaw county of the session of 1843. He was a man of great energy of character, fearless in maintaining his own rights, liberal in his views and pocket. The latch string of his house was always out, and his house open to the early settlers in that portion of the State. His father was active in the War of the Revolution, and fought at the battle of Bennington, July 19th, 1777. He (William) was a volunteer in the war of 1812, was at the burning of Buffalo, and the sortie at Fort Erie, and his widow, born June 24, 1787, living until June 10, 1887, received a pension from the Government for his services in that war. He was a farmer by occupation, a Baptist in religion, and a Democrat in politics. He died December 4th, 1850, and was buried at the family burial ground at Mooreville, leaving seven children surviving him, only one of whom, William A. Moore, of Detroit, is now living.

LEVI BISHOP.

Levi Bishop, long a celebrated lawyer in Detroit, came to the city sometime during the early portion of the thirties. In early life he

learned the shoemaker's trade, and traveled around the country earning a little money by doing "jour work." I presume in the shops where he worked and where he met jovial companions he acquired much of that ready wit and faculty of repartee which showed itself on many occasions when he met the members of the Detroit bar in legal encounters.

He worked at his trade in the city until he lost his right hand when firing off a cannon on the fourth day of July, 1836. After that accident he commenced the study of law, and in time arose to be one of the leading members of the Detroit bar. That is saying much for his ability, for there were scions there in his day. Before engaging much in the practice of his profession he acted as Justice of the Peace of the city and before him appeared many young "sprigs" or "limbs of the law" who subsequently acquired eminence in the profession. "Billy" Gray, G. V. N. Lothrop, James A. VanDyke, H. H. Emmons and Judge Campbell had many a tilt in the presence of his Honor, Levi Bishop. It has been often said by these tyros that his Honor had a happy faculty of disposing of causes, and occasionally pettifoggers, in court.

He was an official and faithful attendant upon divine service at St. Paul's church on Congress street, and probably during the entire period when Bishop McCoskey officiated there, he was seen very regularly in his pew repeating the formula and responses of his church. He was not a zealot in Christianity, and did not approve of Puritanical notions; was inclined to be tolerant in religion, and no one would form an opinion when hearing him deliver a Democratic speech or legal argument that he had any religious notions.

In politics he was a Democrat of the "Old Hickory School," hard shelled. The writer has heard him, in many Democratic wigwams, orate about the purity of his party, when he would be listened to and applauded by ex-Mayor Wheaton, John Paton, George Pattison, the Prentices and the faithful from "ould Ireland." Occasionally he was very sarcastic in his remarks when talking about the opposite party and their leaders. He was not an office seeker, and held only two political offices, one being a member of the Legislature of this State. He was an unsuccessful candidate in 1870 for the Legislature of 1871, his opponent defeating him by a small majority.

For several years he devoted much of his time and attention to the improvement of schools in Detroit, laboring zealously in building the foundation of the present successful and excellent school system. The Bishop Union School Building is a monument to his memory. He was at one time Regent of the University, and while there succeeded in effecting the removal of the learned and worthy Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Tappan, who died recently and whose remains are interred in a

foreign land. This was considered by many a very unwise movement by Mr. Bishop, rendering him unpopular and weaning from him many friends.

He was at one time president of the Young Men's Society in Detroit, and I heard him deliver a lecture before an audience in their hall which cost him much labor and on which he was engaged for a year, as he subsequently informed me. It was well written, clothed in beautiful language, and gave evidence that the speaker had industriously labored on the subject. Mr. Bishop was not in the habit of writing poetical compositions for the press or magazines, and consequently the reading public was astonished on the first appearance of a poetical Indian legend composed by him called "Tensha Gronde," in the style of Hiawatha. The reading public was divided in opinion about its merits. It probably was not a remunerative work to its author.

About the close of his life he was President of the Pioneer Society of Detroit and took an active part in writing up and collecting facts relative to the early history of Michigan and Detroit. I presume the papers which he composed, collected and revised would make several volumes.

Mr. Bishop was an industrious man, thorough in his labors, and probably no member of the Detroit bar ever prepared cases that exhibited more research than those which he attended to. He was a successful lawyer, and his name appears in many important cases in the Supreme Court reports of this state. He accumulated a large property and left an ample amount to his widow, a worthy and intellectual lady, his companion for years, who now resides in Detroit.

Mr. Bishop was born at Russell, in the State of Massachusetts, October 15th, 1815. He came to Detroit in 1835, and departed this life December 23d, 1881.

DONALD CAMPBELL HENDERSON.

Those who personally know the subject of this sketch will vouch for one of his characteristics—that of fidelity—and as one who "conveys his love to a friend, as an arrow to the mark, to stick there, not as a ball against a wall, to rebound back to him." They will accord to him also originality in thought, words and acts, independence in his views and opinions, courageous and firm in defending and maintaining them, modest and unassuming in manner, kind and courteous in his bearing to all, with sensibilities as tender as a child's. Full of sympathy for the unfortunate, his heart and hand are ever open to relieve and mitigate the ills of humanity.

Donald Campbell Henderson is of Scotch descent. His father, James Henderson, and his mother, Isabella Campbell, were natives of Caithnesshire, Scotland, and were allied to the families of Campbell, Sinclair and McIvors. His father was a man of culture, and was for a time private secretary to Sir John Sinclair, the admirer and correspondent of George Washington. In 1834 Mr. Henderson's parents removed to America, and for a number of years his father superintended the construction of mills at Hamilton, Canada, and Rochester, New York. He settled in Detroit in 1835, where he remained until 1838, when he moved to Allegan, Michigan, and built the first flour mill there. Subsequently he engaged in farming, which he continued until his death, September 30, 1875. Isabella Campbell Henderson died May 1st, 1872. She was a woman of great firmness of character and of rare intellectual ability. She was not only respected for these qualities, but loved by her neighbors and acquaintances for her generosity and kindness of heart. They left three sons—Alexander, sheriff for two terms of Allegan county; Donald C., the subject of this sketch, and James D., captain and assistant quartermaster during the War of the Rebellion (the last commission signed by President Lincoln was that assigning Captain James D. Henderson to take charge of the quartermaster's department at Richmond), and two daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth Sinclair Nichols, of Allegan, and Mrs. Anna B. Clubb, wife of Rev. Henry S. Clubb, of Philadelphia, Pa.

The parents of Mr. Henderson were desirous that he should become a professional man, and knowing that Allegan could furnish but limited educational facilities, decided to leave him under the guardianship of Mr. Alexander McFarlane, who at that period was the prominent bookseller of Detroit, in order that he might have the advantages of tuition under Wm. Mitchell and others, at whose select school Mr. Henderson had as associates some who have since become the leading citizens of the city and State. His guardian, Mr. McFarlane, was a man of strict integrity, a member of the First Presbyterian church, and therefore his influence and teachings served to impress lessons of a healthful, moral character upon the mind of his ward, which he has never forgotten. The late Senator Chandler, Alanson Sheley and J. S. Farrand were among his early teachers in the Sabbath School, for whom he cherishes a strong affection, they in turn always manifesting a warm friendship and regard for him. Mrs. McFarlane is still living, and takes as much interest in Don. as a man as she did when he was a boy.

At the age of fifteen Mr. Henderson went to Allegan, where he finished his studies under the tuition of the late Rev. Samuel Newberry and E. B. Bassett, principals of the Allegan Academy, a branch of the State University. (Mr. Newberry was the father of Mrs. Gov. Bagley, and pastor of the Allegan Presbyterian church.) He applied

himself so closely to his studies that at the end of two years his health failed and he was compelled to lay them aside. At this early age he manifested an inclination for literary and newspaper work, and in 1842 accepted a situation on the Allegan Record, where he learned typography. In 1845 he went to Paw Paw and became connected with John McKinney in the publication of the Paw Paw Free Press. His labors here telling severely upon his health he abandoned newspaper work and was again employed in McFarlane's book store in Detroit. Here he remained until 1847, when he went to New York, and Horace Greeley made him his private secretary and subsequently assistant editor of the New York Tribune. This afforded him extended opportunities to learn the inside of politics and to form the personal acquaintance of the distinguished men of the country. From 1847 to 1855 Mr. Henderson enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the great journalist, as well as that of Charles A. Dana, now of the New York Sun. At the earnest solicitation of friends in Michigan Mr. H., in 1856, left the Tribune to establish the Allegan Journal, which he has since conducted as editor in chief, except for a short time, when he became interested in the Grand Rapids Daily Times (1874-5). The Journal celebrated the twentieth anniversary of its publication March 13th, 1876. On appearing it was greeted by letters, complimentary and congratulatory, from literary and military celebrities and editors and publishers all over the country, among them from President Grant, Vice-Presidents Ferry and Colfax, George William Curtis, Governor Croswell, William Reid and C. W. Dana.

Mr. Henderson never sought public positions, although in 1855 he was appointed secretary of the Board of Census Marshals for New York City by General E. W. Leavenworth, Secretary of State. This was the only one he held while connected with the New York press, and on his return to Michigan in 1857 he was chosen reporter to the State Senate, and compiled the legislative manuals for several years. In 1859 Governor Wisner appointed him one of the State swamp land commissioners. In 1876 he was endorsed by the Legislatures of Michigan and New York for the appointment of United States Public Printer, but President Hayes, being pledged, gave it to the Hon. John D. Defrees, of Indiana.

Mr. Henderson has been a devoted friend to public improvements. His paper was the first to advocate the construction of a ship canal connecting Lakes Erie and Michigan. While a resident of New York he was a delegate to, and secretary of, the New York City Industrial Congress.

The extensive travels of Mr. H. through the south, just prior to the war, gave him a correct idea of the magnitude of the impending rebellion, hence his Journal was in advance of even the metropolitan

journals as to the proper means for suppressing and meeting it. In September, 1863, he volunteered as a private for the three years' service. As appears from the following extract, he had rendered im-important service to the army:

SOLDIER'S HOME, WASHINGTON, JUNE 21, 1889.

This is to certify that D. C. Henderson, of Allegan, Mich., rendered valuable service at the beginning of the war by volunteering with one or two other persons to visit Alexandria, Va., just previous to its occupation by our forces, at his own risk, which service was accepted by me as commanding officer of the column which entered Alexandria, affording me valuable information of the enemy's strength, location, etc.

O. B. WILCOX,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

In 1861 Mr. Henderson went to Washington to ascertain the military movement of our army, and that, if possible, of the Confederates. Mr. Henderson was detailed with two noted gentlemen, by Gen O. B. Wilcox, U. S. A. (now on retired list and governor of Soldier's Home, near Washington, D. C.), on May 22, 1861, two days before the capture of Alexandria, Va., to reconnoiter for information regarding the movements of the rebels; consequently these gentlemen were doing secret service. Their names were Don. C. Henderson, John C. Underwood, Jr., of Va. (son of United States Judge of that State), and Zebina Moses, a nephew of K. S. Bingham, United States Senator and Governor from Michigan. General Wilcox appointed these three gentlemen at Willard's Hotel in Washington. In starting out they crossed the long bridge, two miles from Washington, and before their return had gleaned very valuable information, which was revealed to the proper officers. Being a staunch Republican, a public spirited man, and journalist of few equals—politically he took great delight in acquainting himself with the doings of the nation, hence his advent into Washington at the outbreak of the rebellion. During his trip to the front, his companions, as well as himself, were compelled, for fear of being detected, to raise their hats and hurrah for Jeff. Davis. We have seen the papers in his (Henderson's) possession, signed by Washington authorities, authorizing him to procure the movements of the rebels and thanking him for his valuable information at the beginning of the war. General Wilcox was military governor of the District of Columbia and next in command to General Scott, who was next to our martyred President Lincoln. In September, 1863, Mr. Henderson enlisted as a private soldier in the Third Michigan Cavalry, in Captain Pope's company, and while acting as train guard with his regiment, going to the front, a sudden lurch of the train threw him off and broke his left hand; he, however, rejoined his regimentin a few weeks. When he again reached his regiment, he was unable to cope systematically with his brother soldiers in military tactics, for during Mr. Henderson's convalescing absence from duty, he was laughed at a little for his untutored awkwardness in saddling his horse. But Mr. Henderson

soon learned the "ropes," and proved a good soldier. It seems the Record has gathered the "funny" part of Mr. Henderson's military career and gave him credit for it, but says not a word in his favor for the good he has done his country, both as a soldier and writer. Mr. Henderson was honorably discharged, and on his papers it reads, "no objection to his re-enlistment is known to exist," and it was not erased.

Although frequently tendered, he declined to accept promotion. Near the close of the last year of the war, the commission as a lieutenant was sent him, which he declined to accept. This is a rare instance of record where the publisher of a prominent journal enlisted and served, voluntarily, as a private during the war.

A greater portion of the time during his military experience he served in the cavalry regiment, under command of Col. H. R. Mizner, and was on his staff a portion of the time as orderly. He was with the regiment and accompanied it to the borders of Mexico in 1865, when General Sheridan was ordered to the Rio Grande to look after Maximilian on the Mexican frontier.

Mr. Henderson, prior to the organization of the Republican party, was a Whig, and in 1852 was an alternate delegate in the National Convention, held at Baltimore, which nominated General Winfield Scott. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Chicago convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln. Horace Greeley represented Oregon in the same convention. He was one of the founders of the Republican party, and has attended every National and State convention (when not in the army) since that period.

His intimate acquaintance with public men has given him a more perfect knowledge of political matters than are possessed by the journalists of the present day, hence his articles are deemed more reliable by the sagacious of both political parties in this as well as in other States, giving his paper a larger circulation than that of any outside of the metropolitan papers of the State.

At the solicitation of some of the early residents, Mr. Henderson, in 1876, prepared an historical sketch of Detroit, which occupied twenty-five columns of the Journal, which for its accuracy, and as a literary production, drew for him letters of encomium from distinguished residents of the city and State, and was extensively copied by the periodicals in other cities. (Since the above was written, Mr. Henderson has received the appointment of supervisor of the census for the Fifth District of Michigan.)

FREDERICK BUHL.

Few names are better known or more respected by the older inhabitants of Michigan than that borne by the subject of this sketch. For fifty-five years, when attached to the article worn for the protection of the intellectual part of man, it has been a sufficient guarantee of its usefulness.

Frederick Buhl is a native of western Pennsylvania, and was born November 27, 1806. His parents emigrated from Saxony, and settled in Butler county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Buhl was the second son of a family of eleven children.

The advantages for obtaining an education were meagre, not even as good as are afforded the poorest in any part of Michigan at this time, hence his education was limited.

At the age of sixteen he visited Pittsburg for the purpose of learning the jeweler's trade, but ill health compelled his seeking some other occupation, and in 1833 he came to Detroit, and with his brother, established the wholesale and retail house for the sale of furs, hats and caps. For twenty years his brother and himself continued together under the name and firm of F. & C. H. Buhl. His brother then retired, and he carried on the business alone, until Mr. Henry Newland was admitted, when the house became Buhl, Newland & Co. Subsequently, on the withdrawal of Mr. Newland, his sons became partners, and the firm was known as F. Buhl & Sons. The house is at present known as Walter Buhl & Co., Mr. Buhl, owing to increased age, desiring to retire from active business.

Mr. Buhl, while not aspiring to public position, has held several offices of trust and responsibility; has been a member of the City Council, was elected Mayor in 1848, has been Director of the State Bank of Michigan, President of the Ft. Wayne & Elmwood Street Railway Co., President of the Michigan Department of the American Life Association, Director of the Second National Bank of Detroit, and Trustee and President of the Board of Trustees of Harper Hospital.

Mr. Buhl, notwithstanding the cares of his large business, has found time to visit Europe, and has traveled extensively in the United States. He is a regular attendant of Fort Street Presbyterian church, and is active in efforts to further all objects for the improvement of the community in education and morals.

Mr. Buhl was married to Miss Beatty, of Butler county, Pa., in 1836. They have had six children, four sons and two daughters. Captain F. A. Buhl, the eldest son, entered the army in the early part of the late civil war, and died from wounds at Annapolis, Maryland, in September, 1864. Mr. Buhl's wife died March, 1884, leaving four children and a kind husband to survive and mourn her departure.

JAMES BURNS.

James Burns was born November 10, 1810. His ancestry on the paternal side were Scotch-Irish, and he bore many of the characteristics of that nationality. At the early age of nine he was compelled to provide for himself; when sixteen, he apprenticed himself to a carpenter at Turin, N. Y., working at his trade during the summer, and attending the Lowville Academy during the winter, thus acquiring a fair English education. He left the State of New York and arrived in Detroit in 1834. For the first year he worked at his trade; the following year was spent in traversing the wilderness of Michigan, locating for himself and others available lands.

In the directory for 1836–7, we find his name entered as "James R. Burns, clerk in the store of Olney Cook." Evidently the introduction of the "R." was an error of the publisher, for we find that in 1837 he became a partner of Olney Cook, and the style of the firm was "Cook & Burns," and that they continued to do business as dealers in dry goods and groceries for seven years thereafter, where the old Masonic Hall now stands on Jefferson avenue.

Subsequently, Mr. Cook having retired, Mr. T. L. Partridge was taken into the partnership, and the firm became James Burns & Co., and continued the business in the same locality until 1850, when it was removed to Woodward avenue, where for twenty years the firm did a large and profitable business. In 1866 Mr. Partridge withdrew, and Mr. Lucien A. Smith was admitted as a partner, when, under the name of Burns & Smith, the business was carried on until 1874; Mr. Burns then sold to Mr. Smith, having been in the dry goods business for nearly forty years.

Mr. Burns, although not an aspirant for public or political honors, nevertheless accepted them when tendered, from a sense of duty to his friends and fellow citizens. In 1861 C. H. Buhl, Mayor, appointed him a member of the First Board of Review; as such he served for twelve years. In 1873 he was elected to the State Legislature, and was a member of the Committee of Ways and Means; in 1876 Governor John J. Bagley, appointed him a member of the Board of Control of the State Public School, located at Coldwater, of which he was elected President.

In 1873 he erected the Burns Block on Griswold street; in 1877, the Buhl and Burns Block on Woodward avenue, and in 1882 joined Mr. Owen in the erection of a fine block of stores on Jefferson avenue. In the improvement of his property in the way of building he consulted the interests of the public as well as his own, sparing no money to make them useful as well as ornamental.

As a business man, he was esteemed for his industry, energy and

integrity. As a citizen, he was alive to all enterprises tending to promote benevolence, morality and education.

Mr. Burns and his wife became members of the Central Methodist Episcopal church, when the edifice stood on Woodward avenue, near Congress street, for over forty years.

His personal characteristic was extreme frankness in speech, and an unassuming manner.

April 30, 1838, he was united in marriage to Miss Aurilla A. Bacon. They had three daughters, neither of whom survived him. The eldest daughter, Emily A., married Mr. Henry A. Newland, and died June 18th, 1871; the second, Eliza, married Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley, and died February 27, 1876, and the third, Frances M., was married to Mr. Albert M. Henry, and died February 1, 1879.

Mr. Burns died December 7, 1883, leaving a record of acts and deeds worthy of imitation by all who may come after him.

C. H. BUHL.

The celebrated Dean Swift draws a comparison between the man who uses the talents God has endowed him with by adding to them in a manner that shall benefit humanity, and one who employs them to gratify personal ambition and selfish desires, at the sacrifice of truth and integrity. "The man who can make two ears of corn grow where but one grew before, deserves better of mankind, and renders more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together." In the sense he intended his stricture on politicians, the context serves to illustrate the practical business life of the subject of this sketch.

Christian H. Buhl, a native of the State of Pennsylvania, of German antecedents, was born in Butler county, May 9, 1810. His father was a merchant, was also engaged in farming, and was one of the leading business men of that portion of the State where he resided.

After obtaining such an education as the schools of that section afforded, he learned the hatter's trade, and at the age of twenty-one started west to seek his fortune, and located in Detroit in 1833. Associated with his brother, they engaged in the hat and cap trade, to some extent manufacturing their own goods; subsequently they combined the fur trade. Their transactions in the latter grew largely, and extended over the entire Northwest. This branch was mainly conducted by C. H. Buhl, his brother taking charge of the hat department.

In 1842, the trading posts of the American Fur Company falling into the hands of Messrs. P. Chouteau & Company, of St. Louis and

New York, Messrs. Buhl entered into an arrangement with them to purchase furs on joint account in the States of Ohio, Indiana, northern Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, including a portion of Upper Canada. This continued until 1853, when the brothers divided, F. Buhl taking the hat department and C. H. Buhl the fur business, which he conducted on his own account for two years; then, turning it over to his brother, he formed a partnership with Charles Ducharme, and engaged in hardware and iron trade, meanwhile purchasing the wholesale stocks of Alexander H. Newbold and Ducharme & Bartholomew, consolidating the two firms, making the wholesale house of Buhl & Ducharme, at that time the largest in the Northwest. Mr. Charles Ducharme dying in 1873, Mr. Buhl purchased the interest represented by Mr. Ducharme, and admitted his eldest son, Theodore, as a partner. Since, and up to the present, the business of Buhl & Son has been prosperous. In 1863 Mr. Buhl purchased the interest of the Westerman Iron Company in Sharon, Pennsylvania, which has since been successfully conducted. He is now the owner, having bought the interest of two former partners. About the same time he purchased the controlling interest of the Detroit Locomotive Works, infusing new life and energy into it, and continued to do a profitable business until the term of incorporation expired by limitation. He was one of the incorporators of the Second National Bank of Detroit, and also of its successor, the Detroit National. Was Vice-President of the first, until reorganized as the latter, of which he was also the Vice-President, until chosen President, on the retirement of Governor Baldwin.

Mr. Buhl was largely instrumental in the construction of the Hillsdale and Indiana, the Detroit and Eel River, and the Detroit and Butler railroads, and while the investments did not prove profitable for him, they have been of great benefit to Detroit, to the farmers, and the business of the towns through which they run.

During the fifty-five years in Detroit, his business career has been characterized by integrity, energy and industry. The magnificent business blocks erected by him, the many manufacturing industries in which his name appears as a stockholder, is an evidence of his public spirit and interest for the material welfare of his adopted city. Although a Republican since the party was organized, he is not a strict partisan; never sought nor held but one political office. He was elected Mayor of Detroit in 1859, serving during 1860 and 1861.

He is not a politician, except that as an intelligent citizen of a Republic he believes it his duty to keep himself informed as to the conduct of public affairs, municipal, state and national, and the conduct and contention of political parties—basing his action upon that policy which he conceives will best promote the general business of the country, and protect the people against wrong.

In all movements of a benevolent and educational character he applies his business rules, and is earnest in promoting their success.

In 1843 Mr. Buhl married Miss Caroline DeLong, of Utica, N. Y. They have had five children, two sons and three daughters; one daughter died in infancy, one in girlhood, and one in womanhood. The sons, Theodore and Frank H., are associated with him in business.

THEODORE H. HINCHMAN.

Theodore H. Hinchman, a native of the State of New Jersey, was born in Morris county, March 6th, 1818.

The immediate ancestors of Mr. Hinchman were born in the same State as the subject of this sketch, and were largely engaged in mining and smelting specular iron ore of that portion of New Jersey, but after the close of the war of 1812 iron became depressed and the business was discontinued by them.

His father, John R. Hinchman, moved to the city of New York and engaged in the grocery business in that city in 1825. The mother of Mr. Hinchman was Mary DeCamp, who was educated at the Academy of Samuel Whelpley (author of Whelpley's Moral Philosophy which, for a time, was a text book at Princeton College).

Samuel L. Southard, who later was member of the United States Senate from New Jersey, was a tutor in Whelpley's Academy.

John R. Hinchman and Mary DeCamp were married at Newton, N. J., on January 19th, 1809, and celebrated their golden wedding January 9th, 1859.

John R. Hinchman died at Brooklyn, N. Y., November 16th, 1859. Mary DeCamp, wife of John R. Hinchman, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., on July 16th, 1860. They had four sons and six daughters, all living in 1889.

Theodore was the eldest of the four sons, and was seven years of age when his parents removed to New York, and the most notable event which impressed itself upon his recollection was the opening of the Erie canal, on which occasion there was a display of canal boats and other vessels on the Hudson.

He attended the public schools of New York until reaching the age of thirteen, when he was placed in a retail drug store. After remaining a year, on the recommendation of Guy M. Hinchman, he obtained a situation in the wholesale grocery house of Johnson & Sons, which at that time did the most extensive business, in that line, of any in the United States. His principal duties in the situation were in the office, collecting and banking, at the same time obtaining a general

knowledge of the business. He remained with this firm four years, and during that time was a member of the Mercantile Library Association of New York, and improved his leisure time acquiring a knowledge of books, thus laying a foundation for general intelligence.

About this period John Owen, in his semi-annual business trip to New York, having transactions with the house of Johnson & Sons, conceived a friendship for Mr. Hinchman and made him a formal offer to come west and take a clerkship in the drug store of Chapin & Owen. This proposition was accepted, and in the spring of 1836 he came to Detroit. He continued to serve in that capacity until March, 1842, when he became a partner, and the firm of John Owen & Company soon became extensively and favorably known throughout Michigan and the west.

September 8th, 1842, he married Miss Louisa Chapin, daughter of Dr. Marshall Chapin, former partner of Mr. John Owen, a brief sketch of whose life will be found elsewhere in this volume.

In 1853 Mr. Hinchman purchased the interest of Mr. Owen, and also entered into the ship chandlery business at the foot of Woodward avenue (burned out and discontinued 1875). The drug and grocery business is continued in the name of T. H. Hinchman & Sons. The sons so associated are John M., the eldest, admitted in 1868; the second, Ford DeCamp, admitted in 1869, and the third, Charles Chapin, was admitted in 1874. All are active partners and are the peers of any of the young business men of the State.

In his early business life Mr. Hinchman resolved to save one-half of his yearly income and adhered to that rule until 1870, when commercial travelers lessened the profits of the business.

He became president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank (now Merchants' & Manufacturers' National) from its organization in 1869, and is still its president (1889.)

The following are among the number of his public services: Was a member of the fire department from 1839 to 1862, of the Board of Fire Commissioners from 1867 to 1879, when, having received the nomination for State Senator, he resigned. He was commissioner of sewers from 1855 to 1860; in 1876 was elected to the State Senate and was recognized on the several important committees as a "working member." The most honorable and congenial position held by him was as president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange, to which office he was elected annually from its organization in 1878 to 1886. He was a member of the Board of Control of the State Industrial Home, located at Adrian, four and one-half years, also a member of the semi-Centennial Commission, appointed by Governor Alger.

His time and means were not withheld when needed to promote

benevolent, moral or educational enterprises, and all measures tending to encourage public improvements have always received his active support.

A work entitled Banks and Banking in Michigan, with historical sketches, and copious extracts from the Banking Laws of the Nation and State, together with personal sketches of prominent bank officers, claims Theodore H. Hinchman as its author. It should be upon the desk of every business man in Michigan, if they would understand the true principle of banking, and the obligations to the public of those engaged therein.

In politics, until 1860, he was a Whig; during the war, Independent, but earnest, aiding the government. Since 1867 he has been a Democrat.

In business he is practical and methodical, a man of acts and deeds, rather than words, never over-reaching, nor undertaking more than he feels certain he can accomplish; kind and courteous but somewhat retiring in manner, always respectful to others, be they high or low, and of unquestionable integrity.

He is a Presbyterian in his religious views, having received his early impressions from that persuasion.

CHARLES G. HAMMOND.

There are few of the residents of Detroit of fifty years ago but remember the energetic, enterprising and large-hearted man who is the subject of this sketch, Charles G. Hammond. He was born at Smyrna, New Nork, and came to Detroit in 1834, and at once took an active part in promoting enterprises of a religious, educational and benevolent character, as well as those tending to the material growth of the city and the west.

At the organization of the First Presbyterian church he became an elder thereof in November, 1835.

Judge Walker, in his memorial of the First Congregational church, after alluding to its organization, says: "But to Charles G. Hammond, more than to any other man, we are indebted for the preliminary steps that led to its organization, although others rendered great and invaluable aid." In 1836 Mr. Hammond removed to Union City and there joined a Congregational church. He represented Branch county in the Legislature of 1841. In 1842 he was appointed auditor general and returned to Detroit, and while still retaining his membership of the Congregational church at Union City he attended the Presbyterian church. Becoming convinced that the rapid growth of the city

demanded increased church organization, upon his invitation a number of Christian men and women met at his house November 25th, 1844, for the purpose of considering the subject of the organization of what became the First Congregational church of Detroit. He resigned the office of auditor general in 1845 and took charge of the construction of the Michigan Central railroad, and subsequently of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, and became its principal executive officer, and afterwards general manager of the Union Pacific railroad. When Chicago was almost entirely destroyed by fire he was made chairman of the Relief Committee which disbursed and distributed millions to relieve the unfortunate sufferers by the fire.

Mr. Hammond, until death, cherished his love for Detroit, and always maintained a warm interest for its improvement and the welfare of its citizens. He was a member of this Society and also of the Young Men's Literary Society.

DAVID B. HERRINTON.

David B. Herrinton was born in Truxton, Cortland county, New York, May 17th, 1814. He came to Michigan in 1820 with his parents, who died soon after arriving here. In 1834 he went to Milford, Michigan, and engaged in the furniture business. His first wife was Elvira Burrington, whom he married at Milford, November 8th, 1842. She died March 31st, 1845, at DeRuyter, New York. They had one child, Albert B. Herrinton, who now resides at Daleville, Penn.

After the death of his wife Mr. Herrinton moved to Tyrone, Livingston county, Michigan, where he married Fanny Park, of that place, October 15th, 1850. In 1851 they moved to Springfield, Jackson county, Michigan, where he started a pottery, and for several years he manufactured all kinds of pots, crocks and jugs. In 1860 he sold out the pottery and came to Detroit, where he engaged in the grocery business at the corner of Catherine and Chene streets, but during the war, business being dull, he sold out the grocery and purchased the property corner of Farmer and Bates streets (where is now a four story brick). In 1862 he went into the sewing machine business on Jefferson avenue. He introduced the first sewing machine in Detroit (the old hand machines with a wheel and handle on the side to run it by). He was the only person in the State who repaired machines, and he had them sent to him from all over the country. He removed from Jefferson avenue to the corner of Michigan and Woodward avenues and enlarged his business to a general agency, when he had agents on the road all over the United States and Canada. Later he moved to the corner of Farmer street and Monroe avenue, where he was associated

with J. E. Boylan. At the State fair Mr. and Mrs. Herrinton took first premium for the finest work done on a sewing machine. In 1866 he bought out J. E. Boylan's interest in the Domestic Sewing Machine Company's branch at Detroit and for a number of years he was located on State street, between Woodward avenue and Farmer street. In 1874 he patented a spring for running a sewing machine without the use of the treadle and applied it to the machines for use in tailor shops, etc. In 1880 he started the Excelsior bakery at 779 Woodward avenue, with his son, William W. Herrinton. After continuing in business in the bakery for three years he sold out, on account of his health failing.

Albert B. Herrinton, the eldest son of David B. Herrinton, was one of the first persons in Springfield, Michigan, to enlist in the army, and was a drummer in Company I, 14th Regiment, Mich. Vet. Vol. Infantry, 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 14th Army Corps, and served through the entire war. He still retains his drum as a memento of the war.

David B. Herrinton, being too old to enlist in the regular army, was enlisted as a minute man, but was not called upon. The minute men were liable to be called upon at any hour of the day or night, during the latter part of 1861 and of 1862-63, to protect the frontier against the raids of southern refugees in Canada. On one occasion over one thousand were called and met at the rendezvous in thirty minutes. The call was made at the request of Mayor K. C. Barker, he having received information that an organized body were about to cross for incendiary purposes. The information that there was an organized force proved true, and some fifty actually landed, but returned when they learned preparation had been made to receive them. The following morning the steamer Philo Parsons was boarded at Malden by a portion of the refugees. What followed is known and is a matter of history. It was a great surprise to Mayor Barker that so large a number of men could be assembled in so short a time.

In politics Mr. Herrinton was a Republican, and for two years held the position of market clerk in the eastern market.

He was a member of the old Congress Street Methodist church, and at the time of the burning of the church he was a member of the choir. Later he was a member of the Central M. E. church on Woodward avenue. Both he and the members of his family were prominent workers in the church. His name and that of his wife are among the names on the parchment in the corner stone of the Central M. E. church. He was one of the charter members of the old Third Avenue Mission church (now Unity church).

Mr. Herrinton was confined to his house for nearly two years before his death, which occurred June 14th, 1886, at the age of seventy-

two years. His children by his second wife were: Elvira, who married J. M. Chilson; Fannie, who married Dr. J. P. Corcoran; Wm. W., foreman at the Hargreaves Manufacturing Company; Charles A., also employed at the same place, and Frank S., foreman of the book department of O. S. Gulley, Bornman & Company, the printers of this book.

JACOB SHAW FARRAND.

Jacob Shaw Farrand is a native of Cayuga county, New York, and was born May 7th, 1815. When a lad of ten he removed with his father to the then Territory of Michigan and settled at Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, in the fall of 1825, having tarried during the summer in Detroit. He worked on his father's farm for a year or two, but during a portion of the time carried the mail between Ann Arbor and Detroit, was one year in the drug store of Lord & Denton at Ann Arbor, and came to Detroit and entered the employment of Messrs. Rice & Bingham, druggists. This house was first established in 1819, when Detroit was but an Indian trading post. The subsequent changes have been as follows: Originally under the name of C. Penniman, then to Penniman & Rice, Rice & Bingham, in 1830 Edward Bingham; in 1836 Mr. Farrand purchased an interest and the firm became E. Bingham & Co., which continued until 1841, when Mr. Farrand was appointed deputy collector of United States Customs under Edward Brooks, collector. Mr. Bingham, meanwhile, remained at the head of the house until January 1st, 1842, when the establishment was destroyed by fire, but in 1845 he restored the enterprise and continued the business alone until 1855, when he associated Mr. W. W. Wheaton with him under the firm name of Farrand & Wheaton. In 1858 Mr. Wheaton withdrew, when he again was alone for a year, and Mr. Alanson Sheley purchasing an interest, the firm passed to Farrand & Sheley. Subsequently Mr. W. C. Williams, Harvey C. Clark and James E. Davis, former employees, were taken as partners, and the house to-day is known as Farrand, Williams & Company.

Mr. Farrand early took an interest in associations and enterprises for the improvement of the morals and correcting the evils of society, as we find that in 1836 he was a member of the Executive Committee of the Young Men's State Temperance Society, that Stevens T. Mason, George E. Hand, John Chester, John Owen and A. S. Kellogg were his associates, that in 1840 he was secretary of the Detroit City Temperance Society, and at the same time was also an active member of the First Presbyterian church, and since 1856 has been a ruling elder of the same; was commissioner to the General Assembly at Dayton, Ohio, in 1863, at New York in 1869, and at Detroit in 1873; in July, 1877, was a delegate to the Presbyterian Alliance, held at Edinburgh, Scotland.

In addition to his being the head of the house of Farrand, Williams & Company, he is one of the principal stockholders and directors of the First National Bank, Wayne County Savings Bank, Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company, trustee of Harper's Hospital, member of the Board of Water Commissioners, president of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company and trustee of the Eastern Asylum for the Insane at Pontiac, and for a number of years president of the Board of Police Commissioners. In all these various positions he has held, so faithfully has he discharged the duties imposed, as to be recognized as the father of all enterprises which have contributed to make Detroit substantial, in religious, moral, charitable and educational, and in pecuniary responsibility.

Mr. Farrand married Miss Olive M. Coe, of Hudson, Ohio, in August, 1841. They have four children, two sons and two daughters.

HENRY FRALICK.

Hon. Henry Fralick, now of Grand Rapids, was an early pioneer and long a resident of Wayne county, and hence as he has always been considered as belonging to this county, a history of it, or of the men who contributed much towards its present condition would seem incomplete should he be omitted.

Mr. Fralick is descended from an old revolutionary family, his grandfather being one of fifteen boys, eleven of whom served in the War of Independence, four being killed and seven wounded. His father, Abraham Fralick, was a captain in the war of 1812, serving with distinction until its close. He was born in Columbia county, New York, September 5th, 1784, from which he removed to Montgomery county, marrying, May 4th, 1806, Miss Mary E. Keller, a daughter of Hon. Henry Keller, member of the New York Senate and House from that county.

Mr. Fralick was born at Minden, Montgomery county, New York, February 9th, 1812. In 1827 he removed with his parents to the then Territory of Michigan, settling in Plymouth, Wayne county. He received his early education at the district schools, and at the age of seventeen years went to New York, serving as captain of a canal boat until 1832, when he shipped on board a whaling vessel from New Bedford, Massachusetts, for the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans. He was gone two years. On his return he shipped as third mate on a merchant vessel for Rio Janeiro. At the end of seven months' voyage he came to Detroit in 1836 and engaged as a clerk in the Michigan Exchange for nine months, when he returned to Plymouth and the store of Henry Holbrook, whom he, in 1838, bought out and continued

the business on his own account for three years, and then, selling to Messrs. Austin & Penniman he built a flour and saw mill. He carried on this business two years, then selling his mill to Mr. Austin he again engaged in the mercantile business until 1860, when he sold his store and went to Grand Rapids, where he has since resided.

While a citizen of Wayne county he held many public positions of honor and trust. He was supervisor, Justice of the Peace, county auditor three years, member of the Legislature in 1847, the year the capital was moved to Lansing; in 1850 was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, in 1853 was State senator, and has always been recognized as one of the prominent men of the State and county. During the late Civil War he, in conjunction with his brother and Mr. Penniman, raised, equipped and filed the muster rolls of the first company in the State, which enlisted for three years and throughout the continuance of the war. He was of great service in aiding the government in its prosecution. His brother, Peter, was also well known and respected in the county, and for a term of years was sheriff of the county. He was born at Minden, Montgomery county, New York, September 25th, 1809, and died at Plymouth in 1868.

Since Mr. Fralick's residence in Grand Rapids he has been engaged in manufacturing, banking and real estate, and has held prominent public positions in the county for a long time; has been president of the State Agricultural and State Pioneer Societies, served thirty years as a school officer, and was president of the Board of Education of the city of Grand Rapids four years, trustee and treasurer of Olivet College thirteen years, president of the Board of Trustees of the Congregational church, served nine years as United States Jury Commissioner and was one of the State Board of Managers at the Centennial of 1876, in all of which he has demonstrated those traits of character for integrity, efficiency and energy, which gained him the merited confidence of the citizens of his almost native county.

May 23, 1837, he married Corinna A. Lyon, daughter of Hon. Henry Lyon, one of the earliest settlers in Plymouth. Mrs. Fralick was born at Plymouth, May 17th, 1819. She died October 16th, 1840. On April 22d, 1842, he married Mrs. Jeanette Woodruff.

They have four children, one son and three daughters, all living.

JAMES CULLEN.

James Cullen, well known as a hustler prior to and during the recent Civil War, was born in Ireland in 1820, came to Michigan in 1832, and married Abigal McSweeny, at Detroit, in 1846. She was born at Killarney, Ireland, in 1826. They have nine children, four daughters and five sons; all except the eldest daughter are now living.

At the breaking out of the rebellion, Captain Cullen was among the first to offer himself for service, and leaving his business, raised a company for the 24th Michigan Infantry, accompanied it to the seat of war, and participated with it in the battles of Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, and others.

In 1863 he resigned as Captain in the 24th Infantry, and returning to Detroit recruited a company for the 1st Cavalry, of which he was appointed Captain, and again went to the front with his regiment, which was attached to Custer's Brigade, and was in all the engagements from Winchester through the campaign of that year, when on account of physical disability he resigned and returned to Detroit, where he has since resided. Captain Cullen is a generous-hearted, honorable man; anything he undertakes he prosecutes enthusiastically and earnestly. When he entered the army he was in good circumstances, and did not withhold his money to aid in raising men. He made great sacrifices in business, abandoning it to engage in vindicating the honor of the Government, for all of which he has been poorly rewarded. He is a true friend, and a generous foe, but too proud to seek favor for personal services. This is his only fault.

ALEXANDER LEWIS.

"There are men moving in life who, without show or ostentation, influence and shape circumstances to an end favorable not only to themselves but for the good of the community."—*Dryden.*

None who have observed and known the Hon. Alexander Lewis as, during the past fifty years he has moved in the business and social circles of Detroit, but will concede that in his life, and its practical and material results, the truth of the foregoing sentiment has been demonstrated by him.

Mr. Lewis came to Detroit at the age of fourteen years, and availing himself of the opportunities for obtaining a preparatory education, he was soon able to take a high position among the business men of the times, and at the age of twenty-one became associated with the house since known as Bridge & Lewis, and subsequently as Alexander Lewis & Company, their business being operating in grain and flour.

Mr. Lewis has been a member of the Board of Trade of Detroit since its first organization and was its president in 1862.

Although never seeking public positions he has never shrunk from the responsibilities they imposed when his conscience and sense of duty seemed to demand their acceptance, and therefore in 1875 he was induced to permit the use of his name as a candidate for mayor of his native city on the moral reform ticket, to which position he was elected

by a large majority. His administration of the duties of this office gained for him the confidence, respect and esteem of all classes irrespective of party, and was characterised by the wise and liberal measures advocated by him to encourage education and the promotion of public health, morals and the material growth of the city.

Mr. Lewis has been identified with a number of manufacturing and building industries, and is president of the Detroit Gas Light Company.

In manner he is retiring but courteous, inclined somewhat to reticence in words, evidently relying on action and result as the better rule of measurement. He is polite to all, rich and poor, giving respectful attention to whatever is presented for his consideration, and generous with his means and sympathies for all worthy objects.

Alexander Lewis was born at Sandwich, in the Province of Canada, in 1822, and is the fourth son of Thomas Lewis, who was born at Three Rivers, Canada. He was the son of Thomas Lewis, who married Josette DeSonne, April 3d, 1804. Thomas Lewis, the father of the subject of this sketch, married at Ottawa (near what is now Walkerville, Canada), Jeanne Villier, daughter of Louis Villier and Charlotte Requindeau, and a granddaughter of Louis Villier, who was born at Tours, France, in 1747, came to Quebec while a young man, and from thence to Detroit, where he married Marguerite Morin April 26th, 1770. He was named St. Louis on account of his piety.

There were eight children born to Thomas Lewis and Jeannette Villier, as follows: Joseph, who married Fanny Sterling; Sophie, who married Narcissus Tonomeur; Thomas, known as the Governor; Ann, who married Rich. Godfroy; Charlotte, whose first husband was Dr. Fay, and who married the late Hon. H. P. Bridge for her second husband; Samuel, long and well known as a successful business man of Detroit and a gentleman in every sense of the word, and Alexander, the subject of this sketch, who, in 1850, married Elizabeth, the daughter of the late Justice Ingersoll and Ann Buckley. They have had thirteen children, eight of whom are living.

SAMUEL W. DEXTER.

The subject of this sketch, although at his death, not a resident of this county, yet being a pioneer and a resident in its early history, and becoming identified with its subsequent developments, as well as with the growth of the State, it is with much satisfaction that we use this opportunity to preserve a record of the man, and the part he took in making Michigan what it is to-day.

Judge Dexter, as known to the compiler, exemplified and demon-

strated in his life and character what Calmet defines as mercy: "a virtue which inspires compassion for others, and inclines us to assist in their necessities." It is one of the noblest attributes of the deity (speaking after the manner of men, and explaining what by supposition may pass in the mind of God, by what passes in the human mind). The object of mercy is misery, so God pities human miseries and forbears to chastise severely—so man pities the miseries of fellow man and assists to diminish it. All that knew Judge Samuel W. Dexter, in life, we think, will confirm and agree to the diagnosis of his personal character as demonstrated by his acts.

Samuel W. Dexter, was the son of Samuel Dexter, who was born in Massachusetts in 1761, was United States Senator in 1798, and subsequently held the position of Secretary of War and Secretary of the Treasury. Samuel W. (the subject), was born in Boston, Mass., in 1792. After a preparatory course he entered Harvard, from which he graduated at the age of twenty, and then took up the study of law, which he prosecuted, and was admitted to the bar, but its practice not being to his tastes, he never made it the business of his life. In 1816 he married Miss Augusta Provost. She lived but a few years. June 10, 1824, he came to Detroit, where he resided and married Miss Susan Dunham, in 1825, and in the fall of 1826, moved to Dexter, Washtenaw county. He had previously located a tract of land where Saginaw is now situated, and where the county and town are established. He gave a whole square of four acres upon which the county buildings were subsequently located. He had also in 1825 located 1,700 acres, near and upon the present site of Dexter, and had built a large log house, and had also improved the water power, by erecting a saw and grist mill.

On fixing upon this portion of the State for a permanent location, he immediately began to improve and make the locality enticing to other settlers, and it soon becoming populated, the township and village were organized, and named after him as the projector.

Shortly after removing to Dexter his wife Susan (Dunham) Dexter, died. Neither his first or second wife left children to survive their decease.

In 1828 he married Miss Milicent Bond. The children which survive him are: (Mary) Mrs. L. H. Jones; Wirt Dexter, of Chicago; Mrs. Catherine Donaldson, (Hannah) Mrs. Dr. Godman, and Mrs. Julia Dexter Stannard, of Dexter, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Second District of Michigan. Mrs. Dexter, *nee* Bond, is still living at the old homestead, and is a woman of remarkable energy, perseverence, and purity of thought and deed.

Judge Dexter received his title by being appointed Chief Judge of Washtenaw county, by Governor Cass, in 1826. He served as such

until the enactment of the law providing for the election of judges by the popular vote, and never having a desire for political position he declined to be a candidate.

The Judge, during his whole life, was anti-slavery in sentiment. He acted with the Whigs until the Abolition party was organized, when he united with it until the Republican party was organized in 1854.

A purer man than Judge Dexter is rarely to be found. He sympathized with human suffering, and hated wrong-doing, and never counted cost, either in money or time, in righting the subject of wrong, and punishing and correcting the cause.

He died at his home in Dexter, February 6, 1863.

JUDGE JAMES WITHERELL.

Although frequent allusions have been made to James Witherell and B. F. H. Witherell, inasmuch as both have been so prominently identified with Michigan and Wayne county, yet a history of either State or county, would be incomplete without special reference to them.

James Witherell was born in Mansfield, Mass., June 16th, 1759. His ancestors emigrated from England and settled in the Province of Massachusetts in 1630.

It is inferred that the subject of this memoir availed himself of such educational advantages as the times and circumstances surrounding afforded. We find that soon after the battle of Bunker Hill he enlisted in a Massachusetts regiment and served at the siege of Boston and through the War of the Revolution, until the army was disbanded at Newbury in 1783. He rose from a private to the rank of an adjutant. At the battle of White Plains he was severely wounded. He participated in the battles of Long Island, Stillwater, Bemis Heights and at Saratoga, where Burgoyne surrendered. He encountered the privations and hardships of the winter quarters of the army at Valley Forge, and the following summer fought at the battle of Monmouth, New Jersey, witnessed the execution of Major Andre, and when the war closed found the net result (in cash) of his eight years' service to be eighty dollars in continental scrip.

When peace was assured he went to Connecticut and studied medicine, and in 1788 emigrated to Vermont where he practiced his profession, meanwhile holding several public positions, among them associate and chief justice of Rutland county, member of the Governor's Council and of the State Legislature. In 1807 he was elected to

Congress, and took part in the discussion and voted for the Act abolishing the slave trade, which passed in 1808. It was while he was a member of Congress that President Jefferson appointed him one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Michigan. Resigning his seat in Congress, he accepted the position and started for the then almost unknown region of Michigan to enter upon the arduous duties which it imposed. In 1810 he removed his family, consisting of his wife and six children, from Fair Haven, Vt., to Detroit. The unsettled condition of the country, however, so affected the health of his wife that he was compelled, in the autumn of 1811, to send her and the children back to Vermont. In 1812, on the declaration of war with England, he being the only Revolutionary officer of experience, Gov. Hull appointed him to command a batallion of volunteers. On the surrender of Hull he refused to subject his corps to its terms and told his men to disperse and go where they chose. His son (James C. C.) and his son-in-law, Colonel Joseph Watson, and himself, were sent as prisoners of war to Kingston, Canada, and were subsequently paroled and went to their families in Vermont. After being regularly exchanged the Judge returned to Detroit and resumed the discharge of his judicial duties, until appointed secretary of the Territory by President John Quincy Adams.

Judge James Witherell died at his residence on the Campus Martius, Detroit, where the Detroit Opera House stands, January 9th, 1838. Both houses of the Legislature, then in session, and the Bar of the Supreme Court passed resolutions of respect and regret.

It is said of Judge Jas. Witherell that while not a profound lawyer, yet his strong mind and clear common sense, united with his industrious habits and upright purpose, made him an able and acceptable judge.

On November 11th, 1790, Judge Witherell married Amy Hawkins. She was descended from a Rhode Island Quaker family, related in direct line to Roger Williams. Her father's name was Charles and her mother's maiden name Sarah Olney. Her father's family removed from Rhode Island to Vermont in 1786. Although of Quaker stock she was converted to Methodism at an early age and throughout life was a member of that church. She died in 1848.

Six children were born to the Judge and his wife: James Cullen C., July 14th, 1791, died at Poultney, Vt., August 26, 1813; Sarah Myra, born September 6th, 1792, married Colonel Joseph Watson, died March 22d, 1818, at Poultney, Vt.; Betsey Matilda, born in 1793, married Dr. E. Hurd, and died at Detroit in 1852; Mary Amy, born October, 1795, married Thomas Palmer in 1821, and died at Detroit March 19th, 1874. She had seven children, one of whom is now living, the Hon. Thomas W. Palmer. But one grandchild survived her demise, the daughter of Mrs. Roby, and she died very recently. B. F.

H. Witherell, born 1797, died June 22d, 1867; James B., born May 12, 1799. He became a midshipman and died of yellow fever on board the United States ship Peacock, on a voyage between Havana and Hampton Roads.

BENJAMIN F. H. WITHERELL.

Benjamin F. H. Witherell, the second son of Judge James Witherell, born in 1797, and sent back to Vermont with his mother in 1811, returned to Detroit in 1817 and commenced the study of law in the office of Governor Woodbridge and was admitted to the bar in 1819. His admission to the United States Supreme Court was on the motion of Daniel Webster. From 1830 to 1840 he filled the offices of Probate Judge and Prosecuting Attorney in Wayne county. In 1843 he became the Judge of the District Criminal Court, composed of the counties of Wayne, Washtenaw and Jackson, which office he held untill 1850, when it was constitutionally abolished. A few years after this he was chosen circuit judge to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Judge Samuel T. Douglas. At the expiration of this term he was again elected and had served four years at the time of his death. Judge B. F. H. Witherell had also filled several other positions of trust and honor. He was a member of the Legislature and of the Constitutional Convention of 1850. Among the positions of honor was that of president of the Historical Society and Soldiers' Monument Association, both of which he held at the time of his death. He is said to have been the most skillful criminal lawyer at the bar and was universally esteemed as an upright and honorable man, and had hosts of friends, especially among the French residents. He was the best informed man living, as to the early history of Michigan, and was called by his friends a "walking historical dictionary of Wayne county." He wrote several articles on the early history of Michigan which were published in the Free Press over the signature of "Hamtramack." Thirteen of these sketches covered thirty-seven pages and were published in the Historical Sketches of Wisconsin. There are many others published since, which we purpose to collate for preservation.

Thomas W. Palmer says: "In his prime, Judge Witherell was over six feet in stature and about two hundred and forty pounds. He was genial and kindly in disposition, lenient in his sentences for first offences, but when an old offender was convicted he usually gave him the full term prescribed by law."

The eldest son of Judge Witherell, James B., was born in Detroit in 1828, and graduated at the Michigan University in 1848. He traveled through Spain with T. W. Palmer, was city attorney, was

appointed second lieutenant in 1855, promoted to first lieutenant in June, 1860, gazetted twice for gallant conduct in fighting the Indians, was in Twigg's command at the beginning of the Civil War, and started north with those who remained true to the government. He was very near-sighted, and on boarding the steamer stumbled and fell overboard and was drowned. His body was recovered and buried by the Masonic fraternity at Port Isabell. He is said to have been a generous, gallant and brave man.

Judge Witherell was married three times. In 1824 to Miss Mary A. Sprague, at Poultney. They had one son and three daughters. Mrs. Mary A. Witherell, *nee* Sprague, died in August, 1834. In 1837 he married Delia A. Ingersoll. She had one son, Charles I. Witherell. Her death occurred in 1847, and in 1848 he married Casandra S. Brady, who died in 1863, leaving no children.

Benjamin Franklin Hawkins Witherell died June 22d, 1867. Only one child survived his death, Mrs. General Friend Palmer. She has since deceased (October, 1880). Three grandchildren also survived his death. One, the daughter of General Friend Palmer (Mrs. Capt. J. Hale), died in October, 1887.

ANDREW T. McREYNOLDS.

"A brave man bears no malice, but forgets at once in peace the injuries of war."—*Cowper.*

We have an illustration of such a character as Cowper describes in the life of the subject of this sketch.

Colonel Andrew T. McReynolds was born in the town of Dungannon, Tyrone county, Ireland, December 25, 1808. At the age of twenty-two he left his native land and came to the United States, and took up his residence at Pittsburg, Pa. Soon after his arrival, the State of South Carolina passed certain laws in conflict with those enacted by Congress regulating foreign importation, and sought to enforce them against the order of the general government, whereupon General Scott was ordered to employ the army to suppress them. Among the first to volunteer his aid was the subject of this sketch, and he was elected an Ensign of the Duquesne Grays of Pittsburg—the first volunteer military company organized west of the Alleghanies, after the war of 1812. The prompt action of the President, however, averted a collision between the military of the United States and the State of South Carolina, so that the Colonel was not called into active service.

He removed to the then Territory of Michigan in 1833, and settled in Detroit. In 1834, true to his characteristic public spirit and senti-

ment, "That in peace we should prepare for war," he was one of four to initiate the organization of the Brady Guards, the first volunteer company in Michigan, and also was appointed Major of the Territorial Militia, then commanded by Major-General Williams, and was Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel of the 1st Regiment (Michigan Militia) eleven years. Meanwhile, he having prepared by its study, he was admitted to the practice of law, and soon took high rank as a lawyer. He was also active in the organization of the Montgomery Guards, and was their first commander in 1844. This organization is still active under the name of the Montgomery Rifles. In April, 1847, he was commissioned Captain of Dragoons in the U. S. Army, resigning his seat as State Senator to take part under General Scott in the Mexican War. He was disabled for life in the dragoon charge at the gates of Mexico. For his services during that war he was complimented by the President and the United States Senate.

At the close of the war he retired from the army and resumed the practice of his profession in the city of Detroit, which he continued for thirteen years, when the civil war occurred, and he was commissioned by President Lincoln, Colonel of the Lincoln Cavalry, the first cavalry regiment for the war, which he commanded for the year 1861, and was then promoted to the command of a brigade, and subsequently to that of a division. After serving in the army three years and two months, his term having expired, he was honorably discharged, and returned to Grand Rapids, where he has since been and is now in the active practice of his profession.

In civil life he has held the following positions of honor and trust, viz.: Alderman of Detroit, 1837–8, Prosecuting Attorney of Wayne County in 1852, and Member of the Board of Education and its first President, and United States District Attorney for the Western District of Michigan. In all, both military and civil, he has discharged the duties of the respective positions with honour to himself and fidelity to the public. Colonel McReynolds was a member of the National Convention which nominated William Henry Harrison, at Harrisburg, in 1839, and was elected a member of the Michigan Legislature the same year. He held the office of Indian Agent under John Tyler, he served as Director in the Detroit City Bank, was one of the charter members of the Detroit Commandery Knights Templars, is President of the Michigan and Vice-President of the National Association of Mexican War Volunteers, has been twice elected Commander of Custer Post, G. A. R., and subsequently Commander of the Department of Michigan Division, G. A. R. During his professional life, he has held the office of Circuit Court Commissioner and that of Master in Chancery, both State and National.

ERALSY FERGUSON.

Eralsy Ferguson, the subject of this sketch, is well known as among the earlier residents of Detroit, and was born in Oneida county, N. Y. When but a lad his parents removed to Canada, taking him with them. In 1826, he came to Detroit, which has since been his home. Mr. Ferguson is full of incidents connected with the history of Detroit, from that period to the present. He can remember when communication was had between Detroit and Windsor by means of a small sail boat, called back and forth by blowing a horn, when this was succeeded by a steam craft whose hull consisted of two dugouts, joined together, and finally by the magnificent steamboats of the present day.

In 1829, his father settled upon a farm owned by Judge James Witherell, and for a number of years he was in the employ of the latter, during the summer season, and in winter attended the Detroit Academy.

In 1838, he became possessed through Judge Witherell, with eighty acres of land in Oakland county. In the winter of 1839 he commenced clearing and improving it, but after two months of hard labor decided he was not designed for a farmer, and returned to Detroit and commenced the work of transportation, employing a large number of horses for the business.

Most of the timber and logs used in the construction of the log cabins in the hard cider times of 1840 were drawn from the woods by his teams. During the winter of 1841, he established a passenger and freight line for transportation by teams between Detroit and Chicago. In 1844 he entered the service of the Michigan Central railroad, and advancing from one position to another, reached that of depot and train master, resigning that position January 1, 1875, after thirty years' connection with the road. He then turned his whole time to trucking and transfer of freight.

By good management and close attention to his affairs, Mr. Ferguson has secured a competency, and while he still oversees his business, is not so closely confined as in former times.

Mr. Ferguson has a commission as first lieutenant issued to him by Governor Mason, in 1837. During the Patroit War of that year his company was called into service to guard the arsenal at Dearborn.

Mr. Ferguson, originally a Whig, united with the Republicans when that party organized, but has never been an office seeker or held a public office. In 1842, he married Miss Nancy Canfield, by whom he had four children.

As matters of interest, Mr. Ferguson permits the publication of the following :

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT, M. M.

DETROIT, May 29, 1845.

I hereby certify, that 1st Lieutenant Eralsy Ferguson, has deposited with me an affidavit, in accordance with law, setting forth that he was commissioned, equipped and did duty in the militia of the State of Michigan, for five years and upwards, and that he is by virtue of the statutes in such case made and provided, exempt from military duty therein, except as is in said statutes excepted.

Given under my hand at Detroit, this 29th day of May, A. D. 1845. The said Ferguson is honorably discharged.

ANDREW T. McREYNOLDS,
Colonel Commanding 1st Regiment, M. M.

STEVENS T. MASON,

GOVERNOR IN AND OVER THE STATE OF MICHIGAN:

To all who shall see these presents—Greeting:

Know Ye, That, reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism, valor, fidelity, and abilities of Eralsy Ferguson, in the name and by the authority of the people of the State of Michigan, I DO HEREBY APPOINT him a First Lieutenant in the Militia of the said State. He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duties of a First Lieutenant of the First Division, First Brigade, First Regiment, (C) Company, by doing and performing all the duties thereunto belonging. And I do strictly charge and require all OFFICERS and SOLDIERS under his command to be obedient to his orders as First Lieutenant. And he is to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time as he shall receive from the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, the Governor of the said State, or his superior Officer set over him, according to law. This COMMISSION to continue in force during the pleasure of the Governor of the said State for the time being.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused these
[SEAL] Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of the State to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand at Detroit, this Twenty-fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord
[SEAL] one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the sixty-second.

BY THE GOVERNOR: STEVENS T. MASON.

J. E. SCHWARZ,
Adj't Gen.

RANDOLPH MANNING,
Secretary of State.

GENERAL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REG'T M. M.

Agreeable to the new organization of the 1st Reg't, M. M.: The bounds of Company (C) will be as follows, viz.: Embracing all that part of the city of Detroit lying between Griswold and Bates street, and extending from Griswold street up Clifford street to Woodward avenue; up Woodward avenue to the Grand Circus; thence on a right line until it strikes the southern end of Witherell street; thence up Witherell street to the northern limits of the city of Detroit; thence east along said limits to the rear end of Williams street; thence down Williams street to the Grand Circus; thence on a right line to the rear end of Miami avenue; thence down Miami avenue until it intersects John R. street; thence along John R. street to Farrer street; thence down Farrer street to Farmer street; thence down Farmer street to Bates street; thence down Bates street to the river Detroit.

Agreeable to an order issued by Colonel Spencer, commanding First Regiment M. M., an election will be held in the above named Company at the Detroit Cottage, on Wednesday, the 6th instant, at seven o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing one captain and one lieutenant.

By LIEUTENANT E. FERGUSON,
In Command.

DETROIT, May 4th, 1840.

GEN. JAMES E. PITTMAN.

General James E. Pittman is a native of Michigan, was born in 1826. The General is the father of the coal trade in Detroit, he having established a coal depot when only twenty-eight years of age. That article was used in Detroit prior, but there were no yards or dealers making it a specialty. He has continued his interest in the business up to the present time, the firm being Pittman & Dean.

The General has always been active and prominent in military affairs and was, early in life, a member of one or more volunteer companies. On the 21st of May, 1861, he was appointed state paymaster, making large disbursements to the troops in the service of the State, was a member of the State Military Board from September 19th, 1861, to November 1st, 1862, when he was appointed Inspector General, serving in that capacity until March, 1867.

The General was a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for a number of years, and withdrew upon being appointed to succeed E. F. Conely as Superintendent of Police, which position he now holds.

He has always borne his share of the burdens in local, State and National affairs, contributing time, money and influence to advance and promote the welfare of each, thus shaping the destiny of the city and State to the achievement of results of which all citizens are justly proud.

The General married Miss Lizzie Hutchinson of Bristol, Pa., September 9th, 1851. They have no children living.

As an old member of the Historical Society of Detroit, by virtue of its having been merged into the Wayne County Pioneer Society, he became a member of the latter and is recognized as such.

REV. DAVID M. COOPER.

Rev. David M. Cooper, present pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian church of Detroit, is the son of David Cooper whose sketch will be found elsewhere, as well as that of his maternal grandfather, Col. Stephen Mack.

The Rev. David M. Cooper was born in Detroit, April 18th, 1827. Upon reaching the proper age he was sent to the schools of Detroit, and after obtaining the necessary preliminary preparation, entered college, taking a literary course.

Mr. Cooper in early life decided upon the ministry as a profession, and after a year spent at Princeton Theological Seminary, New Jersey, prosecuted his studies under the supervision of the Rev. Dr. Duffield. He was licensed by the Detroit Presbytery about 1850, temporarily, and afterwards supplied the pulpit of Rev. Mr. Atterbury, at Flint. In 1851 he was induced to take charge of the missionary work in the Saginaw valley. Hon. Albert Miller, of Bay City, relates the following: "In the spring of 1851 I was staying over night at the Northern Hotel, at Flint, where the office of the Flint and Saginaw stage was kept. In the evening a very fine looking young man came in and engaged passage for the next day to Saginaw, saying he would be found at Mr. Atterbury's, the Presbyterian clergyman. At that time tri-weekly stages were able to do all the passenger business between Saginaw and the outside world. The plank road was not completed and passage from Flint to Saginaw was anything but pleasant, and it was a wonder to his fellow passengers what should call the young man to Saginaw when the roads were so bad. It was suggested to him on the way that there must be some female attraction at Saginaw. I afterwards became acquainted with the young man (who was none other than the Rev. D. M. Cooper) and knew him long as the beloved pastor of the Presbyterian church at Saginaw." On Mr. Cooper's arrival at Saginaw he found that the membership consisted of but ten persons, of

which number only three were males. He entered upon his work with some hesitation and had proceeded to prepare for the erection of a church edifice, when the excitement at East Saginaw drew away most of his congregation to that town. He still resolved to follow them with his ministrations and accordingly commenced holding afternoon service at East Saginaw, crossing the river in a canoe. With the exception of a Rev. Mr. Adderly, he was the first minister that preached in East Saginaw. The rapid growth of East Saginaw induced a corresponding increase of members to the church, and at the end of eighteen months, finding the labor of supplying the two churches too much for his strength, he turned over his East Saginaw work to the Rev. Wm. C. Smith, and also secured the services of the Rev. L. I. Root to organize the Presbyterian church at Bay City, then called Lower Saginaw.

Thus Mr. Cooper has the satisfaction of knowing that those two flourishing organizations sprang from the germ of the Saginaw City church planted by him. In 1859 he was compelled, on account of ill health, reluctantly to leave the valley, and after long and successful pastorates at Grand Haven and Albion took up his residence, upon the death of his father, in Detroit, the city of his birth, in the year 1878. Preferring to work out, rather than to rust out, he immediately erected, largely at his own expense, and in honor of his beloved parents, that tasteful structure known as the Memorial Presbyterian church, situated at the corner of Clinton and Joseph Campau avenues. The congregation that now statedly worship within its walls was gathered together by his own exertions. For the last ten years he has ministered to them as their chosen pastor, without compensation, and still continues to do so with all the ardor of early youth.

Referring to the Memorial church, it is but proper, in connection with a sketch of Mr. Cooper, to insert the following:

"The doors of the new Memorial church were thrown open at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, and in less than ten minutes each of the 425 sittings was occupied, while many people remained standing in the lobby and aisles, there being, it is estimated, over six hundred persons present. It was the first time that the new structure, complete even to holding an audience, was seen, and it is not too much to say that a more beautiful picture of such a character has never been seen in Detroit. The auditorium is a beauty, harmonizing in architectural design and ornamentation completely, having a series of eleven memorial windows, the larger one of which is in memory of the father, mother and wife of Rev. David M. Cooper, present pastor of the church. The remaining ten windows are historical memorials of the growth and progress of Presbyterianism."

At the close of the memoir, read by Mr. Cooper, of his father,

mother and wife, for whom the church was erected as a memorial, he concludes as follows: "I know of no more suitable or better way to perpetuate their memory than to employ a portion of the fortune bequeathed us, in the erection of a house of worship wherein the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ shall be freely preached by one who was in infancy baptized in the name of Father, Son and Holy Ghost."

GENERAL O. B. WILCOX.

The subject of this sketch is a son of Wayne county, having been born in Detroit in 1826. He has distinguished himself and conferred honor upon the city of his nativity, and the nation of which he is a worthy representative, as a courageous soldier, as an honorable, high minded citizen and as a scholar of more than ordinary literary ability. In 1846 he graduated from West Point. During the Mexican war he served as lieutenant in the artillery and continued in the United States army until 1854, and on completing his legal studies was admitted to the bar and practiced law in Detroit until the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, when he tendered his sword to the State and was appointed colonel of the First Regiment of Infantry, raised by the State under President Lincoln's call of April, 1861. His regiment was the first from the west at Washington to report for service. He was in command at Alexandria just prior to the first battle of Bull Run. He participated in that battle, in which he was wounded and taken prisoner and confined in Richmond prison for fifteen months, when he was exchanged. Not having recovered from the effects of his wounds and the debility occasioned by his long confinement, he returned to Detroit for a short time, when he again entered the army and served during the Virginia campaign of 1861 and 1862. Subsequently he was promoted to brigadier and major-general of volunteers for meritorious conduct at Spotsylvania and Petersburg. He served during the entire war, at its close was mustered out and appointed, by President Johnson, assessor of internal revenue at Detroit. In 1867 he was appointed a colonel in the regular army and assigned to the command of the Twelfth Regiment United States Infantry, stationed at Angel Bay Island, near San Francisco. Subsequently he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general in the regular army and is now governor of the National Soldier's Home, Washington, D. C.

In 1856 General Wilcox published "Shoepack Recollections: A Wayside Glimpse of American Life," and another, in 1857, entitled "Toca: An Army Memoir, by Major March."

General Wilcox is well remembered by the older citizens of Detroit, some of whom were his early schoolmates. Among them was the late

Judge Campbell, who recently, in alluding to him, said: "I know of none among the young men of my boyhood, who possessed the amiable qualities of mind and heart, which so endeared him to them and myself more than General Wilcox," and further (referring to E. B., his brother,) "he also partakes of the same genial and lovable qualities, in a great degree, and besides is a happy, polished and interesting writer. His articles always read well and abound in pungent wit, clothed in choice language."

THOMAS McGRAW.

Thomas McGraw was born September 17th, 1824, at Castleton, County of Limerick, Ireland. On the paternal side he is of Scotch-Irish descent and on the maternal, German. They were married in Ireland, came to the United States in 1825, bringing the subject of this sketch with them.

The father of Mr. McGraw, Redmon McGraw, was born at Castleton, Limerick county, Ireland, in 1777. He is said to have been a man, liberal as to education and also to the inherent rights of his fellow men. It was the latter which caused him to remove to America where he could enjoy free expression and equal rights, hence, against the protest and advice of his friends, as well as the vestry of the church, of which he was a member, he sold his property and came to the United States. He died in Oakland county in 1852. The mother of Mr. McGraw was born in Germany. She, with her parents, had taken passage for America (being Episcopalians in their religious views) when their vessel was driven on the Irish coast and disabled, compelling them to abandon her. The family then took up their residence in Limerick. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Faught. She died in 1877.

For the first ten years they resided on a farm in the State of New York, and in 1835 removed to the then Territory of Michigan. Mr. McGraw being then eleven years of age and the farmer's life distasteful to him, he, therefore, thus early began to lay plans for some more congenial avocation, and employed his available time in reading and acquiring a general knowledge of the world outside the farm. He conceived the impression that a sailor's life would suit him and at the age of fifteen left home, with a view of testing it. He, however, on reaching Rochester, N. Y., changed his mind, and accepting a situation as clerk in a store at a salary of ninety-six dollars a year, he remained at Rochester. At the end of two years he returned home and invested his earnings in forty acres of land. He subsequently sold this land for seven hundred dollars, thus acquiring a large sum for those days, with which to commence business in a country town. Prior to this sale he had acted as the Detroit agent of a Pittsburg iron company,

with whom he remained until 1847, when he determined to make a business venture on his own account and established a retail store at Novi, Oakland county. He continued the business, in connection with that of operating in wool, until 1864, at which time he came to Detroit, and established the wool house of T. McGraw & Co. As the business increased he took in not only the State of Michigan but extended his transactions to the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. He also started a branch for marketing his purchases in Boston, Mass. The business proved successful and his surplus acquisitions he has invested in real estate and manufacturing industries in Detroit. Although he still operates in wool he has curtailed the extent, devoting the major portion of his time to the care of his real estate and manufacturing interests. He now owns the (formerly) Mechanics', now McGraw Block and is the president of the Globe Tobacco Works, besides being interested in other manufactories.

Mr. McGraw is a generous man, giving liberally to all objects of a moral and benevolent character, readily responding to all demands made upon his time or money for relief to the worthy, or in enterprises tending to promote the healthy growth of the city and the happiness of its citizens. (The compiler remembers on one occasion, however, in 1851, when Mr. McGraw was unable to respond to a demand made upon him, owing to circumstances beyond his control.) Mr. McGraw has for years been connected with the Masonic fraternity and is a member of St. John's Episcopal church. He married Miss Sarah I. Selden, April 13th, 1848. She was the granddaughter of Rodman Hazard, of Hancock, a prominent man in Massachusetts. They have lost two daughters, one of whom died in 1868, the other in 1869.

ELON W. HUDSON.

"Every man is conscious of a two-fold life—the one trivial and ordinary, the other sacred and recluse. One which he carries to his business, to society, and the dinner table—the other, in which his youth and aspirations survive for him, and which is a confidence between himself and God."

In his life, the subject of this sketch would seem to have demonstrated that he regarded his obligations to his Maker as paramount, and made all else subservient to them.

Elon W. Hudson is a native of the Empire State, and was born in Chenango county, N. Y., January 23, 1818. His parents were both of Rhode Island birth, and of English ancestry. George P. Hudson, the father of Mr. Hudson, was born near Providence, Rhode Island, September 29th, 1793, and his mother, Deborah Winsor, was born in the same town in 1797. Both were from Revolutionary stock, whose names will be found among the participants in the struggle for Ameri-

can independence. They were married in the town of Norwich, April 17, 1817. They died at New Berlin, the former, March 22, 1881, and the latter August 3, 1840. They had thirteen children, of whom E. W. is the eldest son.

Mr. Hudson came to Detroit in 1846, and engaged in the shipping and forwarding business, which he prosecuted successfully for a number of years, meanwhile building and owning some of the largest vessels floating the lakes, among them the Zach Chandler, Henry P. Baldwin, Harvest Home, Harvest Queen, H. H. Brown, S. E. Hudson, Zephyr, Nautilus (rebuilt), besides rebuilding many others. He also invested largely in real estate, as well as in several important manufacfacturing industries, which have had much to do in promoting the commercial and material prosperity of our beautiful city. While thus engaged in active business pursuits, he did not lose sight of his religious and moral obligations, giving liberally his time and money to advance and establish enterprises tending to elevate and improve the morals of society, and the good of humanity.

Among the numerous gifts of Mr. Hudson in the interests of the church, education, benevolence and humanity, is the donation to Grace Church of the valuable lots on the corner of Fort and Second streets, and his liberal contributions toward the erection of the magnificent edifice in which this society worship, and of which he has been the senior warden since 1867. The large subscription to the Michigan University, the donations to the numerous charitable institutions of the church and the city, all of which he has made in such a modest manner that the knowledge of his munificent giving is almost confined to those who have been benefited by his generosity. So reticent has Mr. Hudson been in respect to his numerous contributions, that in many instances even his wife is ignorant of their extent. In 1849, Mr. Hudson married Miss Sarah E. Fuller, of Providence, R. I. Her paternal ancestors were of Massachusetts antecedents. On the maternal side, her mother, Abby Fuller, being a daughter of Captain Joseph Northup, who, prior to the days of steam, was the owner of the Newport and New York Packet Line, composed of eight fast sailing vessels, and was well and favorably known both in New York, Newport, and on the New England coast. He was the grandson of one of the four Northup brothers, who emigrated from England and settled in Rhode Island about the day of Roger Williams. Mrs. Hudson is an exemplary and kind hearted woman, doing good work as opportunity and circumstances afford, and for many years was one of the Board of Directors of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, and has been active in her efforts to aid and assist all organizations of a similar character and objects. Her husband is greatly indebted to her for wise counsel, encouragement and cheerful sympathy in the varied circumstances

encountered by him during their wedded life. Soon after their marriage they purchased the property on Fort street West, upon which they subsequently erected the elegant residence which they have continuously occupied for the past thirty-seven years, extending generous hospitalities in an unostentatious manner.

In church matters, Mr. Hudson has been an earnest, practical worker, during the greater portion of his life, while devoting by precept and example his energies to its spiritual strength and growth, he has carefully guarded its material and financial interests.

As a citizen, he has in a quiet way answered, in proportion to his means and the extent of his influence, all demands made upon him to promote the growth of his adopted city in morals, material wealth and beauty, and enjoys the confidence and respect of its citizens, and the public generally.

In politics, Mr. Hudson has been identified with the Republican party from its organization. Though often solicited, he has never held a public political position, but has never withheld his support, or his money, in furthering the legitimate objects and purposes of the party of his choice. Notwithstanding his age exempted him from personal service during the late war, he in many ways gave liberally of time and money for bounties, etc., toward maintaining the authority of the Government and the suppression of the rebellion.

The character of Mr. Hudson is that of a modest, courteous gentleman, and while never obtruding his opinions, is independent and firm in their maintenance.

January 23, 1888, being the seventieth birthday of Mr. Hudson, a very agreeable surprise was arranged by his associates of Grace Church vestry, who, together with former members of the vestry, assembled at the church in the evening, and proceeded in a body to his residence on Fort street.

The Rev. Dr. Carroll, in feeling and touching words, congratulated the venerable gentleman on having attained the prescribed "threescore years and ten," and trusted he would be spared for many years to come.

Mr. Hudson, somewhat embarrassed, warmly reciprocated the kindly feelings which the visit and the Rector's words so heartily expressed, and assured all present of the deep interest he felt in the welfare of Grace Church, and all his fellow members. A pleasant hour was spent, and the gentlemen were hospitably entertained by Mrs. Hudson, the visitors leaving behind them a reminder of their call in the shape of two richly bound volumes of Farrar's "Life of Christ," handsomely inscribed as follows: "1818—Jan. 23—1888. Mr. Elon

W. Hudson, Senior Warden of Grace Church, Detroit, since the organization of the Parish, A. D. 1867. A tribute of affectionate esteem from co-laborers in present and past vestries."

Mr. Hudson was one of the original incorporators of Woodmere Cemetery.

GEORGE FOOTE.

George Foote, of Detroit, Mich., was born May 4, 1818, at Burlington, Vt., being the second son of the Hon. Alvan Foote who was born at Castleton, Vt., and a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1799, who was the eldest son of George Foote, a patriot soldier of the War for Independence, who took an active part in Bennington Battle under General Stark, of New Hampshire, October, 1777, was taken prisoner and for months confined in Fort Ticonderoga by the British. He escaped from there into Vermont and later joined the command of Colonel Ethan Allen and was one of Vermont's volunteers present when that fort was surrendered. Thus much for his paternal grandparents.

Mr. Foote has yet other grounds for pride of ancestry, for his grandfather on his mother's side was also a patriot of that war, a Boston man, a graduate of Harvard College, an established lawyer who early joined the Massachusetts line of ten thousand furnished by that State and placed under the command of General Lincoln fully equipped, and offered to the United States government, and were received and mustered into service by General Washington, at Boston. They were early in the field, and upon the battle field of Saratoga were victorious, thence on through the war to Yorktown, being present at the surrender of Cornwallis. Colonel Nathan Rice was often on the staff of Gen. Knox, was personally acquainted with General Lafayette and other distinguished officers of the army.

George Foote, the subject of this notice, after having received a fair education, at the age of eighteen came to Detroit, May 19, 1836, and was employed by a widely known merchant, Franklin Moore, with whom he was associated in an extensive business for a period of nearly forty years, closing at his death, and that of a junior partner, George F. Bagley, fulfilling every obligation to its creditors and those with whom dealings were had. Mr. Foote yet enjoys the confidence of his many friends, was at various dates an active member of the Board of Aldermen, director of a bank, active for years as a volunteer fireman, prominent in many social clubs, an ardent Republican and a Presbyterian in faith. He was twice married. First to the daughter of James A. Dwight, of Montreal, C. E., who had four daughters, each well placed in life, married and blessed with families;

second, to the daughter of the late John Hungerford, of Torrenton, Connecticut, by whom he had two sons and one daughter, who reached majority, and are also well placed in life.

It has been the lot of Mr. Foote to enjoy a pleasant life of fifty-four years, and to have known Michigan in its infancy, its settlement, its progress, and to fully appreciate its advancing influence among its sister States.

DANIEL J. CAMPAU.

Among the varied objects of a landscape we behold a tree. Separating it from other objects we find it has a trunk, leaves, branches, etc. Examining these different parts, then uniting them in one, we form a notion of the tree. The first part of this process is analysis, the second synthesis. The instruments of analysis are observation and experiment; of synthesis, definition and classification.

In determining the characteristics of a man we are not permitted, as biographers, to compare him with another, but must simply judge by his own and the acts of his progenitors. While education and circumstances contribute to form character, they cannot change, entirely, the inherent nature. Nations are proud of their antiquity, and individuals of their ancestry.

Daniel J. Campau is the son of Daniel J. Campau, Sr., and Marie Frances Palms, and the grandson of Joseph Campau and Adeleide Dequindre, who was the daughter of Major Dequindre. For their genealogy, reference is made to the first, second and third periods of this compilation.

Daniel J. Campau, Jr., the subject of this sketch, was born in Detroit, August 20th, 1852. He received his preparatory course in the schools of Detroit, entered St. John's College at Fordham, New York, and after his graduation read law and was admitted to the Detroit bar in 1879. Soon after, the ill health of his father imposed upon him the care of the estate, so much so as to compel him to give up the general practice of his profession. The subsequent death of his father threw almost the entire care of the estate upon him, necessitating the consumption of most of his time. Characteristic of the enterprise, as well as the sagacity, which distinguished his grandfather, he sought to utilize the unimproved property belonging to the estate so as to add to the substantial improvement and embellishment of his native city, and also to afford a revenue to the estate. Another characteristic of his grandfather is his love for a good horse, which has led him to become prominent among the horsemen of not only Michigan, but made him a national reputation in that direction. The manly and

honorable course pursued by him in the management of the Detroit Driving Club, of which he is president and which he organized in 1884, and the subsequent organization of The American Trotting Association, upon the basis of honorable competition, has eliminated all that is low and dishonorable in racing, and made the sport reputable, so that it is now patronized and attended by the very best of citizens.

While Mr. Campau has been engaged in the foregoing, he has not neglected political matters. He is very popular with the masses of the people, and for some years has been a leading spirit in the councils of the Democratic party. President Cleveland, in consideration of his influence, and in appreciation of his worth, appointed him collector of customs for the District of Detroit in 1886, and notwithstanding the recent change of administration, so well had he administered the duties of his office, that no effort was made for his removal; but recognizing the Jacksonian doctrine, "that not even in semblance could he hold office under the dominant party adverse to his political convictions," he tendered his resignation the latter part of January, 1890.

Mr. Campau is an active, energetic man, showing much determination and push in the development of what he has undertaken, and all of which he accomplishes in a quiet, unostentatious manner, and with no flourish of trumpets. So in regard to other enterprises of a benevolent character, he closely resembles his grandfather in the way of their bestowal. In all matters tending to advance the public interests, in the way of material improvements, he is a generous giver of time and money. He is equally as methodical in his business system as was his grandfather. Those acquainted with both have often been reminded of their similarity, and of many other characteristics which are somewhat distinguished and marked.

AROUET RICHMOND.

The following is an extract from the Detroit Evening News of April 10th, 1890:

"Arouet Richmond, for fifty years a resident in Detroit and long known as among her solid business men, died at seven o'clock last evening, after an illness of about five weeks. He had for some time been a sufferer from rheumatism, and the disease, complicated with pneumonia, led to the fatal result April 9th, 1890.

"Mr. Richmond was born at Canandaigua, New York, December 17th, 1817, of English parentage. He received a common school education and learned the trade of a book binder, thus laying the foundation for the management of the extensive business which he afterward conducted. In 1839 the State printing of Michigan was secured by

the old Advertiser Company, and wanting a practical man to look after the book binding, they sent to Rochester for young Richmond to take charge of this department. He soon set up an establishment for himself, first occupying a store in the block where the old Fireman's Hall now stands. Mr. Backus soon afterward became a member of the firm and its growth, enterprise and prosperity form an important feature in the business history of Detroit. The recent troubles of this extensive house, which in no wise involved its financial standing, are familiar to all readers of current news. Claim was made that Mr. Richmond, so long an active, pushing and judicious business man, had become incompetent to look after his affairs, and since that time he had been in practical retirement.

"The deceased was a member of the Episcopal church, and for years a recognized pillar in St. John's. He was twice married, and leaves a wife and five children, the youngest being fourteen. Those unmarried still reside at the handsome homestead, 43 High street East."

Mr. Richmond was a Knights Templar, and for a long time was active as a member of the Masonic fraternity.

EMIL S. HEINEMAN.

Emil S. Heineman was born at Neu-Haus, Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, December 11, 1824. After receiving a business education, Mr. Heineman left his native land for America, in 1851. Stopping for a short time in New York, he proceeded to Cincinnati, where he remained until 1860, when he removed to Detroit, which has since been his home.

On his first arrival in Detroit, he for a time was associated with the late David Amburg, and also with the Hon. Edward Breitung, late Member of Congress from the Lake Superior District. In 1861, Mr. Heineman established a clothing house, occupying first, the store under the Russell House, corner of Woodward avenue and Cadillac Square, from thence he removed and occupied the second floor over G. and R. McMillan's store, and that occupied by Roos' restaurant. He then began to extend his business into a wholesale trade, and finding the location too small, moved to the building at Nos. 142 and 144 Jefferson avenue, and established the house of Heineman, Butzel & Company, which up to the first of January last did a large and successful trade, when Mr. Heineman withdrew, and is succeeded by Messrs. Martin and Magnus Butzel, who continue the business at the same place.

In 1860, Mr. Heineman married Miss Fanny Butzel, by whom he

has a number of children, David E., being a promising young lawyer, and Solomon E., secretary and treasurer of the Merz Capsule Company.

Mr. Heineman has acquired a handsome fortune, owning one very fine brick block on Bates street; is a large stockholder in the Fort and Elmwood street railway, of which he is the treasurer. He has one of the finest residences on Woodward avenue, the grounds about it being a perfect flower garden, exhibiting the fine taste of the owner in their cultivation and embellishment.

This competency has been secured by the practice of frugality, industry, and honest and honorable dealing with his fellow men, whose esteem and confidence he has won and still holds.

Mr. Heineman has been alive and active in promoting all enterprises tending to build up and improve the city of his adoption, and has not withheld his time or money whenever and wherever the giving would benefit humanity.

JACOB BELLER.

Jacob Beller, a native of Switzerland, the only Republic at the time in Europe, was born in Moosackn, in Homburg, May 10, 1824. He was the son of Jacob Beller, or Bachler (so spelled formerly), and Maire (Stauffer) Beller, or Bachler. His father was born June 24, 1796, and his mother, October 17, 1800. His grandfather, Hans Bachler, was born near Wasseldon, Switzerland, and his grandmother, Anna Waber, at Baucher Schwar, Switzerland. Jacob Beller is a citizen of Buchholerburg (meaning a mountain), in the Oberaut, (or bailiwick or town, in English), of Staufferburg. He was baptised in the church of that town, May 14, 1824. After attending the schools and acquiring a good business education, he, with his parents, left his native town, June 12, 1844, for Havre de Grasse, and there took passage on the good ship Havre de Grasse, Captain Thompson, master, for New York, July 4th, 1844. They reached the latter city August, 13 1844.

Mr. Beller, after remaining a short time at New York, proceeded to Rochester, where he entered the employ of Messrs. Molson Brothers, who were leather manufacturers, and also had large nurseries. September 24, 1847, he married Janet Allan, whose acquaintance he had made three years before. She was born near Glasgow, Scotland, in September, 1820. She died January 29, 1861. He had by her four children: Jacob W., who died in California, December 10, 1875; Jesse, who married Jacob Haller, and now lives in British Columbia; John, who is now engaged in business at Sioux City, Iowa; and Marion, who

now resides at Three Rivers, Michigan, where she has erected a church of the Free Methodist denomination, and where she devotes her time to its affairs, preaching, taking care of the poor, and other works of a charitable character. She is (judging from her letters), a cultivated and highly educated lady, and has consecrated her life to the work of the church.

Mr. Beller removed from Rochester, N. Y., to Detroit, in 1852. He engaged in business first on Monroe avenue. He subsequently erected the fine brick building on State street, which he still owns. Mr. Beller married the second time Magdalena Keller, by whom he had one son, Frederick. He is now farming in California.

Mr. Beller is well known in the city and throughout the State, as having devoted his money and energy in establishing pleasure gardens and rural places of resort. His present enterprise is on the bank of the river, nearly opposite the bridge approach to Belle Isle Park, and consists of bath houses for swimming, with a frontage of five hundred feet on the river. A regular swimming master is permanently engaged, and the art is scientifically taught. The grounds are laid out tastefully, and afford accommodation for three thousand six hundred people. The bath house proper has a capacity for five hundred persons, and is the most complete bathing establishment is this country, costing, with the pier running into the river, over ten thousand dollars, the entire outlay for it, the gardens and buildings exceeding one hundred and ten thousand dollars. The land cost forty-six thousand dollars. Mr. Beller has done much, and been faithful in providing for the pleasure of the public, and has an institution of which Detroit feels justly proud. That it is fully appreciated is evidenced by the liberal patronage bestowed upon it by its citizens.

JOHN S. NEWBERRY.

"The care of National commerce, the fostering of those enterprises which tend to develop natural resources and the encouragement of *home* manufacturing industries, redound more to the riches and prosperity of the public than any other act of our government."

Such was the sentiment expressed and practically demonstrated by the subject of this sketch in his public and private life.

In respect to his public life, it was exceedingly unfortunate for the First Congressional District, that he withheld his consent to serve a second term in Congress, as his last effort in that body furnished the evidence as to his profound knowledge of the kind of legislation needed to command the respect of other nations for our commercial rights. The principles enunciated and the logical manner of their presentation gained for him the commendation and recognition of not only

the statesmen of his own, but also that of other nations, and furnished the basis of adjustment for questions which had long vexed the wisdom of legislators at home and abroad.

But while his desire to have these principles embodied in a fundamental law to govern the action of our government was strong, yet there were so many distasteful details connected with the life of a congressman, which, together with his extensive business enterprises requiring his attention, induced him to withdraw from public life and devote his time to the development of industries, which, perhaps, have contributed as much in promoting the interests of the general public of his own State as he could have done had he continued in Congress.

Some one has said, "A writer of lives may descend with propriety to minute circumstances and familiar incidents." The object of the Wayne County Pioneer and Historical Society in publishing these sketches is to preserve the record of those men who in their life's acts and deeds have done so much for the State in securing its present prosperous condition, and hence, employing the license given us, we proceed to detail the various events and transactions connecting the subject of this sketch with the moral, educational and material growth of our city and State.

Hon. John Stoughton Newberry was a descendant of Thomas Newberry, who removed from England and settled in the Province of Massachusetts, near what is now Dorchester. On the maternal side his ancestors were of the Phelps family, from whom sprang the Hon. Edward J. Phelps, of Vermont, ex-Minister to England. His father, Elihu Newberry, and his mother, Rhoda Phelps, were born and married at Windsor, Connecticut, from whence they removed to Waterville, Oneida county, New York, where the subject of this sketch, John Stoughton Newberry, was born November 18th, 1826. He removed with his parents to Detroit in 1835. They subsequently removed to Romeo, Michigan, where he attended a branch of the Michigan University and prepared for college under the tutorship of the late Charles W. Palmer, of Pontiac.

Mr. Newberry entered the sophomore class of the University at Ann Arbor, and graduated as valedictorian at the age of eighteen, and at once engaged in the practical work of surveying and engineering with the late Colonel J. M. Berrien, then chief civil engineer of the Michigan Central railroad. He continued two years in this work, and after a year spent in travel, entered the law office of VanDyke & Emmons, commenced the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1853 and at once entered active practice, making admiralty a specialty. Perhaps there were few attorneys who were as well prepared for the practice of this branch of law as Mr. Newberry. He was not only familiar with the laws applying, but also with the science of managing

and sailing a vessel, and the laws of navigation. His practice extended and he soon had cases in every United States Court in the northwest. His work on admiralty cases arising on the northern and northwestern lakes and rivers is extensively quoted and used as reference.

In 1862 was the period when his sagacity led him to demonstrate that the prosperity of a nation and its road to substantial wealth lay in the encouragement and establishment of manufacturing industries. The manufacturing of railroad cars was established on Third street, but from some cause was in a languishing condition. Mr. Newberry was impressed with the belief that the business should be made a success, and associating with him the Hon. James McMillan, the Michigan Car Company was organized, which from an enterprise employing fifty men, now averages fifteen hundred. This led to the organization of the following: The Detroit Car Wheel Company, the Fulton Iron and Engine Works, the Baugh Steam Forge Works, the Detroit Railroad Elevator, The Iron Star Company, The Vulcan Iron Company, and the organization of a company for the construction of the Detroit & Marquette railroad; besides, he was one of the principal stockholders in several other manufacturing enterprises. His interests in these necessitated his withdrawal from the practice of his profession. While these enterprises added to his personal wealth, thousands have participated in the results of the energy and foresight which initiated their inauguration and successful management. The great benefit to the State in the rapid development of its resources, through the agencies thus established, can hardly be estimated, and we leave it for the imagination of the reader to determine what the condition of Michigan and the city of Detroit would have been had they not existed.

The only public position held by Mr. Newberry, aside from that of member of Congress, was that of provost marshal for Michigan, to which he was appointed by President Lincoln in 1862, and which, at the end of two years, he resigned. We have already alluded to the service rendered by him while a member of Congress. Foreign, as well as the public journals of our own country, have paid more than ordinary deference to the views, policy and measures advanced and advocated by him.

Mr. Newberry, in his religious convictions, was a Presbyterian, and while doing much for that denomination, we venture the assertion that there is not a church or an educational or benevolent institution in the city of his adoption but has been the beneficiary of his generosity. To specify, or attempt to individualize the many ways and numerous objects for which Mr. Newberry has disbursed his accumulations, would partake of fulsomeness. No better index to the personal character of Mr. Newberry can be written than the following. The occasion was the almost entire destruction, by fire, of the organ, and

much of the inside work of the Memorial church. While discussing the disaster, this note was placed in the hands of the Rev. D. M. Cooper: "Mindful of the damage to your beautiful chapel this morning, and remembering the boyhood and college days you and I spent together, and that this Memorial church on its dedication day shall be free from any debt, will you allow me to pay for the repairs that may be necessary. Yours, as ever, in love and fellowship,

[Signed] JOHN S. NEWBERRY."

In 1855 Mr. Newberry married Harriet Newell Robinson, of Buffalo. She died in 1856, leaving one son. He married again, in 1859, Miss Helen Handy, of Cleveland. Two sons and one daughter are the fruits of this latter union.

Mr. Newberry departed this life at Detroit, January 2, 1887.

IRA MAYHEW.

Ira Mayhew, LL. D., was born in Ellisburg, Jefferson county, N. Y., in the year 1814. He is a lineal descendant of Thomas Mayhew, Governor and patentee of Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and Elizabeth Isles, who commenced a settlement at Edgertown, Martha's Vineyard, in 1642, and was a clergyman of note, as were many of his descendants, the sacerdotal order, in fact, continuing unbroken in this family upwards of one hundred and sixty years. Ira's parents, Wadsworth Mayhew and Anna Cooper Mayhew, both of Cambridge, Washington county, N. Y., were married in 1805, and removed a few years after to Jefferson county, in the same State. The subject of this sketch was the fourth of a family of seven children, of whom himself and his youngest sister are the only survivors. He attended the common schools of the country, and pursued a course of study at Union Academy, Belleville, in his native town. In 1832, at the age of eighteen, he was employed to teach school in the district where he was born. Teachers, like poets, are born, not made, and he thus early showed his aptitude for this line of work. Being interested himself, he secured the interest and consequent advancement of his pupils. So successful was he that, contrary to the usual custom, he was retained for the summer school also.

At the conclusion of this engagement, he went west, spending a year in Detroit, Michigan, and Perrysburg, Ohio, teaching and surveying. Returning, he resumed the work of teaching in his native county. In the summer of 1836, his health having become impaired, he took an ocean voyage to the banks of Newfoundland, but engaged again in teaching on his return.

In 1839, he received the appointment of Common School Visitor for

his native county. His effective work here, in connection with his success as a teacher, was such that when, in 1841, as the result of the labors and reports of these visitors, the first provision in this country was made for county superintendents of schools, he received the appointment to this position in Jefferson county, where he rendered signal service to the cause of education.

In November, 1843, Professor Mayhew removed with his family to Monroe, Michigan, where he soon engaged in teaching, the Board of Regents of the University constituting his school a branch of the University.

Hardly a year elapsed before he was nominated by Governor John S. Barry for State Superintendent of Public Instruction. This nomination was confirmed by a concurrent vote of the Senate and House of Representatives in joint convention, and in March, 1845, Mr. Mayhew entered upon the duties of the office. Two years later, nominated by Governor Alpheus Felch, he was re-elected for a second term.

In this broader field of work than he had before occupied, he showed himself equal to the occasion, working not merely, or even chiefly, with schools and teachers, but undertaking with abundant success, to influence public opinion, and interest the people of the State in the improvement of the schools of the State. At this time the State University had not graduated a class, its work having been of necessity, chiefly academic. No normal school had been provided, nor had teachers' institutes been organized in the State.

After a survey of the situation, and upon careful investigation and consideration, he arranged for a series of public meetings to be held at various points through the State. As the M. C. R. R. at that time extended only from Detroit to Marshall, the M. S. R. R. from Monroe to Hillsdale, and the D. & M. R. R. from Detroit to Pontiac, (and there were no other railroads in the State), he was compelled to make many of his tours on horseback. He travelled thus for over five hundred miles, with almost daily appointments for a period of six weeks or more. This laborious undertaking was productive of great good, awakening a general and lively interest in the cause of education throughout the State. Later, he arranged and conducted a series of teachers' institutes entirely without State aid. In numerous instances, persons walked five or six miles to attend his lectures, and teachers came from fifteen to twenty miles to attend the institutes, where the only modes of travel were on foot and by carts or wagons drawn by oxen. These institutes had an aggregate attendance of several hundred young men and women, teachers, or persons preparing to teach. Superintendent Mayhew himself lectured and taught in all of them, and was ably assisted by Professor A. S. Welch, since Principal of the State Normal School (not then established), and later President of the Iowa

Agricultural College, and U. S. Senator from Florida, to fill vacancy, and by others. Among the teachers in attendance who have since become prominent in the educational work of Michigan and the country, are Professor J. M. B. Sill, formerly City Superintendent of Schools in Detroit, and now Principal of the State Normal School; Professor Joseph Estabrook, since prominent as a teacher and educator, and now our able Superintendent of Public Instruction; and Hon. Edwin Willets, who has recently been both Principal of the Normal School and President of the Agricultural College, and now of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Mayhew, in his reports, recommended the establishment of a Normal School, and the extending of State aid to Teachers' Institutes. He also thus early called the attention of the Legislature and of the Board of Regents to the fact that the terms upon which the grant of lands by Congress for the establishment of the University was made, and their acceptance by the State, required that that institution be opened to women as well as to men, the grant being for no one sex, but for the benefit of the people of the State generally. During these two terms of office, Superintendent Mayhew dedicated, at Jonesville, the first Union school house built in the State, and aided in the organization of the first public school organized on the Upper Peninsula.

In January, 1849, Superintendent Mayhew, by invitation of the Legislature, delivered several lectures on Education, and the Michigan School System, in the Representatives' Hall, which the House and Senate by resolution invited him to prepare for publication in book form, embodying with them such other matter as in his judgment would tend to the improvement of our system of public instruction. The following year he therefore devoted to the preparation of this work, which, under the title, "Means and Ends of Universal Education," has for many years been a volume of the Teachers' Library, published by A. S. Barnes & Company, of New York.

Being convinced that our common schools should prepare boys and girls for the common avocations in which the majority of them would inevitably engage, Professor Mayhew now prepared an elementary Book-keeping, which he believed would give additional interest even to the study of the three "R's," besides better fitting the rising generation for their future duties in life. The favor with which this little book was received showed the wisdom of his conclusions. Up to this time book-keeping had not been an authorized school study, even in the city of New York, our commercial emporium; but this work was largely instrumental in introducing this subject both there and elsewhere, until at the present day it is almost universally taught.

In the fall of 1853, Mr. Mayhew was elected Principal of the Albion Seminary (now Albion College). This is the first and only

instance of the election of a layman to this position. He was connected with this institution only about fifteen months, for on the organization of the Republican party in 1854, he was again nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction, which position he again held for two terms. In his last election he received the largest majority on the State ticket.

In 1859, at the close of his term of office, Mr. Mayhew engaged for a time in a private banking business. In 1860 he also organized and took charge of the Albion Commercial College. In March, 1863, he received from President Abraham Lincoln the appointment of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Michigan, and later was also made Receiver of Commutation Moneys. He, however, continued the care of his College, and after closing his labors for the Government, engaged in the preparation of a large work on book-keeping and business, especially adapted to the needs of Business Colleges. This was published in 1867, and the following year he removed his College to Detroit, continuing in charge of it until 1883, thus devoting twenty-five years to business college work after retiring from his official connection with the public schools.

In 1878, the leading business college men of the country formed an association for the improvement of these valuable institutions, of which the Hon. Ira Mayhew was chosen first president, and in which he continues to take an active interest.

In 1884, after retiring from the care of a college, he prepared and published another volume on book-keeping, presenting a short, strong course for graded and high schools. In 1888, his most comprehensive work on this subject, for colleges and the counting-room, was published, which is received with unprecedented favor.

Although Professor Mayhew engaged at an early day in teaching, with only an academic education, his earnest and successful work as a teacher and school officer brought him, in 1848, the degree of A. M. from a New England university. Continuous and fruitful labors in these lines, and his valuable educational publications, in 1876, brought him the degree of LL. D.

Dr. Mayhew was married in 1838 to Adeline Sterling, daughter of Joseph and Emilia Sterling, of Adams, N. Y. Mrs. Mayhew died in the autumn of 1887, in the fiftieth year of their married life, as they were anticipating celebrating their golden wedding. The Doctor, although now well advanced in years, retains his interest in both the public schools and business colleges, to which he has devoted his life, and can usually be found in their annual meetings, considering with unabated enthusiasm all plans for educational improvement. Since early life he has been an active and consistent member of the M. E. Church, and an earnest worker in the cause of temperance.

MARTIN GEIGER.

Martin Geiger was born in Angelica, N. Y., May 2, 1815, and has been a resident of Detroit since 1833. Was married to Ann Elizabeth Christian, May 3rd, 1838. Was for many years engaged in the printing business, latterly in the wholesale selling of stoneware, glassware and crockery. He had an extensive trade in the United States and Canada, and was recognized as an enterprising, honest, straightforward man, by all who knew him, and was much esteemed by his fellow citizens of Detroit. He lived to see the rapid and substantial growth of Detroit, from a village of 6,000 to a city of 250,000 in population.

He died January 29th, 1884, leaving his wife, Ann Elizabeth, and one daughter to survive him. (After the above was written, the compiler was informed of the death of Mrs. Geiger, which occurred May 24, 1889.)

AUGUSTUS D. BORDENO.

The subject of this memoir belonged to one of the old French families of Wayne county, his ancestors emigrating directly from France at an early period. He was the very soul of honor, of great energy and earnestness in action, and a man whose word could not be questioned.

Mr. Bordeno was born in Detroit, January 3d, 1811, and from youth to manhood was subjected to the privations and hardships incident to frontier life, and therefore his education was limited, so far as a knowledge of books was concerned.

He served during the Mexican War as orderly sergeant in Company "D," Fifteenth Regiment Michigan Infantry, and at its close was discharged with high commendations for his courage and honest patriotism as a brave soldier.

When the call for troops was made in 1861, he was one of the first to tender his services in support of the government, and enlisted in the First Michigan Cavalry under Colonel Thornton F. Brodhead. His son, John A. Bordeno, who was born in Delray, October 11th, 1842, was also a member of this regiment. Both served until disabled, when they were honorably discharged.

Sergeant A. D. Bordeno married Miss Victoria LeFaux, by whom he had twelve children, of whom John A. was one. The latter married Miss Rosa Dupre Wells, June 13th, 1868, and still lives at Delray. He also is a stirring, energetic man of high sense of honor and strict integrity.

Sergeant A. D. Bordeno died January 3d, 1884.

WILLIAM A. BUTLER.

The following is an extract from the Detroit Tribune:

"William A. Butler, the well-known Detroit banker and financier, was born at Deposit, N. Y., some seventy-six years ago, worked three years in a wholesale dry goods establishment in New York city and in a retail store at Northampton, Mass., for two years, and came, a single man, to Detroit in 1836. He engaged in the dry goods business on Jefferson avenue, being associated at first with Darius Lamson, now long deceased, under the firm name of Lamson & Butler. Of a lively disposition, Mr. Butler was a good-looking young man, as he is now a good-looking and well-preserved old gentleman, with white hair and mustache, and was a favorite among the younger members of that early Detroit society, masculine as well as feminine.

"Among his feminine acquaintances was an estimable young lady of Ypsilanti who, many years ago, went over to join the silent majority, and often on a Saturday night, and at other convenient times, the rising young business man boarded one of the great stage coaches, which at that period, before the railroad era, formed the only means of communication between the metropolis and the thinly-settled interior of the Territory and State, and went down to call on her.

"It was on the occasion of one of these visits to Ypsilanti that Mr. Butler formed the acquaintance of another young lady, nineteen years old and pretty, from the town of Adams, Jefferson county, New York, who was visiting in the family of Dr. Millington at the Normal school. Her name was Miss Mary A. Harter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Harter, of Adams, and the acquaintance thus formed was continued by correspondence after the young lady returned to her New York home. The result was that after a years' courtship, Mr. Butler made preparations for one of the three events which are accounted the most notable in human life, and left Detroit one day, being united in marriage with Miss Harper at Adams, September 12th, 1839.

"The young married couple took up their residence, on reaching Detroit, on Congress street, between First and Cass streets, next to where Frederick Buhl resided. Mr. Butler's partner in the dry goods venture retired and he conducted the business alone for some time. He was, however, a believer in the fatalistic doctrine as applied to the occupation which men shall follow during life, and had become convinced that nature had equipped him for financiering, instead of for the dry goods trade. He was for two years silent partner with the late A. H. Dey in a private bank, and in 1849 he started in the banking business for himself, the firm name being Bailey & Butler at first and afterward William A. Butler.

"In 1870 he organized the Mechanics' National Bank in this city, of

which, with headquarters in the Butler Block, which he built at 82 and 84 Woodward avenue, he has been president ever since. For twenty years he has been a stockholder in the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and for the past five years has been president of the corporation. His first home on West Congress street was occupied but about a year, and he has since built three residences at different times and in different portions of the city. His present elegant and commodious home on the corner of Lafayette avenue and Third street was begun in 1873 and has been occupied by him since 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Butler's children are three in number, Edward H., William A., Jr., and Frederick E. Butler, all of whom have attained recognition as men of ability in Detroit banking circles.

JOHN C. HOLMES.

John C. Holmes the eighth president of the State Historical and Pioneer Society, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, Sept. 29th, 1809. He obtained his education at the public and grammar schools of his native town. At the age of 26 he decided to find a home in the west, and after a tedious journey by stage, he arrived in Detroit on the 5th day of March, 1835. He immediately entered the employment of John and Mason Palmer, with whom he remained until 1840, when, John and Mason Palmer having dissolved, Mr. Holmes entered into partnership with John, which firm continued until 1853. While Mr. Holmes was still in the dry goods business, having a taste for horticulture, he had planted a nursery near the city limits, and on retiring from merchandising he gave his whole attention for a number of years to horticultural pursuits. In 1847 he was elected president of the Detroit Horticultural Society, and became the editor of the horticultural department of the Michigan Farmer. In 1849 he suggested the organization of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, and became its secretary, serving it in that capacity until 1857. While secretary of the State Society, he conceived the idea of establishing a State Agricultural College, independent of all other institutions of learning. The idea was put in form by petitioning the Legislature, which resulted in the passage of an act for establishing, and making an appropriation, for the purchase of a farm and the construction of buildings. The college was dedicated and opened for students May 15th, 1857. Mr. Holmes was appointed treasurer and professor of horticulture. He was president of the State Horticultural Society from 1854 to 1857. In 1873 he became a member of the Wayne County Historical Society, and was its president from 1882 until his death, which occurred suddenly December 16th, 1887. Professor Holmes was a man of kind and equitable temperament, unos-

tentatious in manner, but of great firmness of character, governed in its exercise, however, by a due regard for the opinions and rights of others after careful deliberation. He died enjoying the confidence and respect of all who knew him, for his strict integrity, his high morality, his sound judgment and his intellectual capacity.

RICHARD H. HALL.

"He possessed penetration, industry, courage, vigilance, and large benevolence."—*Hume.*

"His office was to give entertainment,
And lodging to all that came and went."—*Spence.*

Richard H. Hall was born at Troy, in the State of New York, in 1816. He was English in descent, and as a boy his educational advantages were limited. He, however, would seem to have improved them, as at the age of twenty he possessed a good business education.

After spending some time in Auburn, New York, in 1836 he came to Detroit and immediately engaged in the grocery business, and soon began to extend his trade beyond the limits of the city, as we find that the building he occupied soon became too small, and always having a preference for brick, he erected the first brick store on the north side of Woodward avenue, near the river, which he occupied for a number of years as a wholesale and retail grocery store. Subsequently he built a store on the corner of Woodward avenue and Congress street, where he continued to do business for a number of years. In 1856, he being compelled to take a quantity of land in Springwells for debt, and finding the soil to be clay, and as it seemed to him good for nothing else, started the manufacture of brick. This he continued until his death. Meantime having sold out his grocery business he turned his attention to the making of brick and the construction of buildings. In his brick business the first four years he made only three or four million per year, but by 1880 his average was over twenty millions and he had erected fine brick blocks in several parts of the city. His business in the wholesale grocery trade gave him an extensive acquaintance all over the State. Governor Baldwin was at that time engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe trade and Z. Chandler in the dry goods. After the fall trade was over the three would start together over the State on collection tours among their customers, and we have listened for hours to the relation of his experience with these gentlemen on their annual trips. Sometimes one and then the other would get all the money the customer had, and on their return they would average up (as Mr. Hall termed it), that is, each would receive his proportion of the entire collection made by the whole.

Mr. Hall was a regular attendant of St. Paul's Episcopal church, and was very liberal in his gifts to it, as well as all other churches in the city; and in all enterprises for the improvement of the city, whether in religious, educational, or in material growth, ever found him an active and generous supporter.

He was not a seeker for political favor, although identified with the Republican party and never withholding his aid. He was as ready to condemn a wrong measure or act committed by its partisans as of those of the opposite party. He was very tenacious in his personal friendships. The late Governor McClelland, Theodore Romeyn, A. H. Frazer and C. C. Trowbridge were among his closest friends.

Mr. Hall was a member of the Pioneer and Historical Society.

In 1844 he married Miss Harriet S. Fullam, of Chelsea, Vermont. They had eight children, four of whom are still living.

He departed this life at Detroit, April 11th, 1886, leaving a wife and five children to sorrow, and a large circle of personal friends to mourn the loss of his presence.

WILLIAM P. GRIFFIN.

William P. Griffin was born in the city of Utica, N. Y., September 27th, 1813. The father of Mr. Griffin, Augustus Griffin, was descended from Welsh stock. His grandfather came from Wales to America and his mother, whose maiden name was Rachel Curtis, was from English ancestors.

Augustus Griffin, the father, died at Redford, Mich., January 30th, 1853, and the mother at the same place, October 13th, 1846. They left six children; a daughter, who married Levi F. Johnson, who settled in the township of Redford in the fall of 1832. Soon after the birth of the subject of this sketch, his parents removed from Utica and located at the following places respectively, in the State of New York: Taburg, near Rome; Rotterdam, Oswego county, and in the town of Constantia, where his father purchased a farm in 1820. In 1833 his father decided to come to Michigan. Selling his farm he placed the proceeds of the sale in a chest, which was subsequently lost and neither it or its contents were ever found. Notwithstanding this he, with his family, started for the west, landing in Detroit July 20th, 1833. They took a canal boat at Syracuse for Buffalo and a steamer for Michigan, commanded by Captain Blake, across lake Erie. Spending a short time in Detroit, his father hired a team and proceeded on their journey to Redford, taking the old Chicago road as far as TenEyk's old stand, and then the territorial to the tavern called the "Cramer House," and

from thence north to the house of E. Dains. There being no bridge over the Rouge they were compelled to leave their team and cross on logs, as Mrs. Johnson lived a mile from Mr. Dains on the opposite side of the river. The family remained with Mrs. Johnson for a month, and the father, purchasing eighty acres of land near by, built a log house and removed his family into it.

In those early days they were called upon to endure many hardships and privations, but withal were happy in the expectation of soon making a home.

The woods were full of game and the monotony and disabilities incident to their frontier life was relieved by hunting and fishing. Mr. Griffin relates that on one occasion, while going to his sister's, he encountered a pack of seven wolves. Although he had his rifle he did not dare to shoot, for fear that if he wounded one it would make the rest more likely to attack him, so he quietly walked away.

In the winter of 1838 Mr. Griffin taught school, which he continued to do every winter for several years thereafter. January 3d, 1841, he married Miss Mary A. Simmons, who bore one daughter and one son. Both are living. In 1844 he bought, of Harry Dains, a farm of eighty acres, which he still owns.

In the spring of 1846 he was elected a justice of the peace, and was re-elected, and served as such, five terms. In 1859 Peter Fralick, then sheriff, made him his deputy. In 1861 his wife, Mary A. Simmons, died. April 30th, 1869, he married Mrs. Mary Delamater. She was the youngest sister of Col. Henry Barnes and died February 18th, 1870, leaving a son and daughter, who are still living. In 1871 he married the third time, Miss Mary A. Gleason. She died October 23d, 1886, leaving no children.

Mr. Griffin is a man of intelligence and integrity and enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him. He is at present living in Detroit, going to his farm occasionally.

HIRAM GRANGER.

We learn that there was a man named "Hiram" whom Solomon relied upon for devising and superintending the building of the temple. It is said that his abilities were not confined to building only, but extended to all kinds of work, whether in gold, silver, brass or iron, and as an architect, founder or designer, he excelled all others. He was a man of untiring energy and perseverance, full of resources for every emergency, and never discouraged.

Hiram Granger has exemplied in his life that he possesses some of the characteristics credited to *him* from whom his christen name is derived.

Thrown upon the world at an early age to carve his own way, he learned to depend upon himself. His boyhood and early manhood was spent in Ohio. He was born at Deerfield, Portage county, Ohio, on the 22d day of February, 1813. His father, Thaddeus Granger, was born in Suffield, Connecticut, in the year 1757, and moved first to Greenville, second to the Territory of Ohio, or New Connecticut, as then called, and his mother, whose maiden name was Julia Manley, was born at Granville, Mass., about the year 1780. They were married at Granville, Mass., in 1805, and had five sons and one daughter born to them. Hiram, the subject of this sketch, was the second son. Utilizing the meager educational opportunities afforded him, he acquired a fair English education. Soon after reaching his majority he married and came to Michigan in the year 1839, locating on a wild farm in the county of Macomb. With his own hands he erected his first dwelling and cleared his farm, but farming being not congenial, at the end of six years he came to Detroit and engaged in the tobacco trade with Isaac Miller. Soon after his arrival at Detroit he met for the first time John J. Bagley, whom he took to Mr. Miller, where he found him employment in the business, which John J. Bagley continued to his death.

Mr. Granger's part of the business with Mr. Miller was traveling with a team and selling tobacco from a wagon, through Michigan, northern Indiana and Ohio. This he continued for four years, and then traveled by cars until 1856, when he, with Daniel Scotten and Wm. E. Lovett, established the Hiawatha Tobacco Works. His connection continued until 1862, when he sold out his interest, and then engaged in banking under the firm name of Kellogg, Granger & Sabine. Meanwhile he organized what is now known as the Globe Tobacco Company, under the firm name of Walker, McGraw & Co. At the end of eight years he disposed of his interest in this company and established a factory of his own, known as the Granger Tobacco Works, the principal brand being the "Seal of Detroit." He continued to manufacture this brand himself until just prior to the death of the late Governor Bagley, when he consolidated with John J. Bagley & Company, which arrangement still continues, he manufacturing the "Seal of Detroit" as a specialty.

ALONZO LACEY CHAPMAN.

Alonzo Lacey Chapman, one of the old pioneers of Wayne county, died at his residence in Livonia, on September 19, 1883, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. He was attacked with a paralytic stroke in April, 1882, but recovered from it enough to walk with the help of a cane. He had been in his usual vigorous and robust health prior to this stroke. A second attack occurred on the evening of Thursday, September 13, 1883, and he lingered till his death, on the 19th. From the moment of his second attack he gradually declined, his life going out peacefully and painlessly.

Mr. Chapman was born in Stephentown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., August 28, 1806. He was the youngest son of Zechariah Chapman, who was born at East Haddam, Connecticut, and left there when a young man, and settled in Stephentown, N. Y. His mother was Annie Lacey, whose ancestors were also from East Haddam. Mr. Chapman was of English extraction, being descended from Robert Chapman, one of the first settlers of Saybrook, Connecticut. The line of his descent is as follows:

Robert Chapman, the first settler in America, born about the year 1617, in the reign of James I., in Yorkshire, England.

Robert Chapman, Jr., born about the middle of September, 1646, at Saybrook, Connecticut.

Robert Chapman, the third, was born April 19, 1675, at Saybrook, Connecticut; Caleb Chapman, born August 21st, 1704, at East Haddam, Connecticut; Caleb Chapman, born April 19, 1732, at East Haddam, Connecticut; Zechariah Chapman, born February 29, 1761, at East Haddam, Connecticut; Alonzo Lacey Chapman, born August 28, 1806, at Stephentown, New York.

The Chapman family is, therefore, as the above record shows, of ancient origin, the branch to which Robert Chapman, the first settler in this country, and the first of the name to settle in America belonged, being located in the County of York, England.

The coat of arms of the family in England, valuable and curious now only as a historic relic of the days of chivalry and knight errantry, is described in the quaint language of that era as a "crescent, the crest being a dexter arm embowed, habited in mail, holding in the hand a broken tilting spear enfiled with a chaplet of laurel, with the motto: '*Crescit sub pondere virtus*'"—virtue increases under affliction.

Fifteen years after the Mayflower landed her heroic passengers at Plymouth Rock, and in the month of August, 1635, this Robert Chapman, the first settler, left the city of Hull, in England, for the new world, and landed at Boston, Massachusetts. On the third day of November, 1635, in company with Lyon Gardiner, and being one of

the company of twenty sent over by Sir Richard Saltonstall, he sailed from Boston for Saybrook, and helped to establish the fort at that place, and lived there for fifty years, dying October 13, 1687. When he left England he was, as is supposed, about eighteen years of age. He took an active and prominent part in the historic events which group themselves by a chivalric and romantic association around the name of Saybrook. He married Ann Bliss, April 29, 1642. He was a man of influence in the town of Saybrook, and for many years held the office of Town Clerk, and Clerk of the Oyster River quarter, and was elected a representative to the Legislature at Hartford forty-three times, and assistant nine times. The object of the expedition to Saybrook sent by Sir Richard Seltonstall, was to take possession of a large tract of land, and make settlements near the mouth of the Connecticut river under the patent of Lord Say and Seal. After the Indians were subdued, the settlers proceeded to clear up the forests and form a permanent settlement, and Robert Chapman settled on a large tract of land in Oyster river, about two miles west of the old Saybrook fort, and this land has descended in the line of the youngest son of each family, never having been bought or sold out of the family, and is now occupied, or was until recently, by Hon. George H. Chapman, the youngest of the fifth generation. His parents were Puritans. There is now on this farm a fashionable watering place and popular resort, and advertisements speak of it as the Sea Shore Hotel, Chapman strand, Saybrook, Connecticut, formerly Oyster River House, from which it would appear that this old Puritan has left a home and record to which his descendents look back with pride.

The records of the General Court at Hartford, Connecticut, show that on October 3, 1654, an order was passed to fit out an expedition against the Narragansett Indians. There is the following entry, quaint in every particular, save in the brave, quiet determination which breathes in every line and word:—"The Comittee, chosen by this Courte to press men and necessaryes, in each Towne, for this Expedityon, in each Towne, till it be Ended, is as followeth"—and among the names in the "Comittee" that "followeth" are: "For Seabrooke, John Clarke & Robert Chapman, with the Maior," meaning Major Mason. Other quaint and interesting records follow in quick succession. One at a general session held at Hartford called by the Governor, July 6, 1665, contained the following:

"This Courte haveing by his Ma^ties^ order been informed that DeRuyter is likely to assault his Ma^ties^ colonies in these parts of the world, and that it is his regall pleasure, that his subjects here should put themselves in a posture of defence agaynst the common adversary. In pursuance thereof do order that each planta^n^ in this colony should consid of some way for the discovery of the approach of the enemy,

and that upon the discovery of the approach of the enemy they presently give notice thereof to ye committee appointed by the Courte, who are to act therein according to the power committed to them by this assembly."

One of "ye committee" was Robert Chapman, of Saybrook. Again, at the General Court of Hartford, October 14, 1675: "Mr. Robert Chapman is by this Courte appoynted Capt[n] of the Train Band of Saybrook during these present commotions with the Indians."

The records of those early days are full of similar entries showing that this, the "first settler" of the family in this country, braved his full share of the dangers, and did his duty well in laying the foundations for the future Republic of Liberty, and that in all that made for the welfare of the infant colony he was the active and influential citizen.

Zechariah Chapman, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born as the above record shows, at East Haddam, Connecticut, and was the fifth child of Caleb Chapman, being one of a family of eighteen children. He was a shoemaker at Stephentown, N. Y., at first, afterwards, a farmer, and was a soldier three years in the Revolutionary War. He was with Washington on the Hudson at the time of Arnold's treason and the capture of Major Andre. He took the place of another soldier who was ordered to another duty, and stood sentinel over Andre the night before his execution, and often in relating the circumstance to his son, Alonzo, in after years, declared that Major Andre was the handsomest man he ever saw.

The birthplace of Alonzo L. Chapman, was about three miles north of Lebanon Springs, on the old VanRensselaer claim, and about one mile from the Massachusetts State Line. Here he passed his boyhood and young manhood at work on the small farm his father owned, and in teaching school. His longest term in teaching was eleven months at the village of Sand Lake, in Rensselaer county, N. Y. He was fond of narrating his hunting experiences on the Catskill mountains, and his feats of skill with the rifle at shooting matches. While engaging with all the ardor of youth in all the sports and exercises of young manhood, he was strictly temperate and of unimpeachable integrity and morality.

September 22, 1830, he married Charlotte Cole, who survives him. On the Saturday of the week he died he had intended to celebrate the fifty-third anniversary of that event at the house of John G. Bennett, one of his sons-in-law.

There were eight children born to them, five of whom are now living, and six of these were present at his funeral, and followed him to his last resting place. His children are given below, with the dates and places of their birth:

Mary Orselia Chapman, born at Stephentown, N. Y., January 27,

1832, died at Stephentown, February 17, 1836; Rosolthe Laura Gilmore, wife of Alexander Gilmore, born at Stephentown, September 28, 1833, resides at Northville, Michigan; Albert J. Chapman, born at Stephentown, N. Y., August 11, 1835; Edwin Alonzo Chapman, born at the town of Cooper, Kalamazoo county, Michigan, May 22, 1838, died at Jackson, Michigan, March 1, 1888; Horace Chapman, born in the township of Livonia, Wayne county, Michigan, April 7, 1841, died in the same place, June 17, 1842; Oscar David Chapman, born in Livonia, May 15, 1843; Louisa Augusta, wife of John G. Bennett, born in Livonia October 3, 1845, resides in Livonia; Lucy Ophelia, wife of Barnabas Mosher, born in Livonia, December 14, 1850, resides at Byers, Mecosta county, Michigan.

About the 6th of November, 1836, he left Stephentown, N. Y. for the township of Cooper, Kalamazoo county, Michigan. He was six days and nights crossing the State of New York on the Erie canal. This was before the days of railroads. At Buffalo, he took passage with his family on the old steamboat Columbus for Detroit, and was four days crossing Lake Erie, a fierce storm driving the boat back twice, once to Dunkirk, and once to Erie. He took great pleasure in recalling this journey, and grew quite enthusiastic in speaking of this passage of Lake Erie. His family then consisted of his wife and two children, Rosalthe and Albert. He was literally going into a wilderness, trackless, pathless, and roadless, with brave heart and strong arm, to hew out a home and fortune.

In Kalamazoo county, his life was a hard one, owing to the privations incident to pioneer life, and also of sickness, all save his wife being prostrated for months at a time with fever and ague. He remained three years in that county, and then moved to the farm in Livonia, in the county of Wayne, Michigan, where his subsequent life was spent, and where he died. He reached there March 2, 1840, thus having lived there forty-three years and six months. This farm is situated one half mile south of the little village of Elm, on the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railroad.

While he lived in Kalamazoo county, a tribe of the Pottawatomie Indians still occupied their reservation near his dwelling, and his son, Albert J., recalls as one of his earliest recollections, seeing them defile, in true Indian style, across his father's fields, as they started on their long journey to the west of the Mississippi. His attention was called to them by their chief himself, then in full uniform of feathers and paint, waiting in his father's dwelling, while Mrs. Chapman, his mother, was getting him some food.

The farm on which he settled in Livonia was, when he reached it, in 1840, as stated above, but a mere opening in the woods, and the prospect for the future was forbidding and cheerless. Pioneering in

Wayne county in those early days meant the hardest kind of hard work. His farm lay along what afterwards was the Plymouth plank road. When this plank road company was organized he was among the first to give it his active support. He subscribed one hundred dollars to its stock, and he paid the first installment into its treasury of ten dollars. The payment was made to Asa H. Otis, who afterwards built the entire road.

He was always a warm and active supporter of schools, keeping his sons in school when they could have been of substantial service to him in carrying on his farm and lightening the burden that always lay heavy on his shoulders.

Mr. Chapman was a man of strict integrity and of fearless, uncompromising fidelity to his convictions of right and duty. He had a high sense of justice and cared nothing for public opinion or unpopularity when in his opinion the pathway of duty lay before him. He would not knowingly be guilty of any dishonest or dishonorable dealing with his neighbors. He had such an abhorrence of debt that he would not allow himself, save under very exceptional circumstances, to ask credit to the extent of a dollar. He was never known to flinch from any danger or duty in any place.

In politics he was a Democrat, down to the formation of the Republican party, when he went into that organization, and voted the Republican ticket until the opening of the campaign of 1876, when he joined the Independent (Greenback) party and voted for Peter Cooper and Samuel F. Cary.

The writer remembers being present at the annual school meeting in his district in the fall of 1850. The threatening outcome of the compromise measures then pending in Congress, and which had stirred the country as it had not been before in many a long year, if ever, reached with its influence this small gathering of hard-handed, honest farmers at their school meeting. The regular business was pushed hastily through, the meeting adjourned, and instantly all present were called again to order as a political meeting. Here was seen a practical realization of the beneficent effect of that wise provision in the first article of the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which guaranteed to the people the right to peaceably assemble and discuss measures and questions which they considered affected the common welfare of the Republic.

Mr. Chapman was made chairman, and then followed a discussion of the questions then pending, particularly the repeal of the compromise measures of 1820, and the re-enactment of the fugitive slave law, with very stringent and degrading provisions, which the writer never saw or heard excelled for manly earnestness and honest indignation. Among those who took part were Alexander Blue, afterwards

County Auditor of Wayne county, and Cyrus Ashcroft, both of them residents of the neighborhood. Ashcroft had been a student in the Norwich University, of Vermont, and a member of the Legislature of that State, and was an exceedingly interesting man. He had a manly, independent way of thinking, and was thoroughly aroused in his opposition to, and bitter in his denunciations of the slave power and its aggressions in re-enacting the fugitive slave law. None present, however, were more thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the meeting, or entered more heartily into its sentiments and the discussion than Mr. Chapman.

This was one of those spontaneous indications of the drift of popular thought and sentiment, that are significant as showing that here among the masses at least rests that solid foundation of popular patriotism which will be the sure, unfailing safeguard to the Republic in its hour of danger.

He was a great reader, and always took particular delight in reading the story of the Revolutionary War. To him the glorious old story was always fresh and new.

When a young man he joined a company of the New York militia, and served his time with a hearty zest and love for the service in carrying a musket, and as one of the musicians playing the fife. It was the good old days of the fife and drum music, which he was not alone of the opinion has never been excelled for stirring power by any other martial music that has since been devised. There are those still living in Livonia, who listened nightly to the music of his old fife with which he in later years made the woods ring around his dwelling after a hard days' work on his farm. Any allusion to his old training days in the militia always aroused his old time fire and enthusiasm.

There was a custom prevalent among the rank and file of the militia in Rensselaer county, N. Y., a rollicking, boisterous, merry custum, of starting out before break of day to wake up the officers. This was done by going quietly up to their houses to the nearest room or window where the officer slept, and suddenly, and without any noise or note of warning, discharging heavily loaded muskets. He always insisted, with a merry laugh, that one salute was effectual. He was not behind in this sport. On one occasion he loaded his musket much more heavily than usual, and going quietly up to the window of the room where the officer to be awakened slept, raised the musket over his head and fired. The musket burst, and a piece of the gun struck his lower jaw and passed entirely through his face, leaving a wound, whose large ugly scar, he bore to his grave. It always troubled him when he shaved.

In his earlier years in Livonia, his principal market was the village of Plymouth, where he bartered his farm products with the merchants

there for such things as he needed in the plain, homespun life he then lived. Among these merchants were the brothers Henry and Peter Fralick, Thomas P. May, John S. Scattergood, and Daniel Myers, men whose names will long be remembered in that village as high-minded, honorable, upright, public spirited citizens and merchants. Occasionally journeys were made to Detroit. The route for all that section in those early days lay along the old Ann Arbor road from Wallaceville, by the old TenEyck place, near Dearborn, along what is now the southern border of Woodmere Cemetery, by Delray, then consisting solely of the log tavern of the widow McGregor, thence by Fort Wayne and the old river road to Detroit.

Mr. Chapman was the sole survivor of all the men who lived in all that section of Livonia and Redford, when he moved there. He had a superb constitution which was never impaired by any bad habits, and he enjoyed robust health. He was temperate in all his habits, and his life closed as naturally, quietly and peacefully as the ripe apple drops from its stem. He had no disease. He had simply lived out the full measure of his days.

In personal appearance he was about five feet ten inches in height, average weight about one hundred and sixty pounds when in his prime, a penetrating blue eye, high forehead, auburn hair, which turned gray early. He never wore a beard. He walked erect and with a resolute mein and look. His was not a smooth face, but had the rugged outlines of a man born for action. He had beetling brows, one of those faces of hill and valley that indicate the positive, reliable man.

Six farmers, his neighbors and friends, who had known him longest of the second generation from the pioneers, acting as pall bearers, bore his lifeless remains on September 20, 1883, out from his old home and under the magnificent evergreens and maples he loved so well, to the hearse which bore them to their last resting place.

He has gone to his fathers, been gathered to his rest.

EDWARD LYON.

Edward Lyon was born at Shelburn, Vermont, in 1805, and served on board of steamboats as steward and clerk in early youth. In 1833 leased the Franklin House at Cleveland, which he kept three years; came to Detroit in the spring of 1836, and from thence, after spending a short time in business at Ionia, in 1840 purchased the National Hotel, on the site now occupied by the Russell House. This he ran six years, when he purchased the Michigan Exchange, which he owned at the time of his death.

Mr. Lyon demonstrated what pluck, combined with industry and

good habits, can accomplish in accumulating an independent fortune, and died possessing the confidence and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances and friends in the State.

He was a member of the City Council one term; at his death was senior warden of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

FRANCIS RAYMOND.

In the year 1832 Andrew Jackson was President of the United States, George B. Porter was governor, Stevens Thompson Mason was secretary and acting governor of the Territory of Michigan, and Levi Cook was mayor of Detroit, then a city with a population of two thousand five hundred inhabitants, who were mainly interested in the successful prosecution of the Black Hawk War. During the same year the cholera appeared in Detroit, having been brought here by a detachment of General Scott's army on its way to the seat of war. It spread so rapidly that of the two thousand five hundred inhabitants only one thousand five hundred remained, the rest having died or fled to the country. The stores were closed and all business was suspended. All was gloom in the city, and in the country bridges over streams were destroyed and guards stationed on all roads to prevent the panic stricken people from the city passing to the country towns. It was at this period that the subject of this sketch landed in Detroit.

Francis Raymond was born in the city of New York, December 15th, 1816. His education was such as the common schools of the city afforded, and at the age of sixteen a brother-in-law (the venerable Horace Hallock, then a merchant of Detroit), induced him to come west and take a position in his store. He landed at Detroit in May, 1832, and immediately entered upon his duties with Mr. Hallock. In 1840 he became a partner and under the firm name of Hallock & Raymond continued the business until 1848, when Mr. Raymond went into the book trade, which he conducted for a great number of years, during which he absorbed the firms of Morse & Sellick, Thomas Cook & Company, Kerr, Morley & Company and had as partner at one time the late T. K. Adams. The firms of Hallock & Raymond, clothiers, and Francis Raymond & Company, booksellers, were extensively and favorably known in Detroit and throughout the State. Mr. Hallock is still in business and is the oldest living merchant in Detroit.

Mr. Raymond has been identified with all the benevolent, educational and moral enterprises in Detroit since 1832. He was one of a number of boys and young men who, in the winter of 1832-3, associated in the movement which led to the organization of the Detroit Young Mens' Society, and for eight years was its secretary. It was

incorporated in 1837 and his name is found in the act of incorporation. Himself and wife were two of the thirteen original members of the First Congregational church. It was organized December 25th, 1844. He was then elected clerk of the church and has retained that relation to it up to the present time. He was chosen a deacon March 2nd, 1854, and is at this writing the oldest in time of service of the present Board of Deacons.

As a business man, as a public citizen and as a church member he has maintained the character of a man, losing sight of self interest in promoting what he thought was right.

On the 6th day of January, 1842, he married Miss Ruth Rice. She was the daughter of Dr. Justice Rice, a physician of eminence, who came to Detroit in 1826, and died in 1850. She was born in Carlisle, Schoharie county, New York, January 22nd, 1822, and was brought by her parents to Detroit in 1826. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond have had eight children, two of whom died in infancy. They have two sons and four daughters living. One of his sons (Francis, Jr.,) entered the army July 24, 1862, as commissary sergeant of the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Michigan Infantry; April 1st, 1864, was commissioned lieutenant and appointed adjutant of the First Michigan Infantry; May 5th, 1864, was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, was promoted to a captaincy July 15th, 1865, and mustered out the same month. He now resides and is engaged in a successful business at St. Louis, Missouri.

During the War of the Rebellion Mr. Raymond was an official member of the Christian Commission for Michigan. His store was made the depot for stores and contributions, and it was his duty to receive and forward them to such points as the movement of our troops required.

COL. WILLIAM PHELPS.

Earnestness was the distinguishing characteristic of the subject of this sketch.

All enterprises that he attempted he prosecuted with energy and pertinacity, permitting no ordinary obstacle to swerve him from the objective or to dampen his zeal, so long as there remained a hope of their successful accomplishment. Col. Wm. Phelps was born in Scipio Cayuga county, New York, November 19th, 1816. His father was a farmer. Up to the age of 14 he assisted on the farm, then entered a country store in Scipio as clerk. He remained there and at Lavanna until 1835; then catching the western fever, induced by a visit to his uncle the fall previous, he with his brother Ralph came to Detroit, and

at once engaged in the dry goods trade as one of the firm of Lyon & Phelps. This relation continued but a brief period, and he then taught a district school until the public funds becoming exhausted, when in company with his brother Ralph, he opened a grocery store at No. 35 Woodward avenue. His stock of goods inventoried about $80, beside a soda fountain, which was the first ever introduced in Detroit. In 1840 Ralph withdrew, leaving William to conduct the business, which by careful management developed into the wholesale grocery house of Phelps & Brace, which grew to be one of the largest of the kind in Detroit.

Col. Phelps was an active Republican, and during the late civil war visited the camps of the soldiers, carrying with him supplies, looking after the sick and wounded. In the spring of 1862, President Lincoln appointed him Allotment Commissioner, which took him to the front, where he rendered good service to the soldiers of the State and their families. In 1863 he was appointed paymaster, with the rank of major, in which capacity he served during the remainder of the war; when, at his own request, he was mustered out of the service with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Col. Phelps in his religious convictions was a Methodist and a member of the Central M. E. church. As in all matters with which he was connected, he was as active in promoting the influence of his church and aiding with his purse and time its establishment and growth.

As a citizen he was prominent in furthering all measures and means tending to secure for his adopted city public schools for the masses, homes for the unfortunate and sanitary improvements for the benefit of all. He stood high with the Masonic fraternity, was a working member of a number of benevolent associations and largely interested in several important industrial enterprises of the city.

Col. Wm. Phelps died at his residence on Washington avenue, July 24th, 1879. He leaves a wife, who still survives him, and four children.

He was an early member of this Society and contributed a very interesting paper, entitled "Early Recollections of Detroit," to its literature.

ALEXANDER H. ADAMS.

Alexander H. Adams was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1813. Came to Detroit in 1836.

Mr. Adams was connected with the Cincinnati branch of the United States Bank prior to his coming to Detroit. On his arrival here he was appointed a member of the Board of Commissioners of Internal

Improvements, which he held for five years, and in 1845 was appointed cashier of the Michigan State Bank. At the expiration of its charter he became connected with the Detroit Savings Fund Institute, which in 1871 was reorganized under the name of the Detroit Savings Bank. Mr. Adams was made cashier, and was its president at the time of his death.

He was much esteemed and gained the confidence and respect of the business men as well as the citizens generally.

He died on the 1st day of December, 1883, at Detroit.

JUDGE A. G. BOYNTON.

Every man is said to possess certain characteristics which individualize him. This is a wise provision of our Creator, and He has extended it to inanimate as well as animated nature, thus relieving the world from monotony.

Dryden says: "True wit consists in the resemblance of ideas. * * * But every resemblance of ideas is not what we call wit, * * because likenesses are obvious, they create no surprise, but are mere facts. Thus when a poet tells us the bosom of his mistress is as white as snow, there is no wit in the comparison—but when he adds, it is as cold, too, it then grows into wit.

Those well acquainted with the subject of this sketch will agree that he possesses a happy faculty of distinguishing between true wit and tame facts, or comparisons.

Albert G. Boynton was born March 31st, 1837, in Bangor, Maine. His father, Gorham L. Boynton, was also born in Bangor, and on the paternal side was of English antecedents. The mother of Mr. Boynton was a lineal descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins. Her maiden name was Basford, and she was born at Dixmont, Maine, in 1815. Gorham L. Boynton was married to her at Dixmont, Maine in 1835. He died at Bangor, Maine, in 1888, leaving a widow and four children, three sons and one daughter, the subject of this paper being the second son.

On the advent of Albert G. Boynton into this world, his great-great grandfather on the maternal side was living at the age of 93 years. His great grandmother on his father's side at the age of 85 years was also living, so that we may infer there are yet left to him a number of years of usefulness.

Mr. Boynton's early life began as to his education in the primary schools of Bangor, passing thence to the high school, then taught by David Worcester, brother of the lexicographer, who prepared him for

Bowdoin College, but in 1854 after passing through the requisite ordeal of examination for the sophomore class, ill-health compelled him to abandon study, and he engaged in the manufacturing business in Montreal, utilizing his leisure hours in the study of law. In 1857, he came to Detroit and entered the law office of E. N. and O. B. Wilcox. At the end of two years he was admitted to the bar (1859), after passing examination before a committee appointed by the Supreme Court of Michigan, then in session in old Oddfellow's building at Detroit.

In 1861 he formed a partnership with E. N. Wilcox, which continued until 1866, and on the return of Gen. O. B. Wilcox from the war, became associated with him in the practice of law. Meantime, owing to the illness of the City Attorney (T. H. Hartwell) he was appointed to the position, and after discharging the duties for a year, was in 1869, without opposition, elected Police Justice, to succeed Julius Stoll, entering upon the duties of the office July 4th, 1870. He served the city in this capacity for two years to the satisfaction of the convicted and unconvicted citizens of Detroit, when its duties becoming distasteful, he purchased Col. Norvell's interests in, and became the political editor of the Detroit Free Press, which position he occupies to-day. In 1870-71, he was president of the Detroit Young Men's Society.

As a man and citizen the Judge holds the respect and confidence of all, irrespective of church or party affiliations. His wit and wisdom is of the character defined by Dryden. He is an earnest promoter of all means, methods and measures tending to elevate humanity, and the material growth and prosperity of his adopted State and city. He is kind, courteous, but independent. In politics he is a Democrat, but while sharp and shrewd, his partisanship is not offensive. He is an active member of the Unitarian church, but does not obtrude his religious views upon others, except to defend them when attacked.

In 1862 he determined that man was not made to live alone, and accordingly was united to Miss Frances G. Patten in the spring of that year. She was a descendent on the maternal side, from an old loyalist family (the Stymests) who emigrated from New York on the evacuation of the British, taking up a residence in the Province of New Brunswick. Her father was a native of Maine, and removed from thence to Michigan in 1848, in which State he died in 1883. Mrs. Boynton was born at Kouchiboguac in New Brunswick.

Four children, three daughters and one son, were born to them, the oldest of whom, like her father before her, was at birth the fifth in living generations.

SAMUEL ZUG.

The frugal and industrious are commonly friendly to the government they live under.—*Tillotson.*

None who have known the subject of this sketch will fail to recognize the fact that his life and acts have practically demonstrated the sentiment of the above quotation.

Samuel Zug was born opposite Harrisburg, on the Susquehanna river, in Cumberland county, Pa., March 15th, 1816. His ancestors were from the Palatinate of the Rhine, and emigrated from thence to America in 1727, under the patronage of Queen Anne and William Penn, first locating in Philadelphia, where they remained a brief time, when they removed to Lancaster, which they made their home for many years.

When Samuel Zug was two years of age his parents settled in Carlisle, Pa., where Samuel was educated and remained until 1836, when he determined to seek his fortune in the west, and landed at Detroit on the 15th of October of that year. He first engaged as book-keeper for Peter E. Demill, and subsequently with Messrs. Gardner & Mather, crockery dealers, until January, 1843, when he formed a partnership with the late Marcus Stevens, under the firm name of Stevens & Zug, furniture dealers. The partnership continued until 1859, when Mr. Zug retired from mercantile life. In 1861 he was appointed Deputy Collector of Customs, performing the duties of cashier, and in 1873 was appointed, by Governor Bagley, one of the auditors of Wayne county. In all religious, moral and educational enterprises he was active and earnest in their establishment. In 1848 he was one of the original organizers of the Second Presbyterian church and one of the first ordained elders of the society now known as the Fort Street Presbyterian.

In politics Mr. Zug was one of the first members of the Abolition party of Michigan, and was a contributor to the Signal of Liberty, a paper published by Guy Beckley, at Ann Arbor, in the interest of the Abolition party. Afterwards he was chairman of the Free Soil State Central Committee and supported James G. Birney for president in 1844, and when the Republican party was formed in 1854, he became a member of its State Central Committee and has ever since been an ardent supporter of the Republican party and its principles. In his religious, public and business life, he was governed by those principles taught by the parable of the laborer in the vineyard: "Friend, I do thee no wrong; didst not thou agree with me for a penny? Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with my own? Is thine eye evil because I am good?"

In 1843 Mr. Zug married Miss Anne Stead, daughter of Benjamin

Stead, who was associated with Stephen Mack, William Woodbridge, Solomon Sibley and others in what was known as the Pontiac Land Company, and who was one of the petitioners for the charter of the Michigan University, and was a resident of Detroit in 1818.

Samuel Zug and Anne Stead Zug have one son, Robert M., born in 1851, and one daughter, Mrs. W. H. Nichols, of Indianapolis, Ind., born in 1849, who are still living.

Since the foregoing was written, Mr. Samuel Zug departed this life December 26th, 1889.

MARCUS STEVENS.

The subject of this sketch, one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens, came to Detroit in 1836, and departed this life June 19th, 1880.

Marcus Stevens was born in Steuben county, New York, February 20th, 1814. After acquiring a fair English education he learned the cabinet makers' trade at Bath, N. Y. At the age of twenty-two he came to Michigan, his first employer being the late James W. Tillman. He subsequently established a business for himself and conducted it in such a manner that his house became the most prominent in the State. He associated with him Mr. Samuel Zug. This partnership continued until 1859, when Mr. Zug retired. The year following Mr. Stevens removed to the Coyle block, where he continued, taking active charge until 1878, when, his health failing, he turned over his business to Messrs. C. A. Brockway and F. G. Chidsey, who had control at his death.

Mr. Stevens was the oldest surviving member of the Brady Guards at his death, was a member of the Audubon Club and president of the North Channel Fishing and Shooting Club.

Politically, Mr. Stevens was a strong Republican, but never sought or held a public office. At his death he was a trustee of Grace Episcopal church.

None acquainted with Mr. Stevens but will remember his genial manner—his countenance bearing the impress of sterling integrity and high sense of honor. Many mourned his death. He left a wife (his second) and two daughters, Mrs. Kate Robe, wife of Captain C. F. Robe, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, and Miss Helen E. Stevens.

A. H. WILKINSON.

Albert Hamilton Wilkinson is by birth a Wolverine, having been born in the township of Novi, Oakland county, in the Territory of Michigan, November 19th, 1834.

His father, James Wilkinson, was born in the State of New York. The maiden name of his mother was Elizabeth Yerkes, born in Seneca county, in the State of New York. They were married near Northville, Mich. They had seven children; four only are living. His father died February 3, 1872, and his mother in 1863.

Judge Wilkinson, the subject of this sketch, worked on his father's farm during the summer and attended school during the winter. At the age of fifteen he commenced to prepare for college and for a time attended the State Normal School at Ypsilanti. He taught school at Lodi, Centerville and Ann Arbor while pursuing his studies. He entered the University of Michigan in 1855, graduating in the literary course in 1859. July 4th he married Miss Elvira M. Allen, daughter of Henry Allen, deceased, of the town of West Bloomfield, Oakland county, Michigan. During the winter of 1859–60 he attended the law lectures at the University and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He commenced the practice of law at Pontiac, Michigan, but in the fall of 1861 removed to Detroit, opened a law office and soon acquired a good practice.

Mr. Wilkinson was elected Judge of Probate in 1872. At the end of his term he resumed his practice, associating with him Mr. Hoyt Post, and since, under the firm name of Wilkinson & Post, has secured an extensive practice, not only in Michigan but reaching to other States. While the Judge has made law his specialty he has engaged in several industrial enterprises tending to promote the material growth of the city. His wife and himself are members of the First Baptist church and take an active and prominent part in all movements directed to the extension of its influence over its younger members and attendants. Like all men possessing his temperament, he is earnest in whatever he undertakes, and having, in early life, received a training which inculcated an abhorrence of evil, he has the reputation of being a Christian gentleman, a conscientious lawyer, a firm friend and an upright and enterprising citizen.

GEN. CHARLES LARNED.

He was a man beloved by rich and poor alike. His death was occasioned by exposure in the interests of humanity, furnishing an instance of self-sacrifice seldom exhibited, either in ancient or modern

times. He left "a family, a city and a State in mourning." Such was the tribute offered to the memory of the subject of this sketch, by the late Hon. Charles C. Trowbridge. Charles Larned was a native of Pittsfield, Berkshire county, Mass.

Simeon Larned, his father, came to America when a youth, and was high sheriff of Berkshire county when the Colonies declared their independence, and during the war which followed, was colonel of the 9th regiment American Infantry, and aid-de-camp to George Washington.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, he, for a time, retired from the army, but during the war of 1812 resumed command of his former regiment, and participated in the battles of Flatbush and those on the eastern frontier, while the subject of this sketch and his brother George were on the frontier at Fort Wayne, River Raisin and Detroit.

Charles Larned was a graduate of Williams College, in 1806. Studied law in the office of Henry Clay, and while a student was one with Gov. Shelby and Col. Owen to engage in the organization of a regiment in aid of Gen. Harrison, then in command of the western frontier. This was the noted Kentucky regiment that was almost destroyed at the River Raisin massacre, and was subsequently merged into the regular army, and participated in the battle of the Thames.

Charles Larned was the custodian of the document signed by Gen. Cass, Col. Brush, David Cooper and others, eighty in number, in which they agreed to seize and depose Gen. Hull, and thus prevent his contemplated disgraceful surrender of Detroit. Through some source Hull was apprised of their intentions and frustrated their plan, by sending Cass, Brush and Miller, with their commands, to meet an expected convoy of supplies then on its way from Ohio. And history informs us that on their way back they learned of the surrender, and the fact that they and their troops were included as prisoners under its terms.

After the close of the war General Larned engaged in the practice of law, and ranked with the most successful lawyers of the northwest. He was Attorney General during the Black Hawk war, and with Gov. Geo. B. Porter, conducted the negotiations which grew out of it. He was the adviser and friend of Gen. Cass, and through him and Gen. John R. Williams, the militia organization of Michigan was reduced to a practical system for efficient work.

Gen. Larned became distinguished as a criminal lawyer, and was a brilliant speaker. The poor and unfortunate, as well as the young lawyer, always found a sympathizing friend and helper in Gen. Chas. Larned.

He had passed through the cholera epidemic of 1832, but on its return in 1834 he fell a victim, owing to his indefatigable efforts to relieve

and alleviate its terrible distress and fatality to others, at one period going without rest for 48 hours. Gov. Porter, a co-worker, was also his companion in death.

Gen. Larned occupied and owned a cottage-residence and office on the south side of Larned street (which takes its name from him) and Woodward avenue.

In 1813 Gen. Larned married Miss Sylvia Easton Colt, daughter of Capt. James and Miriam Colt, of Pittsfield, Mass. She was born at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1796.

Gen. Larned died August 13th, 1834, and his wife died August 24th, 1845, aged 49 years.

Gen. Larned's family at his death consisted of Julia Colt Larned, Jane Hereford Larned, Sylvester Larned, Catherine Jones Larned, Mary Larned and Harriet H. Larned.

CHRONOGRAPHY--FOURTH PERIOD.

Fourth Epoch from the admission of the Territory as one of the States of the Union to 1888.

1837.—Under the constitution of 1835, January 2d, the Legislature of the State met at Detroit. The State officers were Stevens T. Mason, Governor; Edward Mundy, Lieut-Governor; Kintzing Pritchett, Secretary of State; Robert Abbott, Auditor General; Henry Howard, Treasurer; John D. Price, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Marshall I. Bacon, Bank Commissioner. The United States Senators were John Norvell and Lucius Lyon. Member of Congress, Isaac E. Crary. The members of the Legislature from Wayne; Jonathan D. Davis, of Plymouth, and Conrad Ten Eyck, of Dearborn, State Senator. Members of the House: Charles W. Whipple; John Martin, of Detroit; Caleb Herrington, of Northville; Job Smith of Van Buren; Ammon Brown, of Nankin; and Geo. W. Ferrington, of Redford. The Judiciary: Elon Farnsworth, Chancellor; John Winder, Register; Wm. Fletcher, Chief Justice Supreme Court; Geo. Morrill and Henry Ransom, Associate Judges; Daniel Le Roy, Attorney General; John Winder, Clerk; Ross Wilkins, United States District Judge; Daniel Goodwin, District Attorney; Conrad Ten Eyck, United States Marshal; Lucius Lyon and John Norvill, United States Senators; Isaac E. Crary, Member Congress; John R. Williams, John Stockton and Joseph W. Brown, Major Generals in the State Militia; John E. Schwarz, Adjutant General; John E. Winder, Isaac S. Rowland, Marshall I. Bacon and George B. Martin, Colonels; John Chester, Military Secretary. County Officers: C. Moran and C. Howard, Associate Judges; Geo. A. O'Keefe, Judge of Probate; J. M. Wilson, Sheriff; T. E. Tallman, County Clerk; Geo. R. Griswold, Register; Garry Spencer, Treasurer. Auctioneers: Lemuel Goodell, Robt. Le Power, Alex. H. Stowell, Henry Doty, James Stillson, Jonas Titus. Municipal Officers: Levi Cook, Mayor; Geo. Byrd, Clerk; James A. Van Dyke, Attorney; A. C. Caniff, Collector; A. E. Hanthon, Engineer; David French, Treasurer; Noah Sutton, Superintendent of Hydraulic Works; John W. Strong, B. F. H. Witherell, D. E. Hurbaugh, Lemuel Goodell, Chas. Moran, Henry V. Disbrow, Justices of the Peace; Oliver Newberry, Thomas Palmer, Julius Eldred,

Darius Lamson, John Farrar, David Cooper, John Owen, Aldermen. Attorneys and Counsellors, of Detroit: G. Atterbury, M. I. Bacon, Bates & Talbot, Bates & Walker, A. W. Buel, Geo. C. Bull, Henry Chipman, Chas. Churchman, Chas. Cleland, Geo. Corselleus, H. V. Disbrow, Frazer & Stewart, Daniel Godwin, Geo. E. Hand, William Hale, Harbaugh & Rowland, H. G. Hubbard, J. M. Howard, A. Langton, Meredith & McGruder, A. S. Misner, John Norvell, Geo. A. O'Keefe, S. Pitts, A. S. Porter, R. E. Roberts, Theodore Romeyn, F. Sawyer, T. F. Talbot, Chas. Tryon, Daniel F. Webster, A. S. Williams, Williams & TenEyck, B. F. H. Witherell, Whipple & Van Dyke, Woodbridge & Backus. Federal Officers at Detroit: Andrew Mack, Collector of Customs; Sheldon M. Knight, Postmaster; Thomas Hunt, Register United Land Office; Jonathan R. Kearsley, United States Receiver; Henry Schoolcraft, Indian Agent. Bank of Michigan: E. P. Hastings, President; H. K. Sanger, Cashier; D. G. Jones, P. J. Desnoyers, James Abbot, H. Whiting, B. F. Larned, D. Lamson, Directors. Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank: James Biddle, President; John A. Wells, Cashier; Levi Cook, B. B. Kerchival, John Norvell, Geo. B. Martin, Henry V. Disbrow, Lucius Abbott, F. C. Mills, Jno. A. Wells, Directors. Michigan State Bank: F. H. Stevens, President; Jno. Norton, Jr., Cashier; T. B. Clark, J. Norton, Jr., H. H. Comstock, G. Palmer, G. M. Williams, Franklin Moore, R. McMillen, John Hale, Directors. Societies: Historical, Major Rowland, President; State Temperance, Marshall Bacon, President; John Owen, Treasurer; J. S. Farrand, Geo. E. Hand, S. T. Mason, John Chester, A. S. Kellogg, Directors. Physicians and Surgeons- Wm. Brown, Thos. Bradley, Francis Beckenridge, Marshall Chapin, T. B. Clark, Hosea P. Crabb, E. M. Cowles, Daniel O. Hoit, Douglass Houghton, Ebenezer Hurd, Robt. McMillan, Zina Pitcher, Arthur L. Porter, Justin Rice, Randall S. Rice, Geo. B. Russell, Abram Sayer, J. B. Scovil, J. Smead, Lewis F. Starkey, Adrian R. Terry, Edward A. Theller. Surgeon-Dentists: J. S. Ware, Mr. Cardell. Officers of the Detroit and St. Joseph Railroad: John Biddle, President; C. C. Trowbridge, Henry Whiting, Oliver Newberry, J. Burdick, Shubael Conant, H. H. Comstock, E. A. Brush, Mark Norris, C. N. Ormsby, Directors; John M. Berrien, Chief Engineer; A. J. Center, Assistant; A. H. Adams, Secretary and Treasurer. Pontiac and Detroit Railroad: Russell H. Heywood, President; David Le Roy, David Paddock, S. Hodges, G. O. Whitman, S. Close, Geo. Palmer, Chas. Hascall, Sherman Stevens, Alfred Williams, Directors. Brady Guards, Civil Officers: Col. John Winder, President; James A. Armstrong, Secretary; A. T. McReynolds, Treasurer. Detroit Young Men's,

incorporated in 1830: Geo. E. Hand, President; Silas Titus, Vice-President; Asher S. Kellogg, Corresponding Secretary; Francis Raymond, Recording Secretary; David E. Harbaugh, Treasurer; W. W. Denne, Auditor; John Chester, John L. Talbot, James A. Van Dyke, A. T. McReynolds, James F. Joy, John S. Magruder, A. S. Williams, Directors. State Medical Society: Dr. Daniel O. Hoyt, President; Robt. McMillen, Vice-President; Edwin W. Cowles, Secretary; Ebenezer Hurd, Treasurer; Marshall Chapin, Zina Pitcher, Ebenezer Hurd, Robt. McMillen, Edward W. Cowles, Censors. St. Phillip's College, Hamtramck: Right Rev. Dr. Rese Bishop, Patron; Rev. John D. Bruyn, President. Churches in Detroit: St. Ann's, Bishop Rese, Rector; Revs. Francis Vincent Boden, T. A. Burnier, Mr. Kundig, Mr. Kopp, C. Bowens, Curates; Peter Godfroy, Lewis Beaufait, Charles Desnoyers, Eustache Chapoton, Church Wardens. Trinity Church, Michigan avenue, corner of Bates: Rev. Bernard O'Cavanagh, Rector; Robt. Elliott, Roger Fitzpatrick, Michael Doran, Jno. Caneau, John Heffron, Wardens. St. Paul's, Woodward avenue: Right Rev. Dr. McCorsky, Rector; H. M. Campbell, C. C. Trowbridge, Wardens. Baptist, Fort street: Rev. Robt. Turnbull, Pastor; Wm. A. Cocker, Clerk; R. Ambrose, John Bloom, Deacons. Presbyterian, Woodward avenue: Rev. John P. Cleveland, Pastor; E. P. Hastings, Justin Rice, B. F. Larned, Edward Bingham, Horace Hallock, Robt. Stuart, C. G. Hammond, Elders; E. P. Hastings, B. F. Larned, Deacons. Methodist Episcopal Church, Woodward avenue: Rev. E. Thomas, Pastor; Robt. Abbott, Jerry Dean, John Owen, Newell French, Joseph French, Stewards. German Lutheran, Monroe avenue: Rev. Mr. Schmead, Pastor; Wm. Amheim, John Thurwacher, John V. Reule, Geo. Graf, Frederick Butzer, Wardens. African Church, Fort street: Supplied by ministers of other churches. Ladies' Orphan Association. Instituted 1836. Mrs. C. C. Trowbridge, First Directoress; Mrs. Robt. Stewart, Second Directoress; Miss E. S. Trowbridge, Third Directoress; Rev. Mr. Turnbull, B. F. Larned, Henry Whiting, E. P. Hastings, C. C. Trowbridge, Jerry Dean, Counselling Committee. Stage Routes: Western, via Territorial road; Western, via Chicago Turnpike; Eastern, via Monroe; Boardman Saltmast, Gilllie & Hughes, Jones & Brown, Robt. Forsyth, Managers. Principal Hotels: American, Petty & Hawley, Jefferson avenue; Michigan Exchange, A. Wales; National, H. K. Haning; Steamboat Hotel, B. Woodruff. January 26, Congress passed the formal act constituting Michigan one of the States of the Union, which has been designated as the fourth period of its history. The first Anti-Slavery Society organized in Michigan at Detroit. Fire destroyed all the buildings on both sides of Atwater street and

warehouses on Bates street. March 18, Act founding the University of Michigan, passed; also an Act on the 21st, authorizing a loan of five million dollars for inland improvements. The Detroit and St. Joseph Railroad Company sold their franchise to the State. Population of Detroit, 9,763. Number of dwellings and stores, 1,300.

1838.—The Michigan University opened. The Michigan Central (formerly Detroit and St. Joseph railroad) opened to Ypsilanti, February 3d. Judge James Witherell died. Specie payment suspended under United States sub-treasury Act. Farmers' and Mechanics' and the Old State Bank of Michigan suspend. The Legislature passes a general banking law. Pontiac and Detroit railroad completed to Royal Oak, twelve miles. General Scott visited Detroit.

1839.—Slave riot occurred on account of the decision of Judge Wilkins, holding that a fugitive from Mississippi should be returned. Brady Guards called. The slave was subsequently purchased by citizens and released. Michigan Central railway opened to Ann Arbor. Wards in city first constituted election districts.

1840.—Fire Department Association organized ; chartered by Legislature February 14. Robert E. Roberts, President; Frederick Buhl, Vice-President; E. R. Kearlsley, Secretary; Darius Lamson, Treasurer, and E. Goodell, Collector. Great Whig mass meeting at Detroit; D. E. Harbaugh and Geo. C. Bates, orators of the day, Alex. H. Sibley, Marshal. Dr. Zina Pitcher was elected mayor of Detroit and William Woodbridge, Governor. The subsequent history of Wayne county and the prominent events connected therewith, being illustrated in the biographical sketches of the men of the present period, it is deemed superfluous to detail events further, except as they occur and are not connected with personal incidents. All that will be attempted now will be to furnish data, showing the general progress of Wayne county from 1840 to the present period, as influenced by current collateral events or incidents.

1841.—Mount Elliott Cemetery, in Detroit, purchased August 31st and named after its projector, Robert Elliott. The remains of Colonel Hamtramck were among the first deposited therein. The lowest rain fall, of which there is any record, experienced this year. Congress made the first appropriation to build Fort Wayne, August 4th. The Bank of Michigan was compelled to assign. Of the original Board of Directors DeGarmo Jones, James Abbott, P. J. Desnoyers and D. Lamson, continued.

1842.—A fire broke out in a large warehouse between Bates and Randolph, which resulted in the destruction of all the buildings between Jefferson and Woodward, on the west side of Woodward avenue, including the New York and Ohio House. Cornelius O. Flynn and Bela Hubbard were appointed commissioners to adjust claims to lots in the old town destroyed by fire in 1805, as a land board appointed by Congress. To enable them to locate the precise sites occupied by the old town, according to the surveys of Thos. Smith, only two points remained: the foundations of the old jail on Wayne street and the Joseph Campau House on Jefferson avenue. From these they were able to project the Smith map on the map of the new city as laid out by the Governor and Judges. Michigan Central railroad opened to Jackson. The fire above referred to induced and promoted the organization of Phœnix Company No. 5 (the name was changed in 1855 to Washington), which made five fire companies in Detroit. Ex-President Martin Van Buren visits Detroit.

1843.—Ex-Governor Mason died January 3d, in the city of New York. Michigan Central railroad opened to Kalamazoo. Doctor Douglass Houghton was drowned in Lake Superior, October 13th.

1844.—The first electric telegraph in the United States completed between Washington and Baltimore, and the first message of a public nature was the announcement of the nomination of James K. Polk by the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore. Geo. A. Hough, the veteran actor, rented the City Hall (not then used for the meetings of the Common Council) and gave theatrical entertainments. His leading actor was W. G. Noah.

1846.—The population of Detroit was 12,000 at this time. Elmwood Cemetery opened October 6th. Michigan Central Railway Company chartered and purchased the franchises and property from the State, paying therefor the sum of two million dollars. It was at this time opened to Kalamazoo. The Hon. James F. Joy was the principal negotiator of the purchase and sale. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad chartered this year. A company under the management of Mr. Potter gave theatrical entertainments at the City Hall. He succeeded G. A. Hough and Isaac Merritt, who was subsequently known as Isaac Merritt Singer. The first Michigan volunteers, from Detroit, leave for the war in Mexico under the command of Col. Alpheus S. Williams.

1847.—The last session of the Legislature in Detroit. The State Capitol removed to Lansing. Chloroform first employed as an anesthetic.

1848.—Fire destroyed Wales Hotel (Hull residence), Steamboat Hotel, Howard's tavern and two hundred and fifty other buildings. The first telegram was received at Detroit from New York. Michigan Central railroad moved its depot to the foot of Third street. Messrs. Parker and Ellis leased the lot directly opposite the present Biddle House. William Burnett took the contract to erect a theater, holding the lease as a lien. There being but few theater goers in those days the investment did not pay, and Mr. Burnett was compelled to take the property. Following its history in this connection, it was sold to James Sherlock. He not making it a success, sold to A. McFarland, who named it "The Metropolitan." In 1858 McFarland transferred it to E. T. Sherlock. While under his control, Garry Hough and Miss Sally St. Clair made a partial success of it, but in 1861, Ed. Sherlock, desiring to enter the army, sold to Mr. Charles Welch, who ran it for a few years as The Varieties, when he sold and it is now a livery stable. Detroit Tribune first issued November 19th.

1849.—Cholera broke out in Detroit. The average deaths were one a day from July 9th to August 18th. Captain Chesley Blake the veteran sailor, who volunteered to fight at the battle of Lundy's Lane with Scott, and was the favorite captain of Oliver Newberry, died at Milwaukee.

1850.—Police Court first established in Detroit. Fugitive slave bill passed by Congress September 12. Henry Clay died January 29.

1852.—Land Grant Act passed for the construction of the Sault Ste. Marie canal. The Michigan Central railroad completed to Chicago.

1853.—Steamer Winfield Scott lost December 2d.

1854.—Cholera appeared at Detroit. The average deaths, two per day, from May until September. The population was 40,000.

1857.—The Detroit, Monroe and Toledo railroad chartered April 26th. October 15th, bank panic. All the banks except the Michigan Insurance Company's closed their doors. Father Mathew died December 8th.

1858.—Detroit and Port Huron, branch of the Grand Trunk railroad, chartered March 8th. The first cable telegram to Detroit. Torch light procession on the occasion. The message "Europe and America are united by telegraph. 'Glory to God in the highest, on earth, peace and good will to men.'"

1859.—Raid of John Brown at Harper's Ferry, October 16th.

1860.—Abraham Lincoln elected President of the United States. Laller, of Cincinnati, invented the steam fire engine.

1861.—Steam fire engine first used in Detroit. Volunteer system abandoned and the present pay system established. Fort Sumpter fired upon by South Carolina troops April 13th. April 15th President issued a call for 75,000 volunteers. First Michigan Infantry, General O. B. Wilcox commanding, leave for the seat of war May 13th. General Loomis' Battery leave Detroit for seat of war. February 2nd, Legislature pass loyal resolutions. War loans subscribed by Detroit, February 20th.

1862. Michigan Cavalry Brigade organized at Washington, December 12.

1863.—Riot occurred in Detroit; large number of houses inhabited by the colored people destroyed by the mob, and several slain. The occasion was the sentencing to imprisonment for life by Judge Witherell of the colored man named Falkner, for rape. The Light Guard, Lyon Guard, a company of United States Troops and Col. D. M. Foxe's Regiment called to suppress it. First Draft riot in Detroit, August 27. Great war meeting in Detroit. Draft riot in New York City July 14.

1865.—Metropolitan Police organized February 28. General Lee surrenders to Grant April 9th. Freight depot M. C. R. R. burned September 19th. President Lincoln assassinated April 14th. Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery ratified December 18th.

1866.—General Cass died June 17. General Sherman visits Detroit February 7th.

1867.—Third Constitutional Convention assembled at Lansing, May 15th. Members from Wayne county: Robert McClelland, Daniel Goodwin, Peter Desnoyers, William A. Smith, Jonathan Shearer, William A. Warner, Geo. V. N. Lothrop, Peter Henkle and William Purcell. Chas. M. Crosswell, President; Thomas H. Glenn, G. X. M. Collier and T. P. Miles, Secretaries; D. B. Purinton, Sergeant at Arms, and Seymour Foster, Postmaster. The constitution as revised by this convention, on being submitted to the people, was rejected by a vote 71,733 yeas to 110,583 nays.

1868.—Corner-stone new City Hall laid. Grant first nominated for President.

1869.—First observance of Decoration Day in Detroit, May 29th.

1871.—New City Hall completed July 4th. Its length is 204 feet, width ninety, three stories in height with basement and mansard roof now makes the fourth story. The bell in the tower, weighing 7,600 pounds, cost $2,750; the cost of the clock, $2,850; the foundation of the building cost $67,027; the building, proper, cost $489,914.13.

The entire cost of building, foundation and buildings, $551,346. T. S. Anderson, architect; Osborn, contractor. The Historical and Pioneer Societies of Wayne county consolidated. Levi Bishop, President; Samuel Zug, Secretary.

1873.—Michigan Supreme Court removed from Detroit to Lansing, April 22d. Steamer City of Detroit lost in Saginaw Bay, December 6th. Steamer Ironsides lost in Lake Michigan, September 15th. Canada Southern railroad chartered August 20th.

1875.—Destructive tornado at Detroit June 17. Detroit and Hillsdale railroad chartered January 30.

1876.—Detroit and Lansing railroad chartered December 26.

1879.—Z. Chandler died at Chicago November 1st.

1880.—Detroit and Bay City railroad chartered February 30th. Chicago and Grand Trunk railroad chartered April 7th. Flint and Pere Marquette railroad chartered April 31st. Garfield nominated May 9th.

1881.—Soldiers' monument completed July 19. President Garfield died September 19th.

1883.—Detroit Journal founded September 1st. Art Loan opened.

1886.—Ex-President Arthur died November 18. General Logan died December 26. Soldiers' Home at Grand Rapids, dedicated December 30th.

1888.—Roscoe Conkling died April 18th.

REV. GEORGE DUFFIELD, D. D.

Rev. George Duffield, D. D., the first of the name known as a resident of Wayne county, was born at Strasburg, Lancaster county, Pa., July 4, 1794. He was a son of the Hon. George Duffield, at one time Comptroller General of Pennsylvania, and the grandson of the Rev. George Duffield, D. D., the eminent patriot and divine of the revolutionary period, the father of whom emigrated from the North of Ireland and settled at Octarara, Lancaster county, Pa., in 1725. He is said to have been a man of "stern integrity and devoted piety," and died at the age of eighty-four. Rev. George Duffield, the first, was born at Pequa, Lancaster county, October 7th, 1732. He graduated from Nassau Hall, Newark, Delaware, in 1752, and was first licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Newcastle in 1756. In 1760 he was the pastor of a church at Carlisle, Pa., and such was the reputation he acquired there that he received calls from a number of more important congregations, among them, to the Second Presbyterian church of

Philadelphia, which he declined. May 21st, 1772, he accepted a call from the Third Presbyterian church of Philadelphia. During the excitement immediately preceding the declaration of Independence he took such a prominent part in favor of separating from the mother government as made him obnoxious to official authorities, who, on one occasion, attempted to close his church doors against him, but reaching his pulpit through a window began his sermon, when a royal magistrate (J. Bryant) under pretence of quelling a riot, commenced reading the Riot Act, commanding the people to disperse. Other means of silencing the intruder failing, one of the officers of the church seized him and bore him out of the house. Mr. Duffield then went on and finished his sermon and the next day was brought before the mayor's court and required to give bail for disturbing the peace. He refused to give bail, when he was permitted to withdraw to take the matter under consideration, with the assurance that he would soon be called upon for his answer. The excitement as the news of the threat of his imprisonment spread was intense, and the Paxton boys resolved to hold themselves in readiness to march to his rescue.

When the Colonial Congress met, Dr. Duffield was its chaplain until the British gained possession of Philadelphia, his church being occupied by them as a stable. He accompanied the American army and shared its hardships. As soon as circumstances permitted he returned to his church and continued to be its pastor until his death, which occurred February 2d, 1790. His remains were interred in the middle aisle of the church of which he was pastor, and his funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Ashbel Green from Rev. xiv, 13.

Dr. Duffield, of Detroit, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania at the early age of sixteen, in 1811, and entered the Theological Seminary of New York, then in charge of the celebrated John M. Mason, D. D., and at the end of four years was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Philadelphia. In 1817 he married Miss Isabella Graham Bethune, the daughter of Divie Bethune, Esq., of New York City, and granddaughter of Isabella Graham, whose memory is cherished by the churches of Scotland and America. A brother of Mrs. Duffield, the Rev. Dr. Geo. W. Bethune, was distinguished as the pulpit orator of America.

Dr. Duffield's first charge was at Carlisle, the same church as that over which his grandfather formerly exercised pastoral care. He remained settled here nineteen years and then accepted a call to the Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, succeeding the Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Skinner as pastor. Remaining two years, he accepted a call from the Broadway Tabernacle, New York City, and in 1838 became the settled pastor of the First Presbyterian church, of Detroit, where he remained until called to a more exalted charge.

The influence of Dr. Duffield in building up sound sentiments involving the highest interest of humanity was not confined to Detroit, but was felt throughout the entire northwest. He was one of the first of the regents of the Michigan University and held the office for eight successive years. His active participation in the practical organization of this now distinguished seat of learning was preëminent and permanent. His ability as a scholar, a master of different languages, and teacher, his patriotism as an American citizen, and his fidelity to the principles of religion and morals, are yet fully recognized and appreciated. When the life of the nation was threatened he at once manifested the spirit of his grandfather, and by speech, prayer and personal example inspired hope and confidence in the doubtful, courage and strength to the despondent. On the 24th of June, while engaged in giving a welcome to the delegates of the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association then assembling in Detroit, when only partly through with his address, his voice faltered and with the exclamation, "My head reels, I must rest," fell into the arms of General O. O. Howard, of the United States army, unconscious, and was carried to his residence, where he expired on the 26th of June, 1868. He left a handsome estate on Woodward avenue, between High and Henry streets, with a widow, five sons and one daughter surviving him—Rev. George Duffield, who worthily represented his father and great-grandfather as preacher, patriot and scholar, after whom he was named, died July 6th, 1888; Hon. D. Bethune Duffield, eminent in law, poetry and general literature; General William Duffield, distinguished as a soldier in the late civil war and as a civil engineer and mining expert; Dr. Samuel P. Duffield, M. D., who stands the peer of any in the medical profession and as an analytical chemist is quoted as authority, both in the United States and Europe; Colonel Henry M. Duffield, a gallant soldier, a profound lawyer, and an eloquent public speaker, and Mrs. Isabella G. D. Stewart (since deceased), wife of Dr. Morse Stewart, of Detroit. Mrs. Stewart died in Detroit, May 27th, 1888, leaving a record of charitable and philanthropic work which would furnish the history of most of the benevolent enterprises of her adopted city. She was the founder of the Home of the Friendless, president of the Detroit W. C. T. U., was active in Bethel work, president of the Women's Christian Association, one of the founders of the Thompson Old Ladies' Home, being one of the board of managers, and more recently became interested in a movement in behalf of working girls. She seemed to have inherited the taste and talent for this work from her great grandmother, after whom she was named, (Isabella Graham), who founded, in New York, the first Protestant orphan asylum established in America.

MATTHEW W. BIRCHARD.

The following is an extract from the Detroit Tribune, January 6th, 1889:

Matthew W. Birchard, the Detroit centenarian, died at his residence at 55 Adelaide street, Saturday night, January 5th, 1889. He was born July 4th, 1788, and was consequently aged 100 years, 6 months and 1 day. He was born at Becket, Mass., on his father's farm, but his boyhood was spent at Shoreham, Vt., to which place his father removed when he was one year old. His first work was teaching school. Then he was a painter's apprentice and clerk in a store. He came to Detroit in 1839, when it contained only 9,000 inhabitants. He built a frame store and dwelling at the northwest corner of Woodward avenue and Congress street, which he afterwards replaced with a brick block, that stands there to-day. In 1851 he leased the property at the northeast corner of Congress and Griswold streets, from Judge Abbott and erected the Howard House, now known as the Griswold House. About ten years ago his mind began to fail, and realizing it, he astonished Probate Judge Durfee by a personal application that a guardian for himself be appointed. The Judge granted the request and appointed John Ward, who has managed his estate ever since.

Mr. Birchard was twice married. His first wife was Amanda Farrell, of Shoreham, Vt., who died in this city in 1856. His second wife was Miss Maria Rockwell, proprietress of a ladies' seminary, who died in 1881. George Anderson of the banking firm of McLellan & Anderson, is grand son-in-law and James T. Birchard, formerly of Washington, and now of Detroit, is his son. Mr. Birchard has eleven grandchildren and eighteen great-grandchildren living. His estate is worth $100,000.

CROZIER DAVISON.

The following is an extract from the Detroit Tribune:

Crozier Davison, of 424 Woodward avenue, died January 5th, 1889, after an illness extending over twelve years.

Mrs. Davison was a well-known citizen and business man. He was a native of England, but came to America early in life, and spent part of his boyhood in Royal Oak. Afterward he went "up the lakes," engaged as a fisherman, and in his 27th year was considered the largest and most successful fish taker on the lakes. He operated several smacks, and barreled and shipped his take direct to the Detroit dealers. During his residence up north he became an expert woodsman, and about 26 years ago he left the water and became a "lumber looker."

He proved very successful at this, located a great deal of pine lands and sold at good profits to large lumbering firms. Gen. Alger at one time bought 30,000 acres from him. Twelve years ago he was obliged to give up active work, and soon after moved to Detroit, where he has lived ever since. He remained an energetic man, however, and often went down town to transact business when he was hardly able to get out. For a year previous to his death he had been incapacitated, and for the last two months he was confined to his room. Although very feeble he remained cheerful to the end.

GEORGE W. BEADLE.

The following is an extract from the Detroit Tribune:

For the major portion of thirty-three years George W. Beadle had a merchant tailor shop at 162 Woodward avenue, under the Finney House. Several years ago the firm became George W. Beadle & Co., and three years ago, after a well earned rest, Mr. Beadle, Sr., retired and left the business to his son.

On Christmas day, 1888, Mr. Beadle was taken ill, and January 5th, 1889, he died at his residence, 336 Sixth street, at the age of seventy-seven years. Deceased was of English birth, his native town being Hertford. He came to the United States in 1857. His widow is seventy-six years old and a sister-in-law of William Wright, the decorator. His son, James T. Beadle, was in partnership with him. John T. Beadle, another son, is in business in Traverse City, and Henry T. Beadle, a third son, is with Allan Shelden & Co. He also leaves two daughters.

COL. FRED. MORLEY.

The following is an extract from the Detroit Tribune of February 28th, 1889:

Col. Morley was born December 23d, 1821, in Derby, England. While a young lad he was a companion of Herbert Spencer, the English philosopher. He came with his parents to this country at the age of seven, settling in western New York. He early became interested in politics, was attracted to the Whig party, and while still a very young man his abilities secured the favorable attention of Thurlow Weed and William H. Seward. He drifted into journalism, and soon after his arrival in Detroit associated with Rufus Hosmer in the conduct of the Detroit Enquirer. In 1858 he became editor and publisher of the Advertiser, retaining that position for about three years. During the

war he was Assistant Adjutant General, and after the retirement of Carl Schurz from the Detroit Post in 1867, he for ten years had charge of that paper, retiring in 1876 on account of ill health. For a few months of 1883-4 he resumed his connection with that paper, under the name of the Post and Tribune, but enfeebled health again interrupted his work.

Since that time he had led a private life, deeply interested, however, in all public questions, especially of a political character, and indulging in occasional contributions to the city press. In intervals of newspaper work he engaged in the bookselling business with John A. Kerr, from 1854 to 1858, and was Immigration Commissioner of Michigan in the years 1881 and 1882. In 1875 he was appointed Consul General to Cairo, Egypt, but declined the appointment.

Col. Fred. Morley died February 27th, 1889. He left a widow, but no children.

HENRY P. BALDWIN.

"The duty of the business man is to protect his credit, without the sacrifice of moral obligation (duty to God). How much more binding is this principle upon a State or municipality? In the former, the name of the individual is tarnished by its violation, while for the State or municipality to repudiate an obligation entered into under the form of legal enactment, as the representative of a whole people, is corrupt in its influence upon the masses, and degrading in the estimation of the people of other localities: it fixes a stigma which the lapse of generations cannot wipe out."

The foregoing sentiment is that of Henry P. Baldwin, as expressed by him (although not in the same language) in one of his messages while Governor of Michigan.

Mr. Baldwin was born at Coventry, Rhode Island, February 22, 1814. His father, John Baldwin, was born at Palmer, Massachusetts, February 13, 1770, and was a graduate of Dartmouth College. His mother was the daughter of the Rev. Nehemiah Williams, a graduate of Harvard College, for twenty-one years pastor of the Congregational church at Brimfield, Massachusetts, where he died in 1796. She was born at Brimfield, Massachusetts, September 10, 1776. The parents of Mr. Baldwin were married at Brimfield, Massachusetts, July 25, 1796. His father died at North Providence, Rhode Island, in 1826, and his mother at the same place, in 1818. They left six sons and five daughters.

Mr. Baldwin is descended on the paternal side from Nathaniel Baldwin, a Puritan, from Buckinghamshire, England, who came to America and settled in the Province of Connecticut, near what was

then known as "Milford Settlement," and on the maternal, from Robert Williams, also a Puritan, who settled in Roxbury, Province of Massachusetts, in the year 1638.

In boyhood, Mr. Baldwin attended the schools of his native State until reaching the age of twelve, when his parents having died, he engaged with a merchant as a clerk, with whom he remained until twenty years of age, meanwhile employing his leisure hours in close application to the study of books.

In 1834 he commenced business for himself in his native State. In 1837 he visited the West, and being favorably impressed with Detroit, in March, 1838, removed to the city which has ever since been his home.

We find that he established the house which has since borne his name, locating first on Jefferson avenue, between Bates and Randolph streets, and resided on Griswold, near Congress street.

The life of Mr. Baldwin during the past fifty-one years in Michigan, has been intimately associated with every enterprise of a public nature promoting the growth of the State and of his adopted city.

Being an Episcopalian in religious belief, he has been foremost in the building of churches, chapels, hospitals, schools, parsonages, and in the organization of parishes, not only in Detroit, but also in the towns and villages throughout the State. Among the material evidences of his liberality, earnestness and enterprise in this direction, are the edifices of St. John's Church parsonage and Home Mission, St. Luke's Hospital, St. James Church, corner Bagg and Seventh streets, in all of which he is represented as the chief promoter in the organization and construction. To aid other parishes and churches in the city and country he has not withheld his money or influence, neither has he been confined in his generosity to his own denomination, but all efforts and objects tending to improve the morals and elevate humanity have received from him material aid and hearty sympathy.

In business, his transactions have been large and extended, and have been conducted in such a manner as to furnish no cause of complaint from the thousands who have dealt with him. He was a director of the Michigan State Bank until its charter expired, and was the President of the Second National Bank during the entire term of its first charter, and when re-organized as the Detroit National, became its President, which position he held until ill health induced him to withdraw.

As a public man, he was elected a member of the State Senate in 1861, and was Chairman of the Finance Committee, Chairman of the Joint Committee of the two houses to investigate the Treasury Department and the official acts of the Treasurer, and of the committee to let the contract for the improvement of the Sault Ste. Marie Ship Canal ;

also a member of the Senate Committee on Banks and Corporations. He was elected Governor in 1868, and re-elected in 1870, serving four years. Among the most important measures initiated by him were the establishment of the State Public School for dependent children, the Eastern Asylum for the Insane, the State House of Correction, improvements to the existing charitable and reformatory institutions of the State, and creating the present State Board of Health; the building of the new Capitol, also, had its origin with him.

During the administration of Governor Baldwin, occurred the devastating fires of the Northwest and Chicago.

The promptness of Governor Baldwin in taking steps for the immediate relief of the sufferers, and its magnitude, excited the commendation of the charitable in every State of the Union, as well as the asting gratitude of those who were the recipients of his benevolent efforts.

The death of Senator Zachariah Chandler, November 1, 1879, created a vacancy in the United States Senate, and Governor Croswell immediately appointed Governor Baldwin to succeed him, which appointment was confirmed by the Legislature. During his term as Senator, he introduced the bill making an appropriation for the new Custom House at Detroit, also sundry other Bills for the better regulation of the National Banks and the administration of Government Finances. Since his term as United States Senator expired, he has held no public office, but has always responded to the call of party obligations.

GEORGE V. N. LOTHROP.

George VanNess Lothrop, late Minister of the United States to Russia, was a native of the State of Massachusetts, and was born in the town of Easton, Bristol county, in that State, August 8, 1817. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm. He was prepared for college at Day's Academy, Wrentham, entered as freshman at Amherst College, where he spent one year, and subsequently, in 1835, entered the sophomore class at Brown University, where he graduated in 1838. He then entered the law school of Harvard University, where he prosecuted his studies under the instruction of Judge Story and Professor Greenleaf, but did not complete a full course by reason of impaired health. In the autumn of 1839 he decided to visit the West, and having a brother, the late Hon. Edwin H. Lothrop, residing at Prairie Ronde, Kalamazoo county, he made his home with him for two or three years, pursuing farming as a means for recruiting his health.

Resuming his studies in the law office of Messrs. Joy & Porter, at

Detroit, in March, 1843, he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Detroit with D. Bethune Duffield, as law partner, in the spring of 1844. Among his contemporaries at the bar at this period were Elon Farnsworth (then Attorney-General), Henry T. Backus, Barstow & Lockwood, George C. Bates, Alexander W. Buel, Samuel T. Douglass, H. N. Walker, H. H. Emmons, Jacob M. and William A. Howard, James V. Campbell, James A. VanDyke, James F. Joy and Augustus S. Porter, all of whom had become famous, not only in Michigan but in other States, and some of whom became more distinguished subsequently, none of whom are now living except Samuel T. Douglass, James V. Campbell, James F. Joy, and D. Bethune Duffield. With such men Mr. Lothrop began a career which has since been most successful and brilliant.

In April, 1848, Edward Mundy, Attorney-General of the State, having resigned, Mr. Lothrop was appointed his successor. This position he held until 1851. At this time some excitement existed, occasioned, as alleged, by an attempt on the part of the Roman Catholics in Detroit to secure a portion of the school funds for their private schools. Mr. Lothrop had taken very earnest action to counteract the scheme, and an independent ticket for city officers was the result. Mr. Lothrop was nominated and elected Recorder. This was the first position held by him under the city government.

He has several times received the vote of the Democratic members of the Legislature for the United States Senate, was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1867, and was appointed in 1873 by Governor Bagley to a convention authorized by the legislature to prepare amendments to the Constitution, which he declined. For nearly thirty years he was the General Attorney of the Michigan Central Railway Company.

In May, 1885, he was appointed Minister to Russia by President Cleveland. After a service of over three years at St. Petersburg, Mr. Lothrop resigned his post and returned to Detroit in the autumn of 1888. He has never resumed the practice of his profession.

As a public man, Mr. Lothrop is highly esteemed by all parties. As a lawyer, his name runs through all the Michigan Supreme Court Reports from 1844 to 1884.

As a politician he has been recognized as the leader in his party. He was a member of the famous Charleston National Convention of 1860. He served there as the Michigan member of the Committee on Resolutions. In that committee, which sat for nearly a week, but whose debates and proceedings have never been published, the real battle between the Union and the Secession Wings of the Democracy was fought. In all this struggle, as in the political campaign that followed, Mr. Lothrop stood unflinchingly with the Douglass wing of

the Democracy. He saw clearly the coming of the bloody strife that was about to sever the country, and from the outset took the stand for the Union and Constitution, which he maintained to the last.

He was the Democratic Candidate for Congress in his district in 1836 and 1860, but was defeated in both canvasses.

As a citizen, his geniality and uniform courtesy has secured for him the love and esteem of the rich and poor alike.

Mr. Lothrop is a member of several benevolent and literary associations. We find him one of the managers of the Detroit Young Men's Society in 1844, a member of the Historical Society, an Adviser for the Ladies' Orphan Asylum, with the late Hon. C. C. Trowbridge. He has ever been active in all enterprises tending to beautify and adorn the city, as well as in those promoting its substantial business growth.

As a member of the Historical Society, he is recognized as a member of the Pioneer Society, by virtue of the former being merged into the latter.

EDWARD CAREY WALKER.

Bishop Whately says: "Nothing but right can ever be expedient, since that can never be true expediency which would sacrifice a greater good to a less. Render to all their dues."

St. Paul defines what true expediency is: That law and custom may justify many personal acts, but great wrong may be done others thereby. Those who have known the subject of this sketch and the manner of his life, we fancy, will not charge us with fulsomeness if we apply the sentiment as governing the life and conduct of Edward Carey Walker. The history of the family from which he sprang is given in the sketch of his brother, the Hon. Charles I. Walker, hence it is not necessary to detail his antecedents, only as they relate to him personally.

Mr. Walker was born July 4th, 1820. He received his academical education under the instructions of Prof. Zenas Morse and Nathan Bishop. At the age of fifteen he studied practical engineering with William J. McAlpin, resident engineer of the Chenango Canal. He continued with him until a serious accident prevented his return to field work, and on a visit to his sister in 1837, was prevailed upon by his brother-in-law, Mr. A. C. McGraw, to enter upon the study of law, and as preliminary thereto, he commenced his course under the instructions of C. W. Fitch, D. D., principal of the Branch University, who fitted him for the Junior Class of Yale College, which he entered in 1840. He graduated from Yale in 1842, in the same class with Professors

James Hadley and J. A. Porter, and at once began his law studies with Messrs. Joy and Porter, with whom he remained three years, with the exception of the year spent under the tutorship of Judge Story at Cambridge Law School. Among his class mates at the latter were Anson Burlingame and B. Rutherford Hayes. In 1845 he was admitted to the bar at Detroit, and has continued the practice of his profession here continuously up to the present time, making collections a specialty. During this period he has had as associates his brother, Hon. Chas. I. Walker, Hon. Alfred Russell, Hon. Chas. A. Kent, and has at the present time his son Bryant Walker, who constitute the firm of Walker & Walker.

Although Mr. Walker was educated in the Quaker faith, he in early youth united with the Presbyterians, and is a member of the Fort street Presbyterian church of Detroit, and has been prominently identified with its interests for over forty years. As a citizen Mr. Walker has been ardent and active in promoting and establishing in the city and throughout the State educational and moral institutions. He was for several years a member and Secretary of the Board of Education of Detroit. He was elected Regent of the State University in 1863, and was re-elected continuously, serving as such up to 1881. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1867-68, serving as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Walker in politics is, and has been since the organization of the party, a Republican; was a member of the committee appointed in Detroit for the preliminary inception of the convention at Jackson in 1854.

In business connected with his profession, Mr. Walker is recognised as leading in the matter of titles to real estate. Capitalists at the east have long employed him as their agent in loans. He has also been largely interested in manufacturing industries in Detroit, and in all his walks, whether as member of the church, as an attorney, as a public man or as a private citizen, he enjoys the confidence and respect of all who have intercourse or bear relations with or to him in these varied responsibilities.

June 16th, 1852, he married Miss Lucy Bryant, daughter of Deacon Abner Bryant, of Buffalo, New York. She was born at Buffalo in 1827, and departed this life at Detroit, March 10th, 1883, leaving two children, Bryant, who is associated with him in business, and a daughter, who recently married the Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, pastor of the Fort street Presbyterian Church.

FRANCIS GRANGER RUSSELL.

Being to the "manor born," the subject of this sketch can safely be classed among the pioneers of Michigan.

Mr. Francis Granger Russell, as his name suggests, belongs to a race somewhat allied to those whose names in England and America are identified and are recognized as progressionists, indicating independence, enterprise and integrity, all of which qualities have been manifested as possessed by his immediate ancestors, of which he is a fair exemplar and representative. He was born in Livingston county, Michigan, April 16th, 1837, or about two months prior to Michigan's admission to full communion with the other States. His father, William Sanderson Russell, was born at Sunderland, Massachusetts, on the 26th day of November, 1807. His mother, Jane Althea Knox, was born near Bennington, Vt., on the 4th day of February, 1817. As her name indicates she came from the family of Washington's chief of artillery, General Knox, who was nearly related to Commodore Perry, of later fame. Mr. Russell's parents were married at Riga, Monroe county, New York, on the 3d day of February, 1833. There were three sons and two daughters born to them. His mother died October 8th, 1850, and his father August 27th, 1870. That the parents were of an enterprising character, as well as independent and self-reliant, is evidenced by the manner of their early life; leaving a well settled region in Monroe county, New York, traveling through Canada with an ox team until they reached the Territory of Michigan, they located on the Grand river trail at its intersection with the Huron river, thirty-seven miles from Detroit, and made a home among the oak openings of Livingston county. His minority was crowded with hard work on the farm, yet not monotonous, for he utilized every spare moment in reading, inspired by the injunctions of his mother "to fit himself as a proper representative of his race to take a position among the men of his time." He was but thirteen years of age when his mother died, and having acquired, at the district school, the preliminary training, at the age of seventeen he entered the State Normal School, from which he graduated in the spring of 1858. His following history in chronological order is—That from 1858 to 1861 he was principal of the Middle Union school, of Lansing. From April, 1861, to July, 1864, he was connected with the Interior Department, Washington, and for about three months served in the local organization mustered for the defense of Washington. Department life not suiting him, and the climate not being agreeable, he resigned his position and came to Detroit. In 1865 he became secretary of the metropolitan Police Board of Commissioners, then just created. In the fall of 1868, upon a rigid and open examination before a full bench he was admitted to practice law, by the Supreme Court. At this time Governor Henry P. Baldwin being then just

elected, made him his private secretary. Three years subsequently he was elected, over a very popular competitor, City Attorney of Detroit, and at the end of his term was re-elected, serving the city as its attorney four years. He was elected alderman of his ward in 1877 and during his incumbency of that office, among other things, was conspicuous for his advocacy of the city's purchase of Detroit's beautiful island park. In the fall of 1879 he was again elected city attorney. His main business since has been the management of bankrupt estates, in which he has had large experience.

In public and private life, as exhibited by Mr. Russell, we have an instance of what independence, energy and honesty will make in a man, whose early instincts are directed by proper maternal education—"an American citizen."

In September, 1863, he went to Ohio and married on the 10th of that month, Miss Helen Edwards, daughter of O. Jay Edwards, of Springfield, Ohio. She was born at Medina, New York, in 1843. Her ancestors were of English descent and her uncle, Silas M. Burroughs, was congressman from New York. Mrs. Russell died May 3d, 1890.

Mr. Russell has three children, born as follows: Clinton W., November 19th, 1864; Lela, April 23d, 1866; Frank P., April 26th, 1870. A bright and promising son, Walter Knox, born May 14th, 1868, died September 23, 1883.

He had one brother, DeWitt Clinton, who died in the army December 3d, 1861, and has living one brother, Wm. Henry Harrison —a lawyer—and two married sisters, Mariam H. Brooks, of Detroit, Michigan, and Helen R. Ulrich, of Chicago.

WILLIAM A. HOWARD.

"I was born in poverty, and my mother had a struggle against it through all the years of my young life. I have been sick a great deal, but I can truly say that mercies have been scattered all along—goodness and mercy have followed me all the days of my life, and my only regret is, that I have not been more perfectly transformed."

William Alanson Howard, who uttered the foregoing just prior to his decease, was born on the 8th day of April, 1813, at Hinesburg, Chittenden county, Vermont. His father, Daniel Howard, was born at Bridgewater, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, and, on reaching his majority, emigrated to Springfield, Windsor county, Vermont, where he married Esther Spencer; from thence he removed to Hinesburg, the birthplace of the subject of this sketch. He was poor, as were a large majority of his neighbors, and could afford for his son William

but few advantages, so that Mr. Howard's early life was one of continuous struggle for existence. He, too weak physically to cope with the hardships of farm life, at the age of fourteen years, left Hinesburg, and took his way on foot to Albion, New York, and apprenticing himself to a cabinet-maker, made himself master of the trade, and by improving his leisure hours had acquired sufficient knowledge of books to create an insatiable desire for an education, and when his five years' apprenticeship had expired, he went to Wyoming, New York, and entered the Academy at that place, where he remained three years, and then entered Middleburg College, in Vermont, from which he graduated in 1839. When it is considered that during the three years at Wyoming, and the four years at Middlebury, he was compelled to rely upon his own resources, which we know were meagre, and was weighed down by physical burdens in addition, we can imagine the trials and self-denials he encountered, and the strength of the will which overcame them. But the seven long years of bitter contest were ended, that for which he had so long sought was found, and he had secured the desire of his heart, an education. He taught school in Genessee county, N. Y., during the winter following his graduation, and in the spring was advised to try the climate of Michigan. Accepting the advice, he arrived at Detroit, April 12, 1840, his whole fortune being but seventy-two dollars. Soon after arrival, he accepted a mathematical tutorship in a branch of the Michigan University, and then began reading law in the office of Witherell & Buel, employing his time when not engaged in teaching, to preparing for the bar, to which he was admitted in 1842 as a partner of A. W. Buel. From 1842 to 1854 he was engaged in the active practice of his profession. September 20, 1854, the Whig Congressional Convention at Ann Arbor, nominated him for Congress; on the same day he received the endorsement of the Fusion Anti-Nebraska mass convention held at Detroit. In this contest David Stuart was his competitor, whom he defeated by a majority of 1154. In 1856 he was re-elected by a majority of 767 over the Hon. George V. N. Lothrop. In 1858 he was again a candidate against George B. Cooper, of Jackson, who received the certificate of election, but Mr. Howard contested his seat and was declared lawfully elected, thus entering Congress for the third time, May 15, 1860.

On the assembling of the Congress of 1856, it will be remembered there was a bitter contest for the Speakership. At the end of some weeks, Nathaniel P. Banks, Republican, was elected. It was during this period that Mr. Howard established his position, winning the confidence of his Republican colleagues, as well as the admiration of his political enemies. To the attempts to drive the Republicans from their position, he said: "We stand here : we will abate no jot of our principle—we will appeal to the country, and if need be, will continue voting

until the 4th of March, 1857. We have met our Democratic brethren in good faith. We have done our best to effect an organization. We have steadily voted against adjournment. We have made no motions to consume time. We have steadily measured our business. We shall go on without compromise until we are defeated or succeed." When the house was organized he was appointed the second member of the Committee of Ways and Means, the most important of the lower branch of Congress. The troubles in Kansas then occupied the public mind, and Congress, in response to the appeal of the people of that territory, appointed a committee to go to Kansas and investigate, the committee consisting of John Sherman, William A. Howard and Mordecai Oliver. One thousand two hundred pages of evidence was taken by this committee, exposing the frauds and atrocities perpetrated on the settlers in Kansas. The longest address delivered by Mr. Howard while in Congress was that on which he denounced the Kansas Lecompton Constitution, March 23, 1858, in the course of which he used the following: "It is a creature of usurpation, the child of illegal despotism, as destitute of all rightful authority in its origin as it is of popular favor in its maturity. Illegitimate in its origin, it is now in its development, by at least four-fifths of those who were expected to father it, loathed and feared, shunned and scorned." The events which followed this period have become a matter of history, of which the outrages in Kansas was the precurser of the Civil War in January, 1861. Mr. Howard was one of the committee of thirty-three appointed to devise a settlement of political difficulties—none were devised, except coercion. Mr. Howard's congressional life ended the 4th of March, 1861, and President Lincoln appointed him Postmaster at Detroit. He continued in this position nearly six years, when President Andrew Johnson, appointed the late Colonel Henry Barnes to succeed him.

In 1869, President Grant tendered him the mission to China, which he declined. The same year he became the Land Commissioner of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, and removed from Detroit to Grand Rapids. He continued in this service until 1877, when he was appointed by President Hayes Governor of Dakota Territory.

The health of Mr. Howard was temporarily very much benefited by the climate of Dakota, but previous loss of vitality was not restored, and he was compelled to resign. On his return to Washington, stoping a short time at Detroit, it was evident to his many friends that he was rapidly passing away, and soon after reaching the former place, his earthly life terminated, and the following announcement was made on the wires: "April 10, 1880, Hon. William A. Howard, died at the National Hotel, in Washington, at 8:40 o'clock."

Mr. Howard was married in 1841 to Ellen Lane, daughter of the late Venerable Matthew W. Burchard, whose biography will be found

in this volume. She survived her husband. He also left four adult children, Mrs. Delia Howard O'Brien, of Grand Rapids; Mrs. Kate Howard Riddle, of Erie, Pa.; William S. Howard of Grand Rapids, and James B. Howard, graduate of the Boston Law School.

EDWARD CHOPE.

Bovier says: "The obligations of a workman are to perform the work he has undertaken, to do it in proper time, to do it well, to employ the things furnished him according to his contract."

The best evidence that the subject of this sketch has fully met his obligations as a workman, is furnished by the fact that for over fifty years his work has been in demand, and that through this demand he has accumulated a fair degree of wealth, enjoys the confidence of the public and the esteem and respect of the high and low, rich and poor, of the city and country in which he has so long resided.

Edward Chope was born in Devonshire, England, March 25th, 1815. In early life he was apprenticed, and learned the trade of a blacksmith, so that his advantages for obtaining an education were limited.

He emigrated from England in 1835, and settled in Detroit in June, 1837.

The population of Detroit at that time was less than 6,000; to-day it numbers 250,000, greater than that of the entire State at the time of Mr. Chope's becoming a citizen, being but 212,000.

Mr. Chope married Miss Mary Ann Rang, of Washtenaw. They have had four children. His son, Charles H. Chope, served as a soldier during the rebellion. Entering the service of the United States July 24th, 1862, as sergeant in company G, Twenty-fourth Infantry, was promoted to lieutenant March 21st, 1865, and mustered out June 30th, 1865.

Mr. Chope is a man of enterprise, active in all movements looking to the improvement of his adopted city, and was an important factor in the establishment of the Public Boulevard, and also in other enterprises which have promoted the healthy growth of the city. In his manner Mr. Chope is open, frank and genial, liberal in his charities and independent in expressing and maintaining his opinions. He is Republican in politics, though never seeking office; has held several responsible positions, which he has filled with credit to himself and to the profit of the public.

JOHN STEPHENS.

John Stephens was born October 7th, 1812, in the city of Dublin, Ireland. His mother dying when he was very young, his father emigrated with him and settled at Trafalgar, Ont. He was then eight years of age and was the eldest of four brothers. At the age of eighteen years, after acquiring a common school education, he commenced business for himself at Delaware, near London, and prospered in all his ventures. He advocated Canadian independence. Failing to realize his hopes in this direction he sold out his business and, in 1838, came to Michigan and established a general store at Mt. Clemens, Macomb county, with branches at Utica and Romeo. He also engaged in milling, and ran a steamboat between Mt. Clemens and Detroit. In 1852 he sold his business in Macomb county and came to Detroit and, associating with him Moses W. Field, established the wholesale grocery house of Stephens & Field. The firm did an extensive business for a number of years, when on the retirement of Mr. Field, Mr. James Beatty became a partner, when the style changed to Stephens & Beatty. In 1864 Mr. Beatty retired and Mr. Stephens conducted the business alone until 1878, when he sold to Messrs. Beatty, Fitzsimons & Co., he having meanwhile established an office in New York. In 1878 he organized the wholesale grocery house of John Stephens & Sons in the John Strong block, corner of Shelby and Jefferson avenue. He subsequently removed to the old Board of Trade building on Woodbridge.

In August, 1877, Mrs. Stephens' death was a severe blow to him, and from that time he exhibited evidences of failing health.

Mr. Stephens took great interest in public affairs but would never consent to hold an office. In religion he was an Episcopalian. The larger portion of his life was devoted to business, and in his family he took great delight in spending his leisure time with them and in contributing to their happiness. He was, as a business man, recognized as the peer of any. He was a director of the first National Bank from its organization.

No finer tribute can be paid to his worth than is found in the following expression, by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange, on the announcement of his death:

"WHEREAS, This Exchange has been called upon to suffer the loss of one of its oldest members, in the death of John Stephens, Esq.,

"*Resolved*, That we again recognize the removal from business life of one, who stood foremost in our mercantile ranks, we would put on record our high esteem for his long, earnest and honorable career as a merchant, and as one who has labored to make our city honorably known throughout the State.

"*Resolved*, That as a mark of our esteem the members of this Exchange will attend in a body, the funeral of our deceased member."

Of the eleven children born to him and his wife eight survive him. John E. and George R. Stephens, Mrs. Geo. W. Lamson, Mrs. Col. J. Kemp Mizner, Mrs. Captain Allan Smith, Mrs. Lieutenant R. C. Van Vliet, Mrs. Robt. Little and Mrs. Rev. St. Clark.

JOHN R. GROUT.

The following is an extract from the Detroit Post and Tribune, January 4th, 1882:

John R. Grout, an old and esteemed citizen of Detroit, was born in the State of New York in 1896. After a preparatory course he entered and graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, meanwhile teaching school during vacation to eke out the expenses of his education. Having made civil engineering a specialty, he came to Michigan soon after the present company had acquired the Michigan Central railway from the State, and was employed by it in the line of his profession. He drew the plans for the old Third street depot.

In 1845 he became interested in the Lake Superior mines, and was one of the original corporators of the copper mines of that section, and of the Detroit and Lake Superior Copper Company, and established the Detroit Smelting Works. He was also one of the founders of the Fort Wayne and Elmwood Street Railway Company; was a director in the American National Bank, and of the corporation known as Parke, Davis & Co. He died January 3d, 1882, leaving a widow, three daughters and one son.

ALFRED RUSSELL.

Londonderry, New Hampshire, was founded by emigrants from the north of Ireland. They were of Scotch descent, and held to the Presbyterian faith, and having been engaged in the manufacture of linen, they brought with them many implements and established linen manufactories in the new settlement. Among the most influential of these were the Russell family, from whom is descended the subject of this sketch. His great grandfather was Captain John Russell, who was killed at the siege of Fort William Henry, in 1757, being the second in generation from these colonists. The son of Captain John Russell Moore, Russell, the son (and grandfather of Alfred), was a prominent member of the Governor's Council in New Hampshire for many years.

He established a mercantile business at Plymouth, N. H., in 1798, which is still carried on by his descendants on the same spot. He reached the age of ninety-six. William W., the son, and the father of Alfred, was born in Plymouth, N. H., in 1801. In 1826 he married Susan Carleton Webster, who was born at Salisbury, N. H., in 1804. Her near kinsman, Daniel Webster, was born at the same place. The Websters were originally from Ispwich, Eng., from which place they emigrated in 1630, and settled and founded the town of Ispwich, Mass.

Mr. Russell had three brothers, of whom two are living. William is in business at the old place. Frank graduated at the United States Military Academy, West Point, in 1868, and entered the army. George P. practised law in Detroit in the firm of Newbury, Pond & Russell, and died in 1867.

After a preparatory course Mr. Russell entered Dartmouth college, from which he graduated in 1850. After spending two years at Harvard Law school he came west, and located in Detroit in 1852, where he has since resided in the practice of his profession.

Socially and intellectually, Mr. Russell is held in high esteem, not only by the citizens of his adopted State and city, but by the cultivated and refined of the States west and east, in all of which his acquaintance is extensive and his friends numerous and influential.

Mr. Russell, as a law practioner, is the peer of any in the United States Supreme Court, the District and the courts of the western States. In politics Mr. Russell is an ardent, active Republican. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln, United States District Attorney, which position he held for eight years. It was in the discharge of the official duties as United States District Attorney that he acquired not only a national reputation as far as his relations with our government were concerned, but his construction of international law gained for him a recognition by the English, French and German courts. It was during the late civil war that Secretary of State Seward gave him special powers and duties to perform, which called for the exercise of, and demonstrated his ability to cope with and successfully establish, the principles which should govern the adjustment of questions between nations when another is involved in domestic difficulties.

At one period during the civil war, raids were made by southern refugees upon St. Albans, Vt., and at points on Lake Erie. They were organized in Canada by authority of Jacob Thompson, Secretary of War of the Southern Confederacy. These bands destroyed much property, and the question was as to the responsibilities of the foreign government which permitted the formation of such organizations within its territory. Among others of the notable results achieved through the instrumentality of Mr. Russell was the expulsion of Confederate

agents the extradition of some of the parties who sought to capture the United States war steamer Michigan, and the establishment of the principle upon which the Alabama Claims for pecuniary damages were awarded by the Geneva Commissioners.

Mr. Russell, whether in or out of court, is the polite and courteous gentleman, and is regarded as one of the most scholarly and learned lawyers in the State, his fine social qualities having secured him hosts of friends outside of the legal fraternity.

He resigned the office of District Attorney in 1869, since which time he has closely confined himself to general practice. He was chosen to deliver the oration at the dedication of the City Hall, July 4th, 1871. Before that he was invited to deliver the Commencement oration at the University during the presidency of Tappan. In 1878 he delivered the oration at the Commencement of Dartmouth college, subject: "Some Effects of the Growth of Cities upon our Political System."

CAPTAIN JOHN W. HALL.

The Phœnicians navigated to the extremity of the Western Ocean. Drusus, the father of the Emperor Claudius, was the first who navigated the Northern Ocean. The first ship, properly so called, of the British navy, was built by Henry VII. The navy of Hiram brought gold from the mines of his country to King Solomon. Noah was the first shipwright and navigator that we have any account of. The foregoing indicates the life followed by the subject of this sketch.

Captain John Warner Hall was born at Fort Erie, Canada, December 8th, 1813. His father, Cyrenius Hall, was born at Windsor, New Hampshire, in 1788. He was an own cousin of the late Judge Salmon P. Chase, of the United States Supreme Court. When a young man he removed to Fort Erie where he met and married Miss Julia Warren in 1812. Cyrenius Hall died in February, 1860. Julia Warren, his wife, soon followed him.

Captain John W., the subject of this sketch, received from his parents a fair English education, but early in life chose the profession of navigation. At the age of nineteen years he shipped aboard the schooner Billow, and continued to follow the water until 1863, meanwhile commanding a number of different vessels. In that year he accepted the position of marine inspector and reporter at the port of Detroit, which he now holds.

In May, 1843, he married Miss Jane Eakins, of Westminster, Canada. She died in January, 1853, leaving three children, only one of whom is now living. He married the second time, Miss Christiana

Shaw, of Houghton, Canada. In 1839 he came to Michigan and settled in Detroit, which, excepting a short interval, has been his home port ever since.

Captain Hall is not only master of the science of navigation theoretically and practically, but is recognized by vessel owners and masters as authority on all matters relating thereto. He also possesses a knowledge of the build and record of all vessels of the lake marine from the earliest period when these waters were first navigated by white men. He can also name their owners and masters.

Captain Hall is still a hale, vigorous man physically and mentally. He has written an article on the growth of the vessel interest on the lakes which is an exceedingly interesting paper. He has long been a member of this Society.

WILLIAM B. WESSON.

Among the first to purchase and sub-divide lands in and adjacent to Detroit, with a view to enlarge and improve its boundaries and add to its buildings and population, was the firm of Crane & Wesson. Although the Hon. William Hale had made some purchases, he had not put them on the market in the systematic manner which Messrs. Crane & Wesson practiced. This firm, after a purchase of vacant property, laid it out in lots and at once offered it for sale. Their terms were liberal and only small annual payments were required, but the purchaser was to improve and erect a building for occupancy. This plan secured for the city a fixed and substantial population, interested in its growth and to the poor man a home, and thus laid the foundation for him to acquire the independence of a freeholder.

William B. Wesson, the junior member of this firm, was born in the town of Hardwick, Worcester county, Massachusetts, March 20th, 1820. He received an academic education. At this academy he had, among other classmates, the late Anson Burlingame, who secured for the Japanese commercial relations with the United States, England and other European nations, and it was while thus engaged with Russia he died at St. Petersburgh. Dr. Desnoyers, an old resident of Detroit, was also one of his schoolfellows.

After completing his term he decided to come west, and having acquaintances in Detroit he fixed upon it as a point for beginning the business which he has so long successfully prosecuted. For a time he was associated with the Hon. William Hale, and subsequently with F. J. B. Crane. Their connection continued for a series of years and to-day one can find Crane & Wesson's sub-divisions recorded as being located

on most of the streets in the city, as well as in all its suburbs. During the whole of his active life he has never lost sight of whatever would best assist the moral as well as material growth of Detroit, hence his sympathy and encouragement to all objects having in view the establishment of churches, schools and industrial enterprises.

In politics he has always acted with the Republicans but is not inclined to active participation as such, preferring to discharge his political obligations in a quiet manner. In 1872 he was elected State senator from the First District of Wayne county, and although suffering from ill health he performed his senatorial duties with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituency.

As a citizen, Mr. Wesson enjoys the confidence and respect of all, as a business man of integrity and sagacity. He is the president of the Wayne County Savings Bank and of the Trust Security and Safe Deposit Company, was the promoter of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern railroad, and of the Hamtramck street railway, also of the Detroit Medical College.

DR. JAMES A. BROWN.

Extract from the resolutions adopted by the medical fraternity of Detroit, on the announcement of the decease of Dr. James A. Brown :

"In public as well as in private life he fulfilled the duties imposed upon him, whether by the general government, the State, the city, or a friend, with strict integrity. He was ever the honest man. No shadow of wrong-doing to his fellow man ever tarnished his reputation."

Dr. Brown was born at Charlton, Saratoga county, N. Y., October 8, 1817. He graduated at Fairfield Academy, N. Y., and afterwards studied medicine at Geneva and Albany medical colleges, taking his degree of M. D. at Willoughby Medical College in 1842. He practised at Chagrin Falls, Ohio, until 1847, when he, with Dr. E. M. Clark, removed to Detroit. During the years 1858 and 1875, he was Vice-President of the State Medical Society, and a member of the American Medical Association, also of the Detroit Medical Library Association, of which he was the first President.

In 1862 he was appointed Medical Pension Examiner, and was President of the Board, and at different times a Trustee of the Kalamazoo and Pontiac Insane Asylums, Surgeon of the Marine Hospital, Physician to the House of Correction, and a member of the Detroit Board of Education, and has held other important offices.

Dr. Brown endeared himself to his patients by his kind and sympathizing manner, as well as by his skill in treating their bodily ills, they considered him not only as their physician but as their friend. By

his medical brethren he was held in high esteem, and was never known to speak ill of any one. He had many friends aside from his patients, and none approached him without being impressed with his large-heartedness and honesty. His practice extended over a period of forty years, during which he acquired a fair competency.

He died May 22, 1882, at his residence on Lafayette avenue, leaving a widow and one son, Dr. Frank W. Brown, who has a lucrative practice, and bids fair to become as successful a practitioner as his father.

THOMAS FRAZER.

During the "Pretender" troubles the Frazer brothers, Andrew and David, left their native country, Scotland, and settled on lands in Edenderry, located between the villages of Loughbrickland and Scarva, County Down, Ireland, from whom the above named, Thomas Frazer, is descended, and who was born there April 9th, 1814. When he was quite a youth Ireland was being surveyed by the British government under the supervision of Col. Sir Thos. Colby, Royal Engineers, in which service Mr. Frazer was employed as a civil engineer nearly eight years, in the counties of Down, Armagh, Louth and Meath. On the 16th of June, 1835, he was married by the Rev. Elias Thackeray, of Dundalk, to Miss Sarah Wells, of Dublin, who was born September 30th, 1815. Soon after their marriage they determined to emigrate to the United States, and on March 2d, 1837, they sailed from Drogheda to Liverpool, and from thence on the 13th, and landed in New York on the 2d of May, and came direct to Michigan, and for the ensuing thirty years Mr. Frazer was connected with the surveying, civil engineering, construction and working of the Southern and Central railroads of Michigan.

By Mr. Frazer's marriage with Miss Wells there are living a daughter, Mrs. Stanton, and a son, Robert E. Frazer. He was born at Adrian October 2d, 1840. His mother died in 1849. On September 2d, 1852, Mr. Frazer was married by the Rev. Mr. Hills to Miss Cecilia Clancy, of Detroit, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1823. By this marriage there are three children living, viz.: Georgiana (Mrs. Chas. L. Clark), Lucius W. and Allan Howard. Mr. Frazer has resided in Detroit since 1844.

DR. JOSEPH BAGG.

The name of Bagg is so familiar that a reminiscence of Wayne county and of its early residents would be incomplete without mention of this distinguished family.

Dr. Joseph Bagg was the grandson of Joseph Bagg who, with his four brothers, served in the Continental army during the struggle for American Independence, and the son of Abner Bagg and Eunice Hall, of Lainsborough, Massachusetts. He was born at this place December 2d, 1797, and with his parents removed to Oneida county, New York. At the age of seventeen he left the homestead and entered, as a student, the office of Dr. Luther B. Guiteau, of Trenton, N. Y., a physician of eminence in that portion of the State. With him he remained two years and entered the Fairfield Medical college, Herkimer county, from which he graduated in 1821, and forming a partnership with Dr. Smith, of Ogdensburg, commenced the practice of medicine, which he continued with marked success until 1823, when he married Miss Eliza Shelden, of New Hartford, Oneida county, N. Y. She was the daughter of James Sheldon, one of the earliest ettlers of Oneida county, and a captain of a Grenadier company during the Revolutionary War and was the son of the Rev. Dr. Sheldon, a celebrated divine of Troy. Her mother, Mary (Cheesborough) Lord, was a native of Providence, R. I. After his marriage, Dr. Bagg removed and practiced at Oxboro and Watertown, N. Y., until 1836, when he decided to come west, locating first at Cleveland, Ohio, from thence to Oswego, New York, and in 1838 came to Detroit. The Doctor held many responsible public positions in the city and State, which he filled with honor to himself and usefulness to the State and its citizens. He was a man of noble and generous impulses, with a fund of wit and original thought, which made him an entertaining companion, esteemed and loved by all who knew him.

The Doctor and Mrs. Bagg had six children. Mrs. Chas. Goodhue, of Owosso; Mrs. Cordial Stow, of Lewis county, New York; B. Rush Bagg, well known as the terror to violaters of law, as police judge of Detroit; Mrs. Charles J. Halliday, of Detroit, and George C. Halliday, of Syracuse, New York, and Mrs. Dr. William Cox, of Detroit. Dr. Bagg died at Ypsilanti, Michigan, November 2d, 1864.

DON M. DICKINSON.

"Neither my paternal grandfather nor my paternal great-grandfather, nor my maternal grandfather or maternal great-grandfather were natives of any but American soil."—*Don M. Dickinson.*

From the foregoing we may infer that the title, "An American citizen," is considered, by the subject of this sketch, more honorable

than any that can be conferred by foreign prince or potentate, and that he has no desire to go beyond the sea to establish his ancestry as *honorable.*

Don M. Dickinson is the fourth representative of Michigan to be selected by the President of the United States as one of his advisers, Cass, McClellan and Chandler being the only members of the cabinet ever before chosen from Michigan.

Don M. Dickinson was born January 17th, 1846, at Port Ontario, Oswego county, N. Y. Col. Asa Dickinson, his father, was a native of Massachusetts, as was also his grandfather before him. He was born at Great Barrington, Berkshire county. In 1820 Colonel Dickinson explored the shores of Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan in a birch bark canoe, and at that early day was so impressed with the future of Michigan that he determined to make it his home. He, however, did not remove with his family until 1848, when he settled in St, Clair county.

The mother of Don was the daughter of the Rev. Jesseriah Holmes, a distinguished New England divine. The family name of Dickinson appears in the history of this country and in connection with important events, as actors and participators from 1620 to the present period. The first of the name settling in the province of Massachussetts, John Dickinson, was a member of the Continental Congress of 1774, president of the Executive Council and one of the founders of Dickinson College, Penn. Daniel S. Dickinson, a member of the United States Senate from New York, and Jonathan Dickinson, who as far back as 1719 was Chief Justice of the Province of Pennsylvania, were all in the direct line related to the ancestors of the subject of this sketch.

Don M. Dickinson was but two years of age when brought to Michigan by his parents in 1848, so that he may well claim that it is as dear to him, as the New England States were to his ancestors.

The early childhood of Mr. Dickinson was thus spent upon the banks of the St. Clair river, and it was there he made the acquaintance of Aunt Emily Ward, for whom he still cherishes an almost reverential love and respect. Aunt Emily, in referring to him, says: "Don was not much like other boys. He was kind and chivalrous in disposition and manner, he did not engage in boyish amusements with the same zest as others of his age, but was inclined to read books and acquire information from his elders. He always exhibited affection and respect for me, and readily accepted my suggestions and advice. There was another peculiarity which I observed in Don when a boy: He was extremely methodical and systematic in all that he undertook or did, and earnest in his efforts to accomplish it."

Coming from such a source this portraiture of the boy furnishes an index to the man and his characteristics, which those who know him

will bear witness, that he has given evidence of possessing to-day, and as developing a high sense of honor, fidelity to friends, sagacious judgment, a profound knowledge of law, integrity of purpose and action, and a courage and ability to maintain and defend any principle he may advance or cause he may undertake.

In his boyhood he acquired his primary education at the schools of St. Clair, and after advancing through the public schools of Detroit, took a year's instructions under a private teacher and entered the law department of the University of Michigan. He graduated from it prior to reaching his majority, and while waiting to reach the age permitting his admission to the bar, he spent the interval in studying the management of cases and the philosophy and logic of law practically applied.

He was admitted to the bar in 1867, when just past his 21st year, and at once entered upon a successful and lucrative practice, his clients, then and now, being representatives of the most substantial interests in this and the eastern States. Among the important cases which have been conducted by him, or in which he participated, are the following in the Supreme Court of the United States:

1. The great Telephone case, making the leading argument for Drawbaugh, associated with Senator Edmunds. Don M. Dickinson's argument stenographically reported and printed in full in 126, United States Reports.

2. The Schott & Feibish cases, involving a conflict between the jurisdiction of Michigan State Courts and the Federal Courts. State jurisdiction was sustained by Supreme Court after seven years' contest in the courts.

3. Paris, Allen & Co., vs. Wheeler & Garfield, involving the old Michigan Prohibitory Law.

4. Pewabic Mining case, involving validity of Michigan's corporation Reorganization Act, and reversing Mr. Justice Matthews on the liability of directors after dissolution.

5. L. M. Bates & Co., vs. Peoples' Savings Bank of Detroit.

6. Hammond & Co., vs. Hastings, sustaining the lien of Michigan corporations on the stock of their stockholders against pledges of such stock for loans in other States, reversing Judge Gresham.

Among those of note in the Federal and State Courts are:

1. Lake Superior Ship Canal Company.
2. Ward Will case, as counsel for Emily Ward.
3. Campau Will case.
4. Johnson Will case.

In fact all of the leading cases under the Bankruptcy Act of 1867,

as well as in almost every important litigation for fifteen years, he has been engaged on one side or the other, besides others of less general importance. Successful in all above, except the Telephone case, in which the Court divided and decision given by a mere majority of one.

In 1872, Mr. Dickinson entered somewhat into politics. His party recognizing in him a rare talent for combining influences, and utilizing them in such a harmonious manner as to make them one in securing a successful result, prevailed upon him to accept the secretaryship of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The service he rendered his party in this capacity established him as the leader of the young Democracy of this State, and gave him a national reputation as a wise and sagacious politician. Subsequently he was chosen to represent Michigan as a member of the National Democratic Committee. In this latter position his activity, earnestness and the comprehensive executive ability displayed in the devising and execution of plans, the providing means and their employment to promote a given end, secured for him the respect of political opponents, the confidence of his political friends, and in 1886, led to his appointment by President Cleveland, to the office of Postmaster-General. That this high honor conferred upon Mr. Dickinson was considered as complimentary and shared in by the people of his adopted State, is evidenced by the fact that many of its prominent citizens, irrespective of party affiliations, united in tendering him a banquet on the occasion of his acceptance, and when on the eve of entering upon the duties of his office.

Mr. Dickinson's administration of the affairs of the Postoffice Department, and the reforms instituted for its conduct, received the commendation of the intelligent of all political parties, and gained for him a reputation for official astuteness in its management; for while the power and influence it invested was used in the interests of his political affiliations, no violence to the principle of official integrity or personal honor were ever charged. He conducted himself to the entire satisfaction of the public, and retired with a degree of popularity seldom achieved by public officials.

At the close of his term of office he returned to Detroit and resumed the active practice of his profession.

In reviewing the history of Mr. Dickinson and bringing it down to the present period, we have simply detailed the most prominent incidents and circumstances connected with his boyhood, early manhood, and the influence they have had in shaping and placing him in the enviable position he occupies to-day before the present generation. The future will, perhaps, judge him by what he develops hereafter, based upon the personal traits of character as exhibited heretofore; and

therefore as a guide, and with no fulsomeness, we make up what the physician terms a "diagnosis," to serve those who may come after us in their estimate of the man physically, morally and intellectually.

Physically, Mr. Dickinson approaches six feet in height, and is well proportioned, his carriage is erect, and step firm, indicating self-reliance, divested of haughtiness. Observed, as he walks upon the streets, he appears absorbed in thought, but when addressed, his whole attention is arrested, his full, round, and pleasant hazel eyes, concentrate and fix themselves as if to determine and divine the inmost thought of the one addressing him. The conformation of his face and head is of the Grecian type; his hair and beard are auburn; and the expression of his countenance beams with kindness, courtesy and benevolence.

In character, Mr. Dickinson is distinguished by many strong and prominent points. As stated, he is emphatically self-reliant, depending on his own resources in the accomplishment of his plans and purposes. The earnestness of his temperament is indicated in all that he undertakes. Whatever his hands find to do he does with all his might. Such is the enthusiasm of his nature, that he kindles a warm sympathy in his favor, and greatly aids in carrying forward what he deems his life's work. To selfishness, he is an entire stranger. His manner, while evincing cultivation, is gentle and courteous, offensive to none, but attractive to all. He is especially gracious to the worthy unfortunates; careful of their rights, and considerate of their feelings. The most noble of his qualities, however, are his attachments for his boyhood friends, and the associations connected therewith, of which the following telegram addressed to Aunt Emily Ward, on her 80th birthday, when he occupied the exalted position of Postmaster-General, is evidence:

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1885.

"EMILY WARD,—Among the thousands who congratulate you to-day, and who have been made better and happier by the event of eighty years ago, I ask to be counted as one of Aunt Emily's boys. Mrs. Dickinson joins me in congratulations and affectionate regards.

"DON M. DICKINSON."

(The above is quoted to show that he has not become unbalanced or infatuated because of his eminent success.) Mr. Dickinson is esteemed by his legal brethren, as is shown by the deference they give to his opinions, and the warm, personal friendship they manifest.

J. W. Donovan, a well-known law writer, in his work on Trial Practice, says: "Mr. Don M. Dickinson, by far the most distinguished young lawyer in the State, wins large cases by a kindly, affable manner, that makes him the warm friend of the court, jury and clients. As a sagacious, business lawyer, he has no superior."

So far as our cognizance extends, his boyhood, early and later manhood, furnish an exemplification of what constitutes an American or Yankee citizen, imbued with the principles: "That all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

June 15, 1869, Mr. Dickinson married Miss Frances L. Platt, the daughter of Dr. Platt, of Grand Rapids, and a granddaughter of Dr. Brigham, of Ann Arbor, a well-known and justly distinguished physician and surgeon, who, as a contemporary with the compiler's father, and Valentine Mott, of the New York Hospital, in 1813, instituted certain reforms in the treatment of contagious and inceptive diseases, and the abolishment of the application of hot iron to arrest hemorrhage in amputations, which have since become arbitrary.

ELISHA TAYLOR.

Elisha Taylor, of Detroit, Mich., was born May 14th, 1817, in Charlton, Saratoga county, New York.

His ancestor was the Norman Baron Taillefer, who accompanied William the Conqueror, in his invasion of England, and was slain in his presence in the van of his army at the battle of Hastings, on Saturday, October 14th, 1066. The family received from the Conqueror large landed estates in the county of Kent, England. Hanger Taylefer, his descendant, held lands in the tenure of Ospring, Kent county, A. D. 1256, and from him about one hundred years later we have John Taylor in the homestall in Schodochurst, Kent county, and from him the possession is perfectly traced through William, John William, John, John, John, Mathew, to Edward Taylor, of Brigg's House, York county, England, residing in London, who came over with his family in the year 1692 and settled in Middletown, Monmouth county, New Jersey, and became a large landholder. John Taylor, of the fifth generation from and including the emigrant, removed from Freehold, New Jersey, to the new country in the State of New York, in 1774, and settled in Charlton, Saratoga county. He was a judge of the county court from 1808 to 1818 and died April 26th, 1829, at the home of his son, Hon. John W. Taylor, who was a member of Congress from Saratoga county, N. Y., twenty consecutive years, from 1813 to 1833, and twice speaker of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

Elisha Taylor, son of William and Lucy Taylor, and a grandson of said Judge John Taylor, was born May 14th, 1817, in Charlton, prepared for college at Hamilton Academy, Madison county, N. Y., entered Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., September, 1833,

graduated in 1837, and was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the highest college honor. He became principal of a select school at Athens, Green county, N. Y., and continued there until May, 1838, when he came to Detroit, Mich., via Niagara Falls, by railroad, canal boat, stage and steamboat, arriving in Detroit, June 6th, 1838, and stopped at the Michigan Exchange Hotel, then kept by Mr. Dibble. The dining table was filled with young men. Though a stranger, yet a young man sent him a bottle of champaign for his own use, with his compliments, at his first dinner at the hotel. He had no acquaintances in Detroit. He had strong letters of recommendation from President Eliphalet Nott, D. D. and LL. D., Alonzo Potter, D. D., his uncle, Hon. John W. Taylor, and others, but refused to use any of them, determined to stand on his own bottom and work his way up. This was unwise. He purchased a pony and spent two months on horseback traveling over the eastern half of the settled part of the lower peninsular of Michigan. In August he came to Detroit to stay and work and make his own way in the world. As he earned money, he paid for a farm at Grand Blanc, Genesee county, Mich., one-tenth of which he had inherited, and was a farmer a part of each year for twenty years, working with his own hands. He entered the office of P. Morey, Esq., the Attorney-General of Michigan, as student and clerk in August, 1838, and had plenty of hard work which was always finished satisfactorily. He was admitted as an attorney at law in May, 1839, and became a partner of the Attorney-General. While young he once said to a companion: "I never spend all I make and I have something over every year, and I keep on hand one hundred dollars to 'run away with' if necessary."

Elisha Taylor was City Attorney of Detroit in 1843, member of the Board of Education, 1843–45; married Aurelia H. Penfield 1844, Master in Chancery, 1842–46; Register of United States Land Office at Detroit, 1846–49; Clerk of the Supreme Court of Michigan, 1848-49; Circuit Court Commissioner, Injunction Master, Judge at Chambers, 1846–50; Receiver of the United States Land Office, Detroit, 1853-57; United States agent for paying pensions, 1854–57; United States Depositary of Public Moneys collected in Michigan, Northern Ohio and Indiana, 1853–57; an elder in Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian church, Detroit, 1856–89; a commissioner from the Presbytery of Detroit, to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States in 1886 at Harrisburg, and in 1884 at Saratoga Springs; president of the Presbyterian Alliance of Detroit in 1879 and 1885; president of the Detroit City Mission Board, 1866–67, organized by the churches and charitable societies for the moral and physical improvement of the poor and afflicted in Detroit.

Ill health compelled him, about 1851, to abandon active practice as

a lawyer and for six months he went to his farm at Grand Blanc and worked daily on his farm in the field and with pluck and perseverence through tribulations, he recovered a good degree of physical health and strength which, with constant care, he has maintained.

Before the civil war of 1861–65 Mr. Taylor was a Democrat. He at all times sustained the United States government in the vigorous prosecution of the war, and in the darkest days, when the government declared that pecuniary aid from private citizens would be accepted, he, with his wife, deposited $8,000 with the United States Treasurer at New York, which was afterwards repaid with interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

The Detroit Free Press, in a sketch of the life of Mr. Taylor, published August 25th, 1889, closed with these words: "Dignified and of fine personal appearance, neat in attire and courteous in manner, his figure is one of the best known among the old citizens of Detroit. A man of strict integrity and exacting full faith and performance from others, he is fair minded and well entitled to the high position he occupies in this community."

His wife, Aurelia H. Penfield, daughter of Thomas and Aurelia H. Penfield, of Schoharie, N. Y., was born October 1st, 1821, was married to Elisha Taylor, September 3d, 1844, and came immediately to Detroit to reside. Three children were born to them. DeWitt H. Taylor, Mary Amelia Taylor and Frank Augustus Taylor. The two latter died within two years after their birth.

Mrs. Taylor was an excellent wife and mother and they had a very happy married life together of forty-four years. She died in Detroit, November 22nd, 1888. The following editorial in a Detroit paper was published November 23d, 1888, in memoriam of her:

"Mrs. Elisha Taylor, whose death occurred yesterday, came to Detroit a bride in 1844, a beautiful girl. She was refined, accomplished, kind and considerate, and helpful to those she could benefit.

"Mrs. Taylor joined the First Presbyterian church when she came to Detroit and afterwards, in 1854, was one of the forty-six persons who organized the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian church, and for thirty-six years she was a capable, faithful and efficient member in the church and Sunday school and Ladies' Society of that congregation.

"Her kindness and persistence in visiting families who were indifferent to church privileges, or who felt too poor to secure a pew in church, resulted in forming friendships which were helpful and beneficial. She was for twenty-five years an efficient worker and wise counselor in the Detroit Industrial School. She was conscientious, courageous and constant in all duties and obligations, and commanded the esteem and confidence of those who knew her well, and her kind-

ness to those who endeavored to improve their condition was habitual and without ostentation. She was partially paralyzed in June, 1884, and has been an invalid since that time.

"Last summer she took an extensive tour in quest of health, and came home quite invigorated. This was to a large extent neutralized by the shock of finding, on her return home, her only brother dead. A slight cold she took on November 12th was followed by heart failure, and on November 22nd she died of blood poisoning. She passed away at her late home, on Alfred street, sincerely mourned by her many friends."

DeWitt H. Taylor, the only surviving child, was educated in the Detroit Union and High schools, and at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor from 1860 to 1871, and was then admitted to the bar as an attorney and counsellor at law. He was then engaged in successful mercantile business for three years and in 1874–75 he spent fifteen months in travels in Europe, Asia and Africa, and since then has been in active business in Detroit, a worthy, efficient and reliable man.

JUDGE HALMOR H. EMMONS.

We think it was Wheatley, who said that "Mental pleasures never clog; unlike those of the body's, they are increased by repetition, approved of by reflection, and strengthened by employment."

The life of the subject of this sketch, demonstrated the power of the mind over the body. His mental reflections rendered him oblivious to physical pain. Present him a question involving principles of law, ethics, or common sense, and the pleasure of solving them destroyed consciousness of bodily suffering.

Halmor Hull Emmons, was of English descent on the paternal side, and French Huguenot, on the maternal, was born at Keesville, in northern New York, in November, 1814, and was therefore not yet sixty-three years of age at the time of his death. His father was of the same profession in which the son attained such eminence, and was the editor of a rural newspaper, and he thus acquired the rudiments of an education which was of great service to him in after life. He worked three days a week in the office, and devoted the other three days to study, and, by rising at four or five o'clock in the morning, kept pace with the more fortunate pupils who spent the whole week in school.

Before he attained his majority, he entered the law office of Messrs. Stowe & Stetson, at Keesville, where he rapidly mastered the elementary principles of the law, and, as an office lawyer, was noted for his ability in the preparation of briefs, particularly when the prospect of a

warm contest incited him to great efforts. After a two years' stay in Keesville, he removed to Essex, N.Y., where he spent two years in the law office of Hon. Henry H. Ross, and then moved to Cleveland, and formed a professional connection in that city. His father had but a short time before moved to Detroit, and having been admitted to the bar in early life, in New York State, resumed the practice of the law in this city. He sent for young Halmor to come under the family roof-tree, and go into partnership with him, and the son obeyed his father's request, though with some reluctance, as his prospects in Ohio were already quite promising. The father and son were not long in practice before they were retained for the plaintiffs in the celebrated case of Fitch & Gilbert vs. Newberry Goodell (reported in 1st Douglas, Mich. Rep. 1). The case created intense interest at the time, and was the theme of much newspaper controversy. The renown attending this case was followed by a rapid professional rise.

In 1843, his father died, and the next year he formed a partnership with James A. VanDyke, one of the finest lawyers of his day, and the new firm at once took the highest legal rank in the Northwest.

In politics, Mr. Emmons was at first a Whig, with decided free soil tendencies. At the formation of the Republican party, in 1854, he joined that organization, and, with the exception of a brief digression into the ranks of the Constitutional Union party, in 1864, has ever since been a champion of its faith and principles.

The rapidly developing railroad interests of the west also developed a new and profitable branch of the legal profession, and Mr. Emmons became gradually known as one of the leading railroad lawyers of the day. Every one of the lines centering in Detroit employed him as their counsel-in-chief. He was attorney for the Grand Trunk, Great Western, Detroit & Milwaukee and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroads. In the midst of one of the most lucrative practices ever enjoyed by a western lawyer—estimated at from $30,000 to $40,000 a year—he accepted, in 1870, the appointment of United States Circuit Judge, at $6,000 a year, and performed its duties until within a few months prior to his death.

In his new capacity as Judge, he became even more distinguished than in the rôle of an advocate. His decisions have been marked with an exhaustiveness of comment and authority which, though voluminous, were always perfectly consistent and clear in their statements and conclusions.

As a citizen, he never tried to become a popular or leading man, but his benevolent disposition often prompted him to perform acts of unobtrusive charity which were never recorded in the public prints. One winter, in which the roads leading through to the city had become impassable on account of rain, and wood had risen from $1.75 to $6.00

per cord, he realized one morning that if the poor were not speedily relieved they would freeze, and instantly started a plan to provide them with fuel. The first man he met he accosted thus: "Are you around notifying?" "Notifying what?" replied the citizen. "The meeting in the United States court room to immediately procure fuel for the poor. It takes place at nine o'clock." "I had not heard of it, but will do what I can." "Very well," said Mr. Emmons, "tell everybody you see to come." He gave the same news to a number of others, and in ninety minutes the court room was filled to overflowing. Thousands of dollars were subscribed, and in an hour or two the immense wood piles of the Michigan Central railroad were at the service of the poor. The proceedings were published with great parade in the daily papers, but Mr. Emmon's name did not appear.

Since his elevation to the bench, Mr. Emmons was absent a considerable portion of his time in other States, attending to the duties of his judicial circuit, but the intervals were spent in the bosom of his family on his fine farm in Ecorse township, near this city. During his last illness he was an inmate of the house of his daughter, Mrs. Falconer, at the corner of Adelaide and Brush streets, in this city. Of his family, his venerable partner and four children still live. The names of the latter are: Mrs. Clara G. Collins, of Milwaukee, Mrs. Lillie W. Falconer, Miss Carrie Emmons, and H. H. Emmons, Jr., of this city.

His death occurred May 15, 1877.

The Judge had been afflicted for several years with the disease (cancer of the stomach), which finally carried him off. For the past six months he was confined to his room, but was able to give a few decisions in chambers. Two months previously, however, he abandoned all judicial labors, his disease having entirely prostrated his physical powers. May 14th a change for the worse was observable, and Dr. Farrand, his medical attendant, expressed the opinion that he would not live through the night. Notwithstanding this, however, his remarkable vitality enabled him to see the sun of another day, and he peacefully expired at 11:30 A. M., surrounded by his wife, family, relatives and friends, to each of whom he bade an affectionate farewell. He was in the full possession of his mental faculties till within thirty minutes of his death. Around his death-bed were his wife, his three daughters, Mrs. Collins, of Milwaukee, and Mrs. Falconer, and Miss Carrie Emmons, of Detroit, together with the husbands of the two former ladies; his son, H. H. Emmons, Jr.; his sisters, Mrs. John McNeil, of Port Huron, and Mrs. Sheldon and Miss Fannie Emmons, of Detroit; his nephew, Hal. E. McNeil, and wife; Rev. Dr. Worthington, of St. John's church, in this city, and Rev. Dr. Bolles, of Bata-

via, N. Y. The latter gentleman, who performed the ceremony of marriage between Judge and Mrs. Emmons, was passing through the city, and hearing of the Judge's critical condition, called to see him, and witnessed his departure.

The compiler has made copious extracts from remarks by Hon. D. Bethune Duffield in the foregoing.

HIRAM R. JOHNSON.

Tillotson says: "Though all afflictions are evils of themselves, yet they are good for us, because they discover to us our disease and tend to our cure."

The man who adopts this sentiment and accepts its teachings, and whether the ills be of a personal or physical nature, or of pecuniary losses, regards them in some way as being for his good, gets more satisfaction out of life, and is able to render greater service to his fellows, than he who sits down and repiningly broods over his misfortunes, making himself miserable and all around him unhappy.

The lesson taught by the foregoing has been and is practically illustrated in the life of the subject of this sketch. Hiram R. Johnson is a native of the State of New York, and was born in Oneida county, May 26th, 1815. His father, Elisha Johnson, was born in the State of Rhode Island. He served in the Continental army, and was severely wounded.

His mother's name was Mary Reeves. Her ancestors came from Devonshire, Eng. The celebrated Dr. Tappan Reeves was an uncle of hers. She was born at Flat Bush, L. I., in 1767. They were married at Flat Bush in 1787. Ten children were born to them, six sons and four daughters.

The father died at the age of sixty-five and the mother at the age of ninety-four, in New York.

Hiram R. Johnson has been twice married, first to Mary Lyon, who came from England with her parents, at the age of sixteen. They were married at Chippewa, in Canada. She died in 1858, leaving four children. His second wife was Mrs. Priscilla French, the widow of Samuel French, who came to Michigan in March, 1849. They have no children.

Mr. Johnson landed in Detroit in October, 1838. There are few men better known among the older residents than H. R. Johnson. In a business way he has been a noted public man, full of spirit, energy and perseverance; if one enterprise failed to succeed, he tried another. As a result he has accumulated a competency, and also has

the satisfaction of knowing that while he has been the loser in some enterprises, the public has been the gainer.

In 1849 he leased the large hotel on the present site of the Wayne, corner of Third street and Jefferson avenue, which was called the Johnson House, and was its proprietor. He was the first man to use gas in Detroit, he fitted the hotel with pipes and manufactured his own gas.

Mr. Johnson, after carrying on the hotel for a time, sold it to Czar Jones, who kept it for a year, and not succeeding, Mr. Johnson was obliged to take it back. After securing for it a liberal patronage he, in 1855, sold it to Messrs. Charles and Fred. Wormley, who changed the name to the Wormley House. They ran the house for a number of years, when they sold it to Mr. S. B. King, who was obliged to close it for some nine months, when Mr. A. S. Bagg re-opened it under the name of Bagg's Hotel. After running it some years Mr. Bagg sold it to Messrs. Sheldon and Graves. At the end of two years they sold it to the Tyrell brothers, who changed the name to the Cass Hotel. They managed it under this name for fourteen years, and then sold it to Mr. Earsley Ferugson, who associated himself with Mr. Johnson. This association continued a few years, when Mr. Johnson retired, and Mr. Ferguson remained sole owner until 1887, when the building was torn down, and the present Wayne Hotel was erected on its site.

Mr. Johnson has been engaged in numerous enterprises, all of which have tended to the material growth of the city. He has ever taken great interest in moral and educational improvements, and bringing his active, pushing powers to bear, has largely contributed to success in establishing them. He is the oldest member of Detroit Commandery Knights Templar.

He has now retired from active business, and enjoys the fruits of a well spent life, and the confidence and friendship of a large circle of acquaintances.

JOHN J. BAGLEY.

"A rarer spirit did never steer humanity. How few like thee, to enquire the wretched out."—*Rowe.*

"Actions, looks, words and steps form the alphabet by which we may spell character."—*Lavater.*

Adopting the foregoing to guide us, we simply seek to detail the most notable events incident to the life of the subject of this sketch, and in which he was the chief actor and participator, leaving future generations to "spell the character," and judge the man, as the present knew him.

John J. Bagley was born in Medina, Orleans county, N. Y., July 24th, 1832. His father, John Bagley, was born on the 21st day of January, 1800, at Durham, Greene county, N. Y., and his mother, Mary Maria Smith, was a native of Connecticut, and was born on August 15th, 1802. His parents were married on the 9th day of March, 1825. They had eight children, John being the third child.

His father died May 3d, 1855, and his mother October 7th, 1855, at Detroit.

John J. Bagley's father was one of the wealthy men of central New York for many years, but financial reverses came to the family in a way that so many others have sadly experienced, from endorsing the paper of friends, and they found what in those days was considered a fortune, suddenly swept away from them. Michigan had recently been admitted as a State, and John's father, hoping to regain what he had lost by coming to this new State, moved from Lockport to St. Joseph county, Michigan. When but thirteen years of age, John entered a country store at Constantine, and on the removal of his father to Owosso, Michigan, he again engaged as clerk in a store, where he continued until 1847, when he came to Detroit, and secured employment in the tobacco manufactory of Isaac N. Miller. He remained an employe until 1853, when he commenced the manufacture of tobacco on his own account, establishing the house of John J. Bagley & Co., as well and as favorably known since that period, as any similar manufacturing establishment in the United States. He was also interested in other manufacturing industries, and in insurance and mining; was president of the Detroit Safe Company, and of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, being one of the original incorporators. He was a director in the American National Bank from its organization, and was a director and stockholder in various other corporations. He was a member of, and a liberal donator to, all the benevolent and charitable institutions in the city. His name will also be found connected with all educational enterprises in the city, as well as in all reformatory movements calculated to elevate society. In his religious views he was liberal, and a regular attendant at the Unitarian church. He respected the religious opinions of all, and believed that no one could be injured by firmly adhering to a faith or denomination.

In politics he was an active Republican, was a member of the Board of Education, was one of the first commissioners of the Metropolitan Police Board and served six years as such, and was a member of the Common Council for two years.

In 1872 he was elected Governor, and again re-elected in 1874, retiring in 1877. In all the public positions held by him he discharged the duties they imposed, upon the principle that they should take precedence of all personal or business interests, otherwise he ought not to hold them. This principle governed his actions during his whole public life.

As Governor, he was responsible for the impovement of our educational system, and the agencies for a more thorough education of the poor which it provides. He almost revolutionized the management of the penal and charitable institutions of the State. He urged the legislation making more liberal appropriations for the State University and the Agricultural College, in order to give more facilities for the scientific and technical studies, securing thereby the good will of the public, and placing these institutions on a par with those of other States. The system for the treatment of juvenile offenders, male and female, is due to his wise head and kind heart. His forethought secured for the first time in Michigan, a systematic organization of its militia upon a serviceable footing.

The law providing for the protection of the fish in our inland waters, by the creation of the Fish Commission, was suggested by Governor Bagley. Michigan at the Centennial made a remarkably successful representation and did honor to his administration.

Governor Bagley was a member of the Wayne County Historical Society, which was merged into the Pioneer Society.

Almost the last act of Governor Bagley was an exhibition of loving and kind regard for the necessities of the poor, and the public generally, in providing for the erection of a fountain, where friendless humanity, as well as brutes, may freely quench their thirst.

He was married at Dubuque, Iowa, January 16th, 1855, to Francis E., daughter of Rev. Samuel Newbury, a pioneer missionary of Michigan, who took an active part in promoting the early educational system of this State. She was born at Rutland, Meigs county, Ohio, on the 4th day of March, 1833.

Governor Bagley took his departure from this life at San Francisco, Cal., on the 27th day of July, 1881, leaving a loving wife and seven children to mourn, and the people of his adopted city and State to sorrow, for his absence from among them.

ROBERT DOWNIE.

Robert Downie is probably the only man in Detroit who signed the first petition for the abolition of slavery. This petition was addressed to the British Parliament and asked that slavery be abolished in the West Indies. This act of his in the interest of humanity indicates the character of the man, which his subsequent life has demonstrated: "That all men are endowed, by their Creator, with certain inalienable rights, amongst which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." To life, because it is the free gift breathed into him by the Almighty, elevating him above the brute, that he may work out

the glory of his Creator. To liberty, because without it he cannot exercise the powers bestowed by God, as his representative on earth, and therefore is unable to enjoy or pursue that course which will confer happiness upon himself or his fellows, as designed by the law of his creation.

Robert Downie was born in the celebrated shawl manufacturing town of Paisley, Scotland, March 21st, 1823. His father was a shawl manufacturer, and educated Robert for a business life. After reaching his majority, on the 16th of January, 1848, he was married to Miss Margaret Curry, of Dumbartonshire, Scotland, where she was born in September, 1828, and pursuant to previous understanding, a few months subsequently, they took passage on the American bark, Warren, for New York. They landed in New York, July 24th, 1848. Remaining but a short time they started for the west, via the Hudson river, Erie canal and steamer on Lake Erie, reaching Detroit, August 9th, 1848, where they have had born to them four sons, John, James, Robert, Jr., and William, all of whom are associated in business under the firm name of Robert Downie & Sons, wholesale and retail dealers in meats, groceries and provisions at 117 and 119 Michigan avenue, 411 and 413 Woodward avenue and 769 Fort street West. Their two daughters are Mrs. William Livingston, Jr., and Mrs. Henry Shaw Smith.

From comparatively small beginnings Mr. Downie, by frugality, industry and the practice of strict integrity, has secured a competency, and rearing his sons to the observance of the same habits, the firm of Robert Downie & Sons stand among the first in the city of Detroit for probity and pecuniary responsibility.

When Mr. Downie landed at Detroit he says he was in debt to his father $180 (which he afterwards paid). He at once found employment with Messrs. DeGraff & Kendrick and continued with them and their successors, (The Detroit Locomotive Works), until he went into the grocery business in 1862, in which he is now engaged. William Livingston, Jr., his son-in-law, was for a time associated with him in the latter business.

As a matter of historical interest, Mr. Downie made the trial trip on the first iron steamer built on the Clyde, the Fairy Queen, built by Joseph Neilson, a brother of the inventor of the hot air blast furnace, by which iron could be smelted with sea or anthracite coal instead of charcoal.

Mr. Downie is a frank, plain, intelligent Scotchman, independent in his views, but ready to be convinced when wrong, allowing the same liberty to others which he demands for his own, never obtruding his opinions nor seeking to enforce them in an arrogant manner.

His political affiliations have always been Republican, he has not sought nor enjoyed political preferment, but has always been ready to

extend aid for the promotion of party success. He has educated his sons in the belief that application and the practice of honesty in legitimate business is a surer way to wealth and honor than any public office or political emoluments.

REV. JAMES HENNESSY.

Rev. James Hennessy was a native of Ireland, born in Waterford county, March 17, 1824, on St. Patrick's day.

His father, William Doocey Hennessy, is said to have been a man of education, and the coincidence of his son's birth being on the same day of the same month as that of Ireland's patron saint may have influenced the dedication of Father Hennessy to the ministry.

Father Hennessy received his education to prepare him for holy orders at Waterford, and was ordained sub-deacon in that town in his twenty-second year. He was sent to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and had conferred upon him the order of deacon.

He then came to Detroit, and on the 27th of September, 1847, was ordained a priest, and went to Ann Arbor as assistant to the Rev. Thomas Cullen. He not only officiated at Ann Arbor, but also at Marshall, and in 1852 became the settled pastor of St. Mary's church at the latter place.

He remained in charge of that parish until 1855, when he came to Detroit and officiated in the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul as assistant. The parish of St. Patrick having been established, he immediately began preparations for the construction of the present St. Patrick's church edifice, which he superintended, collecting and disbursing the money used in its building, and when completed, was formally assigned to its charge, which he retained until called to a higher and holier one.

For a short time during the period that St. Patrick's church was in process of construction, he officiated at Dexter, and it was there that the compiler first made his acquaintance. The many pleasant hours, and the associations connected therewith, laid the foundation for a personal friendship which continued during his life.

Father Hennessy was retiring in his manner, exceedingly modest, but ever kind and full of sympathy for the afflicted. He was devoted to his parishioners and they to him. His physical disability sometimes made him seem of gloomy temperament, yet none but strangers would question his hopefulness.

His death occurred in October, 1875, regretted by all who knew him, and by the Catholic community generally.

Although Father Hennessy was not a member of the Wayne County Pioneer Society, he was nevertheless a pioneer; and the good work he did, not only for Detroit, but for all localities in Michigan where he officiated, makes it desirable that his memory should be preserved and cherished with that of others who have contributed in promoting the present prosperous condition of the city and State.

B. HODGKINSON.

"Good nature, or beneficence and candor, is the product of right reason, which of necessity will give allowance to the feelings of others."—*Dryden.*

Maintain your own views, and hold them, but do not seek to obtrude them in an arrogant manner.

The physiognomy often indicates the characteristics of the man. Those who have met the subject of this sketch will allow that the sentiment expressed by Dryden is not misapplied as indicative of his characteristics.

B. Hodgkinson was born in England, May 20, 1815, removing to Michigan in the fall of 1837.

His father was a currier and leather dresser, of the town of Preston, Lancashire, England, and was able to give his son fair educational advantages; at least he exhibits the fact that his early training was better than ordinary.

During his service as Secretary of the Wayne County Poor Asylum, he has so systematized its business as to secure his repeated reappointment under the different commissions, each board, whether Democratic or Republican, expressing a desire to retain his services.

Mr. Hodgkinson enjoys the confidence of his fellow citizens generally, and has held a number of positions of honor and trust, and has discharged the duties they imposed to the satisfaction of those who were subjects, or interested in their proper performance.

In June, 1842, Mr. Hodgkinson married his cousin, George Bradshaw Cook's widow, (her maiden name was Alice S. Cornell. She was born in the year 1809 in New York. She belonged to the old Quaker family of Cornell). They had three children, one daughter survives, and is the wife of Charles H. Cady, Supervisor of the town of Nankin, Wayne county. He also has three grandchildren, of whom he is very proud. Mr. Hodgkinson's wife, Alice S., died in April, 1876, after toiling together some thirty-four years.

Mrs. Hodgkinson's younger sister became a widow about this time, losing her husband, Thomas Carpenter, a Quaker, of Westchester county, N. Y., and in the month of July, 1877, he married his

wife's sister, and is at the present time residing in the village of Wayne. He is an Episcopalian, but his wives were of good old Quaker stock, and he is now almost a Quaker himself. He has been Master of Wayne Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons a number of years.

ROBERT HOLMES.

Robert Holmes, of Detroit, is a native of Canada, having been born at Toronto, December 15th, 1817.

The father of Mr. Holmes was born in 1776, at Boston, Mass., and died at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1836.

His mother's maiden name was Hannah McDougall, and was the daughter of Major John McDougall, for a long time paymaster in the British Army. On retiring he became a farmer, and died near Toronto at the age of ninety-six. She was born in Toronto in 1802, and died in Detroit in 1852.

Owing to the limited means of his parents, his opportunities for acquiring an education were meager, and at the early age of fourteen he apprenticed himself to a tin and copper smith. After completing his time, he came to Detroit October 10th, 1838, and worked at his trade as a journeyman for ten years, when he engaged in business for himself. Subsequently he was induced by Ducharme & Bartholomew, his old employers, to take charge of that branch of their business. He continued with them for two years, and then in connection with a Mr. Dudley, bought out this branch, and continued the business under the firm name of Dudley & Holmes, until 1857. The financial crash of that year so crippled him that he was obliged to suspend, and the business passed under the name of his brother, John Holmes, he becoming its manager, until 1861, when he again took charge of it, and carried it on alone until 1863, when Mr. Edwin E. Webster became a partner. The partnership of Holmes & Webster continued until 1881, when Mr. Holmes sold to the latter and retired from the firm, removing to Wisconsin to be near his married daughters. He remained with them four years, and again returned to his old home in Detroit, where he at present resides.

Mr. Holmes has been married twice, his first wife being Miss Isabella Erdell, who died in 1855, leaving him the care of three daughters. He then married Elizabeth Warren.

In politics Mr. Holmes has always acted with the Republicans. As a citizen he never withheld his support from any enterprise tending to

promote the educational, moral and material growth of the city. In business matters he has always been recognized as prompt and of unquestioned integrity.

Although not a member of the Wayne County Pioneer Society, he is entitled to the consideration due a pioneer, for his contributions towards the present prosperous condition of the city of his adoption.

JOHN S. JENNESS.

John S. Jenness, now of Detroit, presents to us a man who by patient industry and frugality, combined with an even temperament and a strict regard for truth and integrity has made himself worthy of the confidence and respect of his fellow men.

The early years of John S. Jenness were spent on his grandfather's farm and in acquiring an education such as the district schools of his native town afforded. At the close of his school days he engaged in teaching and as clerk in the mercantile business, until at the age of twenty-two, when he left his native State and removed to the city of New York. He remained here a short time and then accepted a situation as salesman in a mercantile house at Newark, N. J., with which he continued until the spring of 1837, when contracting the western fever he removed to Michigan, arriving in Detroit, May 29th, 1837, just as the Territory was being merged into a State, and at once engaged in merchandising. In 1844 he removed to Romeo, Macomb county, where he continued to sell goods until 1846, from thence going to Almont, Lapeer county, where he dealt in general merchandise and in the manufacture of lumber. During his residence here he was instrumental in starting a new enterprise for Michigan, viz: the manufacture of starch from potatoes, but at the end of six years, the rot set in, and the owners changed the plant into a flour and saw mill. (He, however, made in one season ninety tons of starch of an excellent quality). In 1865 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and in 1867 to the Senate. In the latter body he acted with ex-Governor Jerome and others in opposing the passage of the bill authorizing town, city or village corporations to issue bonds in aid of railway construction; bills for about forty projects of that character having been introduced, several of which were passed notwithstanding their opposition, but were vetoed by Governor Crapo, the reaction in the Senate sustaining his veto. This was considered the most important legislation of the session, for while other legislative questions were left to three members to work out, five were assigned to these measures, and it was only through the persistent and sagacious efforts of Mr. Jenness and his four or five associates that the whole policy was defeated. Mr. Jenness

held the office of president of the village corporation two terms, declining all further official honors which were tendered. He in 1871 closed up his business affairs at Almont and removed to Detroit where he has since resided.

Mr. Jenness having grown up under the influence of his ancestors in their belief in the policy of the Democratic party, by the time he became old enough to vote he had interested and informed himself as to the tenets of the political parties far enough to decide to affiliate with the policy of Henry Clay's "American system" of protection to home manufacturers, and cast his first vote with the Whig party, to which he adhered until the Republican party was organized, and has continued to act with that party up to the present time.

In his religious views he is a Protestant and prefers the polity of the Congregational church, of which he is a member.

John S. Jenness was born at Newberry, Orange county, Vermont, April 27th, 1813. On the paternal side he was of English antecedents. He was the son of Thomas Jenness, who was born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, in 1775. He was the son of Colonel Thomas Jenness, of Revolutionary fame, who was also a native of New Hampshire. His mother was the daughter of Col. John Smith, of Newberry (also a soldier of the Revolution). Her maiden name was Abigail Smith. She was born at Newberry, Vt., in 1783.

Thomas Jenness and Abigail Smith were married at Newberry, December 26th, 1802. They had two sons and one daughter, the subject of this sketch being the second son. Thomas Jenness, the father, died suddenly while absent from home in 1813, and his mother at East Corinth, Vt., in 1873.

In September, 1842, Mr. Jenness married Miss Lucy M., the daughter of S. D. Jenness, of Topsham, Vt. They have two daughters living, Mrs. Ronald Kelly and Mrs. James S. Goodrich, both residents of Detroit.

ROBERT W. KING.

Robert W. King, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in the city of Pittsburg, October 10, 1821.

His paternal grandfather, John King, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1737, and emigrated with his parents to Pennsylvania in 1745. He served creditably as a captain in the Revolutionary War, and in other ways served his country in a public capacity. He was the first white settler in Erie county, Pa., where he died, December 20, 1826, at the ripe old age of eighty-nine.

His maternal grandfather was born in 1745, in Charlotte county, Virginia. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers in Virginia. He also served in the Revolutionary Army. After the war he emigrated to western Pennsylvania, settling in the borough of Washington, twenty-five miles from the city of Pittsburgh, where he died, May, 1833.

Both of his grandmothers were Pennsylvanians, their ancestors being among the very earliest settlers.

His father, Robert King, was of Irish descent, and was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, in November, 1775. The maiden name of his mother was Charlotte Lytle. She was of American descent, and was born in Baltimore, Md., on the 30th day of May, 1786.

His parents were married at Washington, Pa., June 6, 1809. They had five sons and two daughters, of whom none except himself are now living. His father died at Detroit, October 18, 1852, and his mother at Pittsburgh, in 1840.

In boyhood, at the age of ten years, he commenced to work. Mr. King attended the various common schools of Pittsburgh, and Jefferson College, Cannonsburgh, Pa., for two years, and obtained a good business education. At the age of twenty-two he left Jefferson College, intending to return and finish his course, but circumstances caused him to change his mind. He came west and settled in Detroit in the spring of 1843, and from that time he has resided continuously in this city.

From his first arrival up to the fall of 1848, he was engaged in the crockery trade with the late Frederick Wetmore, with whom he was acquainted prior to his coming to Detroit. Deciding to engage in business for himself, he located on the corner of Wayne street and Jefferson avenue, and continued the crockery and glassware business in that store until 1877, when he removed to 103 Woodward avenue, and associated his son with him under the firm name of R. W. King & Son.

Being afflicted with sciatica, in 1887, he retired from business, and his son, Louis B., took Mr. Lewis E. Klugh as a partner. The firm is at this date known as King, Klugh & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in china, glass and queensware, 103 Woodward avenue.

During the years intervening between 1843 and 1887, while applying closely to his business, he has still found time to gratify his taste for reading, and there are few topics treated upon by the current literature of the past or present, but are familiar to him. Mr. King has been a member of the First Congregational church for over forty years, and has been active in promoting its influence over the younger members and attendants, as superintendent for a number of years of the Sabbath school. He was President of the Young Men's Christian Association in 1860 and 1861, and President of the Young Men's Literary Society,

in 1862. He succeeded Rev. Dr. George Duffield, as Trustee of Harper Hospital in 1868, which position he still holds; was Secretary of the Board from 1868 to 1880, and Treasurer from 1872 to 1886.

Was a member of the Board of Education eleven years, one of which he served as its President.

Has served as a member of the Board of Estimates nine years; of the Board of Aldermen three years; was a member of the old Fire Department from 1844 until its affairs were finally closed, three years of which time he served as Secretary; and was Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trade from 1860 to and including 1863.

Comment is unnecessary as to the manner of his life, as in the discharge of the duties and responsibilities connected with the various religious, moral, educational and business positions held by him, he must have gained the confidence of the public, and won their recognition as being a Christian gentleman, an upright public servant, and an honest man.

In April 22, 1846, he married Miss Eliza Buhl, sister of Frederick and Christian H. Buhl, two well known citizens of Detroit. Of six children by this marriage, two only are now living: Louis B., and a daughter, wife of the Hon. Charles Kent, of this city.

GEORGE KIRBY.

George Kirby is a native of the State of Massachusetts, was born in Berkshire county in 1806 and came to Detroit in 1838. He has witnessed the growth of Detroit from a population of 8,000 to 255,000. During all this time, until within a few years past, he has been identified with the leather interests of the city, and actively engaged in promoting material improvements and enterprises which have tended to make Detroit what it is to-day.

Mr. Kirby was married to Miss Clarinda S. Tracy, of Maysville, N. Y., August 18th, 1833. They have three children, May S. Kirby, Elizabeth P. Kirby and George T. Kirby.

Mr. Kirby is now enjoying the fruits of a successful business life, based upon principles of integrity, combined with energy and industry, in its conduct.

ERVIN PALMER.

Bossuet, the noted pulpit orator of France, says: "A man not spoiled has no need of proof as to his free agency, for he feels it, and he does not feel more clearly that he sees, hears or reasons, than he feels his power to deliberate and choose."

It is in evidence that the subject of this sketch has demonstrated by his manner of living that he holds himself responsible for his motives and acts. Amid all the vicissitudes of his early and later life, with its hardships, temptations and disappointments, his childhood's impressions, and in mature years, his reason, seemed to have governed his action in the maintenance of good and antagonizing evil, in the belief "that he who is diligent in seeking good procureth favor, but he that seeketh mischief, it shall come unto him."

Ervin Palmer was born in the town of Exeter, Otsego county, State of New York, October 10th, 1832. On the paternal side he is of English descent and German on the maternal. Gilbert Palmer, his father, was born in Stonnington, Conn., where his ancestors settled on their emigration from England in the year 1629, and where branches from the Palmer family still reside. This name figures prominently in the early history of Connecticut, among those who took an active part in the French and Indian wars, and on the side of Independence during that of the Revolution.

When quite a boy his father removed from Stonnington, locating in the town of Exeter, Otsego county, N. Y., where Gilbert, on arriving at manhood, married Hannah Herkimer, a descendant of General Herkimer, of Revolutionary fame, whose ancestors came from Germany and located large tracts of land in the Mohawk valley. Her grandfather gave the name to Herkimer county.

Gilbert Palmer must have been a man of energy and independence of character. He taught school in the winter and worked at his trade (that of a cooper) during the summer, and was recognized as the chief man in the town, as soon after his marriage he was chosen Justice of the Peace, which he continued to hold until his removal to the Territory of Michigan in 1833. On his arrival he decided to locate in the town of Exeter, Monroe county, where he purchased from the government a large body of land which he cleared and improved, leaving to his family at his death (in 1840) a fine farm. He was a man very much thought of by his neighbors, taking much interest in church and educational affairs, becoming not only prominent in his own town but throughout Monroe county, and was appointed Justice of the Peace by Stevens T. Mason, which position he held until Michigan became a State, and was then duly elected. His commission is now preserved by his son, Ervin, the subject of this sketch.

Ervin Palmer is the youngest of five sons born to Gilbert and Hannah Herkimer Palmer, and is the only one living. There was one daughter, who married Lewis Welch, and they resided in Monroe county, which county he represented four years in the State Senate. She is a widow, and still living.

Mr. Palmer remained with his widowed mother on the farm until

he reached the age of seventeen; meanwhile, by improving the opportunities afforded in his town, and having acquired a good English education, he decided to take a collegiate course. After spending one year in the Baptist College at Kalamazoo preparatory, he entered the Michigan University in 1853, from which he graduated June 27th, 1857, and immediately commenced the study of law with Messrs. Howard, Bishop & Holbrook, of Detroit. He prosecuted his studies with them for a year, and completing them with the Hon. G. V. N. Lothrop, he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme court in 1858, and after spending a little more than one year in the office of Mr. Lothrop as his office clerk, he established a practice in Detroit.

In the fall of 1860 Mr. Palmer was elected Circuit Court Commissioner for Wayne county, and at the expiration of his term of office formed a co-partnership with John Ward. The law firm of Ward & Palmer continued for over twenty years, at the end of which, on its dissolution, Mr. Palmer associated his eldest son, Harry E., with him in the practice of law, the firm being at present Palmer & Palmer.

The religious convictions of Mr. Palmer induced him to unite with the Congregational church on coming to Detroit, though in boyhood, he was a member of the Methodist church. His relations with his church in Detroit have been pleasant for himself, helpful to his fellow members, and useful to the church at large, both in its spiritual and material welfare and growth.

Mr. Palmer has been identified with the Republican party since its organization, ready day or night to give his aid in promoting its success and being positive and independent in character, is somewhat aggressive in his action and efforts.

As a citizen he has ever given his earnest support to all measures and enterprises tending to improve his adopted city in moral, educational and material growth.

As a lawyer he ranks as the peer of any at the bar, is respected by his professional brethren, and by the several courts of the United States and this State. He never loses clients, is noted for his devotion to their interests, rarely resorts to the courts if a case can be adjusted outside of it, and is always careful in the preparation of his causes before going to trial.

In 1860 Mr. Palmer married Miss Emma L. Humphrey. She was born in London, Eng., of English parents, and came to this country when she was fourteen years old. Mrs. Palmer is a woman of more than ordinary executive ability, as is shown by the government of her family and domestic affairs, thus relieving her husband of many cares and imparting to her children, by precept and example, truths and principles by which to guide and govern their future life and conduct, and fit them to be good and useful members of society.

They have eight sons and two daughters. Mrs. Alice Palmer Henderson, of Minneapolis, is a regular contributor to the press of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and as such has acquired eminence. Harry E., associated with his father, as law partner; Lewis William, traveling agent for Messrs. Berry Bros.; George P., a student in the Minnesota University; Charles Gilbert, salesman for Phelps, Brace & Company, wholesale grocers, Detroit; Ervin Richard and John W., students in Detroit High School; Herbert V. and Zelda Mae, attending public school, and Alfred Wood, the youngest.

LYMAN BALDWIN

Was a member of the First Congregational Church of Detroit from its organization until his death, was prominent and efficient in all enterprises and measures in the interest of humanity, education and morals. In business, he enjoyed the confidence of a large circle of acquaintances. He was born in Western county, Connecticut, March 27, 1802. After attending the public schools of his native town, and gaining a knowledge of the saddlery and harness making trade, he engaged in business at Bridgeport, Connecticut, until 1837, when he removed to Auburn, N. Y., continuing in business there till 1843, when he removed to Detroit, where under the firm name of Baldwin & Hayden, he carried on the wholesale and retail saddlery and harness business until his death, which occurred December 17, 1875.

December 22, 1826, Mr. Baldwin married Miss Maria Booth, of Bridgeport, Connecticut. She survived his death but a few years. The children who survived them are Mrs. William B. Wesson, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Butterfield, Mrs. Glover, and a son.

Mr. Baldwin was one of the original members of the First Congregational church of Detroit, being a deacon from 1844 up to the time of his decease.

In politics, Mr. Baldwin was Republican, and was elected by his party, Sheriff of Wayne county, in 1854. While not a politician in the common meaning of the term, he was active in promoting the success of his party in a modest, unassuming manner.

In bearing, he was cordial and cheerful, sympathizing with the unfortunate, both in kind words and deeds.

In all reforms, whether in morals, education, or the means to improve the health and material growth of the city, he was liberal with his time, influence and money.

HON. ELLIOTT TRUAX SLOCUM.

Colton says: "It is with antiquity as with ancestry, nations are proud of the one and individuals of the other."

Hon. Elliott Truax Slocum has reason to, and should be, proud of his ancestry, especially as he is of Michigan birth and springs from a line which suffered much, not only to make his native State what it is, but on the paternal side to contribute blood and treasure, in the struggle for American independence.

Elliott T. is the only son of Giles B. Slocum and Sophia Maria Brigham Truax. On his paternal side he can go back ten generations to Anthony Slocum, who is recorded as one of the forty-six "first and ancient" purchasers of the territory of Cohannet, now Massachusetts. Next came Giles Slocum, the common ancestor of all the Slocums whose American lineage has been found to date from the 17th century. He was born in Somersetshire, Eng., and settled in Portsmouth township, Rhode Island, in 1638, where he died in 1682. Then followed respectively the generations of Samuel, Giles, Joseph, Jonathan, Giles, Jeremiah and Giles B., the father of Elliott T.

He should be equally proud of his maternal ancestor, Col. Abraham Caleb Truax, who at the surrender of General Hull, refused to recognize its terms, escaped through the lines and was the first who communicated with Perry, and subsequently conveyed the intelligence of his victory to the resident Americans of Detroit.

Elliott T. Slocum was born at Trenton, Wayne county, in 1839. In boyhood he was one of the leaders of his companions, and notwithstanding the pecuniary circumstances of his family were better than most of his associates, he is said never to have presumed to arrogate more than his equal rights with other boys.

In accordance with his own inclinations and the wishes of his parents, he prepared for a college course with the Rev. Moses Hunter, of Grosse Isle, and graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in the class of 1862. The Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott, then its president, signed Mr. Slocum's diploma, conferring the degree of Bachelor of Arts, which was one of the last signed by that celebrated divine.

In 1869 he took his second degree, Master of Arts, from the University of Michigan. The studies in those degrees include a course of civil engineering and surveying, in both of which Mr. Slocum is well skilled, both theoretically and practically.

After graduating he immediately engaged with his father in supervising and looking after their large land, lumber and farming interests, meanwhile as a born American taking more or less interest in politics and in familiarizing himself with the questions relating to political economy. His investigations at that early period of his life have proved

of value to him in enabling the intelligent exercise of views and opinions by which to regulate his own, as well as the actions of others in matters connected with governmental affairs.

In 1869 he was elected State Senator on the Republican ticket, from the Third Senatorial District, which was strongly Democratic, and served with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituency. In the many important senatorial contests of Michigan, Mr. Slocum has taken an active part and from them, as from other public matters in which he has likewise taken great interest, he has acquired a wide personal acquaintance. He was one of the first directors of the Chicago and Canada Southern Railroad, and was assigned the duty of procuring for it the right of way. This difficult undertaking he accomplished without sacrifice to the public or the Railway Company. In all his private and public acts he exhibits the manner and spirit which characterized his ancestors.

In 1886 he was appointed a member of the Board of Park Commissioners of the city of Detroit, and until recently was its president where he did excellent service, and by constantly supplying and causing to be executed new and original ideas, he proved himself a most competent and faithful member. To his service is due much of the beauty and development of the Island Park.

Mr. Slocum made two trips to Europe, where, being naturally attracted by the wonderful dykes of Holland, by which vast tracts of lowlands have been reclaimed from the sea, he spent some time in studying the methods and results of the Dutch engineers. The knowledge thus gained, together with a careful study of the parks of Europe, came into useful play in the smaller field of Belle Isle Park.

Those who know Elliott T. Slocum appreciate him for his independence of thought and acts and the frankness with which he presents and advocates his views without demanding that others should endorse or adopt them.

He succeeded his father as trustee of the Saratoga Monument Association of New York, and with George William Curtis, Hon. S. S. Cox, Hon. John H. Starrin and others, took an active interest in the erection of one of the finest monuments in the world on the battlefield of Burgoyne's Surrender, at Schuylerville, N. Y., near the home of his father's family.

In the management of extensive business interests left by his father and in the creation and development of new projects, Mr. Slocum has displayed good judgment and has been uniformly successful.

He is a director of the Detroit National Bank, and a member of the Grosse Pointe, Detroit and Michigan Clubs.

He was married July 30th, 1872, to Charlotte Grosse, daughter of the late Ransom E. Wood, an old resident and wealthy capitalist of Grand Rapids.

HENRY STARKEY.

It requires courage, as Helvetius expresses it, to remain ignorant of useless subjects which mankind generally value.

The subject of this sketch was a practical man, and what he sought in life was what would afford ends beneficial to his fellows. This led him to investigate and determine that which would benefit humanity and contribute most to the physical interests of the community and times in which he lived. Educated in this school when but a mere boy, he engaged with a printer and learned to compose and put in form his own and the thoughts of others, and to deduce therefrom the obligation of man to society, to his country, and the general good of mankind.

Henry Starkey was born in Binghamton, N. Y., in 1828. His father was a physician of high standing, devoted to his profession, and when Henry was five years of age, emigrated to Michigan in 1833, and settled in Kalamazoo. From this period Henry Starkey became identified with Michigan.

After a preliminary education at the district schools, he took a primary course in the Michigan University. Abandoning the regular course he went into a printing office, and while there became imbued with the idea that the military service would best subserve the duty and business of life, and therefore enlisted in a company of mounted riflemen in the regular army, and participated in all the battles with Mexico, until the peace treaties were signed.

At the close of the Mexican war he came to Detroit and went on the Detroit Free Press, then conducted by Wilbur F. Story. Subsequently he organized the Detroit Typographical Union, and represented it in the National Convention of Typographers at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1854. As one of the corps of the Free Press he continued in its service until appointed Clerk of the first Recorder's Court, which position he occupied until the breaking out of the late civil war, when he entered the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, and was appointed a lieutenant in Company H and participated in all the battles of that regiment until after the battle of Gettysburg, when, owing to an injury which disabled him, he was honorably discharged.

On his return to Detroit he was elected City Clerk, which position he held until appointed secretary of the Board of Water Commissioners. He retained this position until his death. Henry Starkey was considered the encyclopædia for all information relating to the proper methods by which the city and its inhabitants are supplied with water; the appliances, cost and dispensing were as familiar to him as the letters of the alphabet.

Mr. Starkey devised the present system of house numbering in Detroit, giving each twenty feet a number, whether occupied or not,

and was recognized as authority on all matters relating to the municipal government, many knotty questions being submitted him to solve.

Mr. Starkey was a firm and steadfast friend, a warm-hearted, genial companion, and a high-souled, honorable gentlemen. His friends were legion, and he greatly enjoyed meeting them. He was a member of the G. A. R., of the Loyal Legion and of the Masonic order.

He departed this life October 28, 1888, leaving a widow and three children, Harry, who is one of the collectors of the Water Board, Miss Jenny, on the editorial staff of the Free Press, and Mrs. Wm. H. Sanford, besides several grandchildren.

BENJAMIN GODFREY STIMSON.

Benjamin Godfrey Stimson, the immediate subject of this sketch, was the son of Dr. Jeremy Stimson, and was born at Dedham, Mass., March 19th, 1816. His mother, as the christian name indicates, "Hope Still" Godfrey, was of Puritan descent.

In early boyhood Mr. Stimson attended the schools of his native town, and at the age of sixteen went to Boston and obtained a situation in the house of a leading mercantile firm, with whom he remained two years, when, desiring to see more of the world, and fancying the sea, he in August, 1834, shipped as a sailor on the brig Pilgrim, bound for California. He had as a shipmate on this voyage, the author of the well-known work, "Two Years Before the Mast," Hon. Richard H. Dana, and the intimate friendship formed between Dana and Stimson continued during life, as is manifested and feelingly referred to by the former in a personal letter of condolence addressed to Mrs. Stimson after the decease of Mr. Stimson.

Returning to Boston in 1836, and finding the desire for further adventure too strong for his remaining, his inclination led him west, and in 1837 he came to Detroit and embarked in the mercantile business. He continued this business until 1847, and then engaged in that of commission, and was also a partner in publishing the Detroit Tribune, then recently established. The same year (1851) he was appointed timber agent, with headquarters at Barbor, Wis. This occasioned frequent and long journeys through the west, which were mostly made on horseback. This experience enabled him to form a very correct knowledge of the country west of Detroit, which was of great value to him, and to others who sought his advice in after life.

At the expiration of his term of office as timber agent, he purchased a warehouse and resumed the commission business in 1857. Being largely interested in vessel property in 1861, he sold his warehouse and

devoted his time and efforts in that direction. At this time he was the owner of four large sail vessels, and also built the bark Henry P. Baldwin. In 1866 he sold his vessel property and purchased the dock at the foot of Shelby street, erecting thereon a large brick block, known as the Stimson Block, at the time, the largest business block in Detroit.

As far back as 1843, he had purchased five acres of land on Woodward avenue, and had erected a homestead (which his family still occupy), and in 1869 purchased an adjoining five acres. This, as well as the rear of his first purchase he subdivided (opening a new street known as Stimson Place). He realized a fine profit from the sale of these lots, and after disposing of the Stimson Block in 1869, he bought thirty-six acres further out on Woodward avenue, which he subdivided into one hundred and forty-five city lots, and four broad avenues, Forest, Hancock, Warren and Putnam. These lots he sold on time contracts, but in all cases where the purchasers were unable to meet their payments, instead of enforcing the conditions of the contract (forfeiting the sum paid) he returned the payments and took the lots back. During the time the present City Hall was being built, Mr. Stimson was Controller of the city, and it is due to him that many thousands of dollars were saved the taxpayers through the care and vigilance exercised by him during its construction.

Failing health compelled him to resign this position in 1870. The Common Council on accepting it passed a series of resolutions commendatory of his integrity in the management of the city's finances as Controller.

Mr. Stimson was a member of the Episcopal church, was Junior Warden of St. John's at the time of his death, from its organization had been officially connected with it, and was a large contributor of money and time towards its construction, as well as that of St. Luke's Church Home. The cause of education found him an ardent supporter, and organizations and associations for the improvement of the morals and the elevation of society found him a generous friend.

During the Patriot war he was commissioned lieutenant in the Brady Guards by Governor Barry, it being the first independent military company in Michigan.

Mr. Stimson was married twice. His first wife was Miss Lavina Turner, whom he married in 1840. She died in 1853. In 1858 he married Miss Cordelia Ives, who is still living. He left two sons, Edward Ives and Arthur Kissel Stimson.

His death occurred December 13th, 1871, from disease of the heart.

Thus departed from his family a kind and loving husband and father, and from among his fellow citizens a just, upright and enterprising man.

The name of Mr. Stimson appears on the list of members of the Historical Society, which in April, 1871, was merged into and became the Wayne County Pioneer Society.

FREDERICK WETMORE.

Frederick Wetmore, was a native of the State of New York, born in the village of Whitestown, Oneida county, on the 7th day of August, 1813.

His father, Amos Wetmore, and his mother, whose maiden name was Lucy Olmstead, were born in Connecticut, of English ancestry. They removed to New York soon after the close of the War of Independence.

Their marriage took place in 1802. They had six sons and three daughters. Amos Wetmore died in Whitestown, Oneida county, N. Y., June 1, 1845. Lucy Olmstead Wetmore, died at same place, May 22, 1840.

The father of Mr. Wetmore carried on a farm and also a grist and saw mill, this furnished the subject of this memoir with employment during the summer, and enabled him to attend school during the winter months. That he improved the opportunities afforded by the latter is evidenced in that at the age of sixteen he was prepared to enter college, but was prevented by a severe attack of illness, which so affected his health as to induce his seeking some avocation suiting his physical condition; and having a brother in the crockery trade at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, at the age of seventeen he went as a clerk in his store. He remained with his brother seven years, and in 1836, engaged in the transportation business on his own account, until 1841, when, during a visit to New York he made the acquaintance of two English manufacturers of crockery, who induced him to engage jointly with them in the crockery business, and to fix upon Detroit as his location. This arrangement was carried out, they shipping the goods and he selling them. These relations between them continued until 1844, when he purchased the interests of his English partners, and conducted the business alone for about ten years, and then admitted his nephew, C. H. Wetmore, as a partner, the firm becoming F. Wetmore & Company, until his death. So that for over forty-four years the name of Wetmore was a familiar one to the people of Detroit and throughout the State, as well in social, religious and moral enterprises as in business circles. Mr. Wetmore never entered the political field, he was as much averse to holding political office as Mr. Charles C. Trowbridge, whom he so closely resembled, both in address and physique, as to be frequently taken for him. He was connected with a number of enterprises outside of his crockery business, and owned real estate in Detroit and Chicago. In church and social life he was loved and highly respected, kind and courteous in his bearing. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, at which he was a regular attendant.

Mr. Wetmore was married twice. He married for his first wife,

Miss Cornelia P. Willard, at Albany, N. Y., in 1845. She was a niece of the late Judge Platt, a former resident of Detroit. Mrs. Wetmore died in 1848, leaving one son, Edward P. Wetmore, who was for a time Professor of Chemistry and Philosophy in the Detroit High School. His second wife was Miss Anna Mary Curtenius, of Lockport, N. Y., a lineal descendent of Peter B. Curtenius, whom history informs us "led the party which tore down the monument of George the IV. in Bowling Green, N. Y., 1774." They had six children, one of whom, Catharine Bruce, died in August, 1876.

He came to Detroit a stranger, but at his death, which occurred on the 25th day of March, 1883, left a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his departure.

Mr. Wetmore's name appears as a member of the Historical, since merged into and now the Wayne County Pioneer Society.

MARTIN BUTZEL.

The senior member of the firm of Butzel Brothers & Company, wholesale clothiers at 142 and 144 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, was born April 23d, 1828, at Burgellen, near Schesslitz, Kingdom of Bavaria. After receiving a good business education he emigrated to the United States, landing at New York in 1845, where he remained a short time, when he went to Saugerties, New York, on the Hudson, and in 1851 to Peekskill, and from thence he came to Detroit, where he has continued to reside ever since. In 1867 he was married to Miss Betty Binswanger, of New York. She is a native of Binswanger-by-Augsburg, Bavaria. They have two sons and two daughters.

Mr. Butzel is an energetic, keen, sharp business man, respected for integrity and honorable dealing, which together with the practice of frugality and dilligence has enabled him to acquire a competency.

The political convictions of Mr. Butzel are Democratic, and while active in promoting the success of his party he has not sought public office. As a citizen he is public spirited and takes a lively interest in all educational and benevolent enterprises. He was one of the original members of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange and also was one of the original members of the Board of Charities.

MAGNUS BUTZEL.

Magnus Butzel, of the firm of Butzel Brothers, is a man of culture and refinement, as well as possessing superior business sagacity and foresight, which was recently recognized by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange, of Detroit, in the fact that the Board officially

endorsed his views upon the Torry Bankrupt Bill now before Congress. Mr. Butzel takes an active interest in all associations pertaining to education and matters of a literary character. He is at present vice-president of the Board of Public Library Commissioners.

Mr. Butzel differs from his brother, Martin, upon political matters, being an ardent Republican and a charter member of the Michigan Club.

Magnus Butzel was born at Burgellen, near Schesslitz, Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, in 1830. He enjoyed the benefit of the public school of his native town and may be considered, by careful reading and application of strong reasoning powers, to be a "self taught man."

Mr. Butzel learned in his youth the trade of his father, that of sash and blind making, but having a taste for technical drawing gravitated to the trade of stained or fancy glazing, for which, however, at the time of his arrival in the United States, in 1852, there was not demand enough to encourage him to follow it as a business. He therefore associated himself with his brother, Martin, at Peekskill, N. Y., following, for nearly ten years, the dry goods trade very successfully. In 1861 he followed his parents, who had meanwhile removed from Germany, to Detroit, and associated himself with Mr. E. S. Heineman in the wholesale clothing business, to which soon thereafter Martin Butzel also joined, forming the well known clothing house of Heineman, Butzel & Company, since very recently becoming Butzel Brothers & Company.

From 1881 to 1883 Mr. Butzel held the office of School Inspector, when a non-partisan board made a noble record as such, and introduced technical drawing in the existing form in our public schools, for the establishment of which he was the strongest advocate.

February 17th, 1869, Mr. Butzel married Miss Henrietta Hess, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have four children, all boys.

JOHN HULL.

John Hull was a native of the United States, was born at Georgetown, District of Columbia, on the 31st of March, 1812.

His ancestors settled in Maryland during the days of Lord Baltimore, and were among the first founders of that State.

His father having died when he was but a small lad, and being thrown for support upon his own labor, his opportunity for obtaining an education was exceedingly limited. He was apprenticed to a butcher at Georgetown, and worked at the business there until 1834, when he determined to "go west." He first engaged in his trade at Dayton

and subsequently at Sandusky, Ohio, in partnership with his brother. His business at Sandusky not being successful, he was without a dollar when he arrived in Detroit in the fall of 1840, "a stranger in a strange land." No familiar face greeted him except that of his wife, but with that characteristic courage for which he was noted, and the practice of economy, he was able to save a portion of his wages. This he judiciously invested and soon was able to start a business for himself. He located on the corner of the Campus Martius and Monroe avenue, which location he retained during life, and which is the present business site of Hull Bros., his sons. Being a man of strong mind, backed by a warm heart full of kindness to all, rich or poor, and unquestioned integrity, he soon became one of the most successful men in his branch of business in the city, and at the time of his death had amassed a large fortune as a reward for his industry and enterprise.

He was an earnest friend to all benevolent and educational enterprises, giving of his time and money liberally to their support. From the time of its establishment until his death he supplied the Industrial School with all the meat it needed. He was indeed the "poor man's friend," as was attested by the hundreds of the poor men and women who attended his funeral to pay the last sad tribute of respect to the memory of their generous friend.

His funeral was the largest ever seen in Detroit prior to that time, and was numerously attended by all classes of its citizens, irrespective of wealth, party or church influences.

His death was occasioned by injuries received by being thrown from his buggy in the fall of 1864.

Mr. Hull was a Democrat, and was a strong and successful politician. His kindness and liberality gave him great influence with the working classes, and being a logical but plain speaker, secured him the respect of the more wealthy.

He was twice elected alderman and had held various other positions of trust and responsibility, the duties of which he discharged with honor to himself and satisfaction to the public. At the time of his death he was chairman of the Board of Auditors for Wayne county, and the nominee for the State Senate.

In 1840 he married Miss Helen Mar Lorain, at Sandusky, Ohio. He left her and eight sons to mourn his departure.

His name appears on the list of members of the Historical Society (now Pioneer Society) when the Hon. Judge Witherell was president.

WILLIAM J. CHITTENDEN.

William J. Chittenden, though not a native, made his advent in Michigan so early in life and has become so prominent as an entertainer to its citizens, besides being so closely identified with the many enterprises which have promoted its growth and present prosperous condition, that failing to recognize him as among the pioneers would defeat the object of the Society, viz.: to preserve a record of the men who have been the principal factors in making Michigan what it is to-day.

Mr. Chittenden was born in the town of Adams, Jefferson county, N. Y., April 28th, 1835, was educated at the Jefferson County Institute, Watertown. In 1853 he came to Detroit, and became a clerk in the postoffice under Col. Thornton F. Brodhead, postmaster. Serving in that capacity two years, he returned to Watertown to accept a position in a bank at that place. He came back to Detroit in 1858, and from that time to the present his face and name have been familiarly associated with The Russell House.

January 18th, 1864, Mr. Chittenden married Miss Irene Williams, a daughter of the late General Alpheus S. Williams, of Michigan. They have three sons and two daughters, Fred L., age twenty-two; Alpheus W., age twenty; Mary F., age seventeen; William J. C., Jr., age fifteen; Margaret, age nine.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The First Congregational Church and Society was organized at the house of Charles G. Hammond, on the 25th of November, 1844. Martin Wilson presided, and Messrs. Hammond, Baldwin, Barnard and Raymond, were appointed a committee to provide for the incorporation of the Society. The first meeting to perfect the organization was held on the 8th of December, 1844, at which a council was called for the 25th of the same month, and the church was duly organized on Christmas Day, 1844, consisting of the following members: Lyman Baldwin, Nancy Baldwin, James G. Crane, Mary A. Crane, Francis Raymond, Ruth Raymond, Robert W. Warner, C. A. Warner, William Cook, Marietta P. Cook, S. S. Barnard, Mary J. Hammond and Rhoda Cowles. Of this number, only Mr. and Mrs. Raymond, and Rhoda Cowles, are living. The first church edifice was erected on the corner of Jefferson avenue and Beaubien street, before its completion meetings were held at the State Capitol, City Hall and Circuit Court Room, and prayer meetings at private houses. The church was dedicated March 30, 1846. This building becoming too small to accommodate

its congregation, it was sold, and that occupied at present by the Society, erected, on the corner of Wayne and Fort street West. This has recently been sold, and the Society have commenced the construction of a new building on the corner of Woodward and Forest avenues. From this parent Society and Church, there have sprung in Detroit the Fort street Congregational, organized April 20, 1879, Rev. J. M. Robinson, pastor, on Fort street and Junction avenue; Fremont street Mission, corner of Fremont and Hastings, Rev. N. S. Wright, Superintendent; Mount Hope Sunday School, Michigan avenue, near 25th street, Allan Bourn, Superintendent; Trumbull avenue Church, corner of Trumbull avenue and Baker, organized April 27, 1881, Rev. Albert T. Swing, pastor; Woodward avenue Congregational, corner Sibley street and Woodward avenue, organized March 17. 1866, Rev. Heman P. DeForest, pastor; all of which are in a growing condition, the membership being as follows:

First Congregational, - - - - - - -	440
Fort Street Congregational, - - - - - -	112
Trumbull Avenue, - - - - - - -	230
Woodward Avenue, - - - - - - - -	430
Total, - - - - - - - - -	1212

The first pastor of the First church was Rev. H. L. Hammond, who officiated from its organization until June 30, 1847, when he was for a time succeeded by the Rev. O. C. Thompson, who was compelled to retire. The Rev. R. R. Kellogg supplied the pulpit for a short time, until the church board found a permanent pastor. Meanwhile the Rev. W. W. Atterbury was engaged for six months, when on the 10th of July, 1848, the Rev. H. D. Kitchel was called. He accepted the call and was duly installed on the 6th of December following. He continued its pastor until the third of November, 1864, when he resigned at his own request. He was succeeded by the Rev. S. M. Freeland, who remained as its pastor until the organization of the Woodward avenue Congregational Society, April 3, 1866. The Rev. Dr. A. Ballard was next installed as pastor, October 18, 1866, and served as such until March 11, 1872. The Rev. Zachary Eddy was called and accepted the charge as pastor, November 2, 1873, and discharged the duties as such until December 14, 1883, when he resigned, and was succeeded by its present pastor, the Rev. W. H. Davis, who entered upon his duties May 20, 1884.

DAVID CARTER.

The true American is one who, against the disabilities incident to a lack of inherited wealth, or influential friends, reaches a position which commands the respect and confidence of all good men, and a competency to provide liberally for his family and the relief of the needy. Such has been the experience and such is the standing of the subject of this sketch.

David Carter is a native of Ohio and was born February 27th, 1832, in Ohio City, now West Cleveland. On the paternal side he is of French descent, the name being spelled Cartier. His father, John Carter, was born in Connecticut in 1800. The maiden name of his mother was Mary Louisa Davis. She was born in Canada July 18th, in 1812, and was of English descent.

Mr. Carter's father and mother were married in 1828. They had five children, three sons and two daughters, the subject of this sketch being the second son. His father died in 1840, leaving his mother and four young children somewhat dependent upon their own resources for support. David resided with his mother at Ohio City and in the village of Rockport (four miles west of Ohio City) until the second marriage of his mother in 1843, when he accompanied her and his stepfather to St. Clair county, Michigan. Here he remained working on a farm until 1845, when he determined to embark in life for himself, and taking with him a courageous spirit, fortified by a correct sense of moral obligation, and a small bundle of clothing, he left his mother's home for Sandusky, Ohio, and found his first employment in a lumber yard owned by his uncle, Captain John M. Coyle. His uncle being the master of a vessel, he spent most of his time, during the season of navigation, away from home, and thus, for one so young, Mr. Carter was forced to assume grave responsibilities. He was able, during the winter, to attend school, and laid the foundation for a business education. At the age of sixteen, his health being somewhat impaired, he shipped on board a vessel, first as cook and then before the mast, regaining his health and acquiring a practical knowledge in managing a vessel. At the close of the season he obtained a situation as clerk and bookkeeper for the large lumber firm of Pritchard & Coyle, Sandusky. He remained with this firm until they closed up business, meantime passing through the cholera season of 1849, himself being attacked by it.

In 1851 he accepted the position of bookkeeper and cashier with E. Sheldon, then lessee and superintendent of The Mad River Railroad Company and of its docks, warehouses and elevators at Sandusky. He remained with Mr. Sheldon until his death, in 1852, when his relations with the company terminated.

At this period the steamer Forest City was in process of construction for the line between Detroit and Cleveland, and Mr. Carter was engaged as its clerk, and for the first time became a resident of Detroit, and identified with the steamboat enterprise which to-day is recognized as the most perfect and successful of any on the western waters.

Mr. Carter served as clerk on other steamers in this line for ten consecutive years; he then, in 1861, became the general agent at Detroit and has had the practical management of all its steamers and business since that date. The vessels connected with this line prior to 1868 were represented by individual owners. In May, of this year, the present Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Compamy was incorporated, the several individual interests being consolidated. The Hon. John Owen was chosen its president and David Carter its secretary. Subsequently he became, and is at present, its general manager.

A brief review of the history of this line and the culmination of results favorable to the business and material, interests of Detroit, but illustrates the energy and enterprise, as well as integrity, of the men who inaugurated, managed and have conducted the enterprise to its present eminent success, and may prove of interest to the young men of coming days and show what true American inheritors of comparative poverty may accomplish by the exercise of pluck, industry and a due regard for integrity and good morals.

At the age of twenty Mr. Carter became a clerk of the steamer Forest City. L. A. Pierce was its first commander. In 1852, following, on the St. Louis (Captain Hopkins), Sam Ward (M. H. Easterbrook), Cleveland (J. R. Howe), May Queen (R. G. Evans), Ocean (C. C. Blodgett), City of Cleveland (J. M. Lundy), Morning Star (E. R. Viger), R. N. Rice (William McKay), Northwest (E. R. Viger). The last named took the place of the Morning Star which was lost in a collision on Lake Erie June 20th, 1868. The regular vessels in the line at the organization of the present company were the steamers R. N. Rice and Northwest. In 1877 the Saginaw took the place of the R. N. Rice. In 1878 the City of Detroit was built of iron at a cost of $175,000, taking the place of the Saginaw. Her first commander was Wm. McKay. In 1881 the City of Cleveland was built of iron, costing $175,000, went into the Lake Superior trade and was commanded by Albert Stewart. In 1883 the iron steamer Mackinaw, costing $160,000, was built and placed on the Mackinaw route. The City of Cleveland in 1886 cost $300,000. In 1888 the new City of Detroit, costing $350,000, was built and placed on the Cleveland route in 1889. The company now build the hull only of steel and iron, and side wheels with "feathering paddles." The City of Cleveland and Mackinaw average 50,000 miles each, during the seven months, between Detroit and Mackinaw. Messrs. John Owen and David Carter

have been associated, the former as president and treasurer and the latter as secretary and manager, since 1868. Prior to that date Mr. Owen was the practical owner of the steamers composing the line, and from 1851 Mr. Carter has been the practical manager during the thirty-seven years in which Mr. Carter has been identified with this line in the capacity of clerk and manager. The losses in property have been the sinking of the Morning Star by collision, in 1868, and the partial destruction of the R. N. Rice by fire at her wharf in 1867.

On Christmas in 1856 Mr. Carter married Miss Fannie J. Leonard, the daughter of the Rev. R. H. Leonard, of Cleveland, Ohio. They have had four children, of whom two are living.

Personally, Mr. Carter is a genial, courteous gentleman, and is proverbially kind to the unfortunate, rarely withholding his purse or his sympathy when appealed to. He has been an attendant of the Duffield Presbyterian church and is now chairman of the building committee on the new church.

In all the educational, moral and charitable enterprises of the day his name is found to be one active in promoting their success.

As a citizen he is public spirited and earnest in his advocacy of all measures tending to improve the city of his adoption, either in beauty or material growth.

In politics he is Republican, but has never sought or held a public position, is not bigoted, and while he does not intrude his opinions upon others, he is ever independent and firm in maintaining them when attacked.

WILLIAM DUPONT.

William Dupont is a native of Detroit, and was born on Franklin street in 1842. The year of his advent was when John Tyler was President by reason of the death of William Henry Harrison. John J. Barry was Governor of the State, and Douglass Houghton was Mayor of the city.

The population of Detroit was but 7,480, and there were but thirty miles of railway in operation in the entire State.

Mr. Dupont began his business life as clerk with H. and L. Simoneau, under the Exchange Block, on Jefferson avenue. Subsequently he was engaged in the business at Kalamazoo for a few months, but in 1867 returned to Detroit, and established on the corner of Michigan avenue and Second street, his present location.

Mr. Dupont is now recognized by the pharmaceutical fraternity of the State, as being authority on all questions pertaining to the profes-

sion, and by the citizens of his native town, as an enterprising, honest and intelligent man. Mr. Dupont married Miss Kate Southard in 1862. They have five children, Richard S. Dupont, who is twenty-two years of age, Josephine, twenty-one, Walter S., nineteen, Kate S., sixteen, and Elise, nine.

Although Mr. Dupont has been active in promoting the success of the Republican party, he is not an office-seeker, except to see that good men for official positions are selected, and is regarded by both parties in his ward as being competent to choose those who will best subserve the public interests.

JOSEPH BERTHELET MOORE.

Humanity, as taught by the great Teacher, and which should be practised by all who recognize His right to instruct, is the exercise of a just discrimination in all that we do, connected with our relations to society and our fellows.

We start first with our own family, and do our duty to them; second, we have a succession of employees, we should be their friend, sharing their troubles and commiserating their misfortunes; third, we may have tenants, consequently occupying subordinate or dependent positions, we should try to look at life from their standpoint of view.

The exercise of such discrimination would serve as a cure to bridge over the breach between the rich and poor, and entitles such as practice it to the cognomen—to distinguish them as "God Almighty's gentlemen."

While it would be akin to fulsomeness to claim for the subject of this sketch all that the sentiment of the foregoing expresses, yet having lived in Detroit since birth, he must have exhibited and been mindful of many of the precepts taught by it, for otherwise, he could not have inspired the confidence among business men, and the esteem and respect of all who know him, which has enabled him to attain the enviable position he at present holds in his native city.

Joseph Berthelet Moore, was born in the city of Detroit, September 15, 1846. He is the only son of the Hon. J. Wilkie Moore and Margaret Berthelet Moore, a sketch of whose life will be found elsewhere in this volume. He is descended on the paternal side from Scotch and English ancestry, and on the maternal, from French.

Mr. Moore has enjoyed and improved the advantages afforded by the schools of Detroit in acquiring a good business education, and is a graduate of the High School, and of Detroit Commercial College.

Soon after graduating from the latter, he accepted a situation in

the First National Bank of Milwaukee. After remaining there two years, he returned to Detroit, and was appointed discount clerk in the First National Bank of Detroit, resigning this position in 1880, to accept that of Secretary and Treasurer of the Michigan Carbon Works. He withdrew from this position in 1887 (though still a director and one of the largest stock holders) to take that of Cashier of the Peninsular Savings Bank, which position he holds at present. He is also President and one of the original corporators of the Commercial Electric Company, Director and Treasurer of the Detroit Electric Light and Power Company, and occupies the same relation in the Detroit Sanitary Works, is Treasurer and Director of the Phœnix Accident and Aid Association, is President of the Mt. Elliott Cemetery Association, and of the Detroit Catholic Club.

He has been all his life a member of the Republican party, and is recognized not only in Detroit but throughout the State, as one of the most active advisers and promotors of party success.

For a number of years he has filled the position as Chairman of both the County and City Republican Committee. Among the public positions held by Mr. Moore is that of Alderman. He has been a member of the City Poor Commission since 1882, and is now holding his third appointment as such, and also one of the Board of County Superintendents of the Poor, having charge of the County Poor House and Insane Asylum.

Such are some of the results indicating the manner of his life thus far, which could not have been reached except by the guidance and acceptance of the precepts given by the great Teacher of humanity.

In 1878, Mr. Moore married Miss Elizabeth W. O'Hara, of Cincinnati, the granddaughter of the venerable Col. James W. Knaggs, whose sketch will be found in this volume.

JUDGE WILLIAM JENNISON.

Judge William Jennison was born December 10th, 1826, in the city of Boston, Mass.

His paternal ancestors were from England, as it is recorded that William Jennison came with Winthrop in the good ship Arabella, in the year 1630, and the Judge is a direct descendant of William, whose christian name he bears. It is also a matter of history that his grandfather was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill. He died in Boston in 1843. His name appears on the records as a member of the class of 1774, Harvard.

Judge Jennison's mother was the daughter of Col. Richard Fowler

of the English army. At the age of seven he was placed in charge of Dr. Prime, at Sing Sing, N. Y. At seventeen he was prepared to enter the sophomore class at Princeton, N. J., but severe illness prevented his taking the collegiate course. On recovering from this illness he turned his attention to mining for a period of four years, devoting his leisure time to general reading, writing and the practice of oral discusssion, of questions relating to the scientific subjects which he had made a study. Owing to an accident causing a disability to continue his mining work, he entered the Harvard Law School, Cambridge, and graduated with the degree of LL. B., in 1852. In 1853 he came to Detroit, read for a year with the Hon. Alexander D. Frazer, counsellor at law, and began the practice of law in Detroit, which he has continued since. He has published five volumes of Supreme Court Reports. He resigned the office of United States Assistant District Attorney in 1870, was a member of the Board of Education, 1872-3, and chairman of the Public Library Committee. In 1880 he published a work on "Chancery Practice." For six years prior to 1888 he was Circuit Judge of Wayne county.

As a lawyer he is recognized as the peer of any member of the bar, and his administration of the law while on the bench has classed him with the eminent jurists of the State.

In 1854 Judge Jennison married Miss Eunice A. Whipple, daughter of the late Hon. Charles W. Whipple, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan (whose biography appears elsewhere in this book).

Judge Jennison has three brothers and two sisters. Charles E., in the real estate and lumber business at Bay City; Rev. Joseph F., and J. Morgan, lawyer; Miss Miriam W. and Mrs. Maria Antoinette, widow of the late General Burney, of the United States Army.

DR. C. C. YEMANS.

It is providential that the world is made up of peoples, diverse in mind and characteristics, otherwise it would be monotonous and unendurable. Some possess marked characteristics which so individualize them, that on the mere naming of certain qualities we at once determine who is their possessor.

From our observation and acquaintance the following from Dryden will apply to the subject of this sketch:

> "Composed in suffering and in joy sedate,
> Good without praise—without pretentions, great."

Dr. C. C. Yemans came to Detroit in 1847 as porter on the screw steamer Boston. He was then but thirteen years of age, and judging from the circumstances under which he made his advent into Michigan,

he must have been self-dependent at that early age. That he accepted the situation from necessity, and not because of inclination, is apparent from what we learn from his after life and the eminent position attained and held by him at the present time. How he overcame obstacles and reached his present state of prominence in the city and State will be appreciated, and afford an index to the character of the man of to-day, and furnish an example to others, who at like age are compelled to submit to similar adverse circumstances.

Dr. Yemans, soon after landing at Detroit, sought some employment which would enable him to pay for food and clothing and give him an opportunity to gratify his desire for an education. This he was successful in. Availing himself of them, he prepared himself for college, entering first the normal school of the State, at Ypsilanti, and meanwhile teaching. Among other school houses and school grounds which to-day bear evidence of his forethought and care is that in the village of Dearborn. The thrifty maple trees which surround the building and grounds were planted by him and his pupils thirty years ago and now afford shelter from the sun to the scholars of to-day, and serve to gratify the eye of the citizen and stranger.

The instincts of the Doctor to serve his fellows (after the completion of his literary education) inclined him to the ministry and he applied himself to the study of theology. After two years thus spent, he was recognized by the conference of the Methodist Episcopal church of Eastern Michigan as a member. Meanwhile the election of Abraham Lincoln furnished the disaffected and hot-headed Southerners an excuse to attempt dissolution and thereby precipitated the late civil war. The Doctor at once abandoned his studies and civil prospects and enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantry. We find that he was appointed Second Lieutenant July 2d, 1862, that he subsequently served on the staff of General Meredith commanding the Iron Brigade, so called, until ill health compelled him to retire from the army in 1864; that on returning and regaining his health he resumed his connection with the conference and for a time was active in the discharge of his ministerial duties.

His army experience and the physical suffering he witnessed created a desire to obtain the knowledge necessary to alleviate bodily ills, and with his usual determination to know what there was to learn, he began the study of medicine, and at the end of three years received his diploma of M. D., A. M. Thus, through his own efforts, unaided by the wealthy or influential, he has achieved a position ranking as the peer of the most noted of his brethren in the medical profession.

At the bedside of the sick he is cool, calm but sympathetic. His manner is such as to inspire courage and cheerfulness to his patients, and confidence in the skill of their physician.

The Doctor has filled the following positions in the line of his profession: President Wayne County Medical Society, 1885-6-7, president Detroit Academy of Medicine, 1887-8, surgeon of Detroit House of Correction, 1872-81 inclusive, professor of Dermatology in Michigan College of Medicine, 1882-7 inclusive, lecturer in Chemistry in Detroit Medical College, 1873-7 inclusive.

Dr. Yemans was born at Massena Springs, State of New York, in 1834. In 1856 he married Mary Chamberlain, of Brownstown, Wayne county, Michigan, where she was born in 1835. Mrs. Yemans died at Shaftsburg, Mich., April 22d, 1889.

Mrs. Yemans was devoted to her husband and her children. She was a woman of more than ordinary refinement and culture, and during the struggles of the Doctor she greatly promoted his success by her cheering words and wise counsel. She left to sorrow for her departure three children, Dr. H. W. Yemans, of San Diego, Cal.; Mrs. Robert Henkle, of Detroit, and C. C. Yemans, Jr., also of Detroit, and a large circle of devoted friends.

William Yemans, the Doctor's father, was born in 1810 at Norwich, Vt. He died in 1886. The mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Lockwood, was born at Massena Springs, N. Y., in 1807. She died in 1846. William and Nancy Yemans left two children, the Doctor and Mrs. C. S. Packard, of Milwaukee, Wis.

RICHARD HAWLEY.

Richard Hawley was of English birth, born at Shrewsbury, Eng., December 10th, 1815. His ancestry dates back to the days of Roger de Corbet, and Cause Castle, near Westbury, was a part of the family estate, and until 1870 belonged to Thomas Hawley, of Germantown, Pa., since deceased.

His father, owing to financial reverses, decided to emigrate to the United States, bringing Richard with him, then three years of age, and was able to give him a good common school education.

Mr. Hawley was of a literary inclination, but pecuniary circumstances prevented him from gratifying his desires, and he commenced business at the age of 17 as a brewer at Cleveland, Ohio, on his own account. The panic of 1837 proved disastrous for him, as with many others, and all that he had acquired up to that period was lost. He then removed to Erie, Pa., and began life anew, and was, through his success, enabled to pay all past indebtedness in full. In 1843 he came to Detroit, and established the business subsequently known as the house of Richard Hawley & Son, Malsters. He retired from the business in 1873, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas D.

Mr. Hawley was at this time so circumstanced as to be able to gratify his early inclination for literary pursuits, making the study of political economy a speciality. That he was regarded as an authority by his fellow citizens on all questions relating to the laws governing trade, or exchange between nations, is evidenced by his having been repeatedly chosen to represent the Detroit Board of Trade in the National and Dominion Boards of Trade. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1864, and again in 1877, and has served on the Board of Estimates and as Alderman.

Mr. Hawley was a Whig until 1854, since that time he has acted with the Independent Democrats.

He married in 1839, Miss Evangelia Gardner, daughter of Col. John Gardner, of East Cleveland. They have eight children, of whom three sons and two daughters were living at his decease. The workingmen are indebted to Mr. Hawley for the wholesome law reforms in their interest, which were passed in 1877 through his instrumentality; and the unfortunate are also under great obligations to Mrs Hawley, for her earnest efforts in the establishment of a Woman's Hospital and Foundling's Home in our city.

He died July 7th, 1884, but leaves a record which should be preserved for the good of the future, to imitate.

JAMES FANNING NOYES.

"Those plain and legible lines of duty requiring us to demean ourselves to God, humbly and devoutly; to our government, obediently; to our neighbors, justly; and to ourselves, soberly and temperately;" would seem to have been the axiom governing the conduct and life of the subject of this sketch.

James Fanning Noyes, Physician and Surgeon, was born in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, August 2, 1817. He is the fifth son of Robert Fanning Noyes, born at Stonington, Connecticut, in 1770, and Sarah Arnold, born in 1780, in North Kingstown, R. I. They were married in 1800. Thirteen children were born to them, eight survived, five sons and three daughters, all reared on a farm. He descended from Rev. James Noyes, who drew up the famous Saybrook platform, and was Corporator of Yale College. He was born March 11, 1640, at Newburyport, and graduated at Harvard in 1659, at the age of seventeen. He preached and died at Stonington in 1719. He was the son of Rev. James Noyes, who was born at Cholderton, Wiltshire, England, in 1608; whose father, Rev. William Noyes, a Nonconformist, Cotton Mather says, was a very learned man. He was bred at Brazen Nose College, Oxford, and in 1654, with his brother, Rev. Nicholas,

and his cousin, Rev. Thomas Parker, emigrated to America in the ship Mary and John, from London,—that staunch boat, which brought so many Puritans to America that it ought to have been christened the Puritan. They were Puritans and Nonconformists, and had suffered persecution on account of their religious opinions. They settled finally in Newbery, in 1635, now Newburyport, Massachusetts, where Rev. James Noyes and Rev. Thomas Parker were associated as teacher and pastor over the first church established there, and where the Rev. James Noyes erected, in 1647, the Noyes House, in which he and his colleague lived and died, and which has been occupied by his descendants to the present time.

The name of Noyes is of Norman-French origin, anglicised, history shows, as early as the twelfth century by dropping the "De La" from Noyer or Noy, denoting the title of nobility. Delano and Noyes were in French, it is believed, originally the same. It is to be observed that the name Noyes is found spelled in four different ways, viz.: Noyes, Noris, Noise and Noy. Noy, Sir William, in ancestral line, was a celebrated English lawyer, born in 1577, attorney to Charles I. He wrote several legal works, viz.: the "Complete Lawyer," a treatise on the rights of the crown, and an ancient law book called "Legal Maxims," a book containing good law to-day. The name Noyes is met with also in German biography and literature as early as the tenth century. The Noyes ancestors were, history relates, among the Huguenots who fled from France into England for safety in the trying times of the Reformation.

In the sixteenth century the family owned vast landed estates in Wiltshire and Hampshire, including the parish and living of the Rectory of Cholderton, which was originally attached to the Priory of St. Neats, and the grant confirmed by Pope Alexander III. The Parish Register there records that Rev. William Noyes was instituted Rector in 1601. He married the daughter of Rev. Thomas Parker, the learned and celebrated Nonconformist, whose family were driven to Holland on account of their heterodoxy. The Noyes family became also Nonconformists.

The Noyes' original coat-of-arms granted to William Noyes, whose son, William Noyes, was Attorney-General to Charles I., has been handed down in the family. The crest at the top of the shield "which is a cap of maintenance," was rarely granted to a lower rank than earl (Burk's Heraldry). The three crosses on the shield were cross crosslets entire. It appears from heraldry that crosses upon escutcheon signified that the family commemorated their participation in the Crusades, "*Fidei Coticula Crux.*" The cross is the test of faith and would seem to prove that assertion true. The motto, "*Nuncia Pavis Oliva*," has direct reference to the crest, which is a "Cap of Mainten-

ance," surmounted by a dove with an olive branch, or as one authority says, "a falcon close, with a branch of laurel," but the motto would seem to indicate that the bird was a dove rather than falcon.

Sarah Arnold, mother of the subject of this sketch, was a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Nicholas) descended from William Arnold, of Welch origin, born in Leamington, England, in 1587, emigrated to America. Persecuted and driven from Massachusetts, he finally settled in Providence, R. I., in 1636, and was the ancestor of the Arnolds of Rhode Island and Connecticut. He was a friend and contemporary of Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island, and was associated with him as one of the fifty-four proprietors of the first settlement of the little Commonwealth. His son Benedict succeeded him as President of the colony, and for several years from 1663 was Governor. He was buried in 1678, near what he calls in his will "My stone-built windmill," in Newport, R. I.

Sarah Fanning, his paternal grandmother, born in Groton, Conn., in 1743, descended from Edmund Fanning, of Irish descent, who emigrated to America from Dublin, Ireland, in 1641, at the time of the great Irish massacre of the Protestants, and settled in New London, Conn.

The Noyes' ancestors, history shows, took an active part and held important positions in the early history of our country, and the Fannings and Arnolds figure prominently in the battles on sea and land in American history. Nat Fanning, a descendant from Edmund, was a brave officer on the "Le Bonhomme Richard" at the time of John Paul Jones' victory in 1779 over the British in the Serapis. He led his men, history relates, across the yards, while the ships were interlocked in battle, and captured the enemy.

James Fanning Noyes, M. D., the subject of this biographical sketch, received his earliest education from his oldest sister, of blessed memory, who kept a Kindergarten School in the summer season for the small children of the neighborhood, and later on, from his father, who taught a private school on the farm in the winter. From him he received his first instruction in mathematics, geometry and practical surveying. Many of his scholars came to the school from farms three miles away. At an early day his father had been a noted and popular school teacher, and conducted a school in Narragansett, and later was Town Surveyor. In the year 1800, and earlier, he kept a school at Tower Hill, north, and near Narragansett Pier, the now famous seaside resort. Among his pupils notably worthy of mention was Oliver Hazard Perry, who became the hero of the battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, and his brother Alexander. Mathew, another brother, in 1852, commanded the expedition to Japan, and opened that closed country to the world. In politics, his father was an Abolitionist, a

staunch life-long Democrat and Anti-Mason. Upon the strength of the latter party in 1834 he was elected to the State Senate, and served the State two terms. Dr. Noyes received his academic education at Kingston Academy. His eldest brother, Azael, and Christopher Comstock, in the English, and Hon. Thomas B. Church, now of Grand Rapids, Michigan, in the Classical Department, were his teachers. He was fitted for College (Colby University) at Rev. Thomas Vernor's Latin School for boys at Kingston; but was obliged to abandon a collegiate education on account of ill health.

At the age of seventeen years, with the aid of an assistant, he conducted a school at sixteen dollars a month and board, which in those days was considered large pay. This was his first and last experience in teaching.

In 1842, he began the study of medicine under Dr. Joseph F. Potter, at Waterville, Me., and pursued his studies there till the fall of 1844, when he took his first course of lectures at the Medical Department of Harvard University. He also took that winter, 1844–5, private instruction in auscultation and percussion of the eminent teacher, the venerable Dr. H. I. Bowditch, now living in Boston. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in March, 1846. He also took while in Philadelphia a practical course of instruction in physical diagnosis of diseases of the chest of the noted teacher, Dr. Girard, of that city. In July following, he was appointed Assistant Physician for one year in the U. S. Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., under Dr. George B. Loring, now Minister to Portugal. While he was at Chelsea he went to Boston, and was present at the Massachusetts General Hospital on October 16, 1846, and witnessed the first public administration of an "anæsthetic" (ether) in surgery in the world, then called "Letheon," by Dr. William T. G. Morton, a dentist in Boston, which has proved to be the greatest discovery and boon to humanity of the nineteenth century. In the winter of 1847, he attended medical lectures and visited the hospitals and clinics in New York and Philadelphia. Among the noted men he heard lecture that winter were Dr. Valentine Mott, the greatest American surgeon of that day, and Drs. Martin, Payne and Draper, in New York, and Drs. Gibson, Chapman, Wood and Horner, in Philadelphia.

March 14, 1848, he was present and gave important expert testimony in the great trial of Dr. Valorus P. Coolidge, at Augusta, Maine, for the murder of Edward Mathews, at Waterville, he having been the first to detect the presence of prussic acid from its odor in the contents of the stomach and at the autopsy which he himself made, which was sustained by chemical analysis, and led to his conviction of the murder. It being the first case in this country in which this deadly poison had

been used to commit murder, it attracted unusual interest and notoriety. In his trial the prisoner was ably defended by his brother, Edwin Noyes, and the Hon. George Evans.

In 1849 he settled and commenced practice at Waterville, Me., and promptly adopted in diagnosis and treatment of disease all the instrumental aids then known and in use, and gained a large and successful practice. Desiring to pursue still further his professional studies, he spent the winter of that year again at his "Alma Mater" in Philadelphia.

In 1852, upon the urgent advice of his former preceptor, Dr. Potter, who, upon his return from Europe, had removed and gained a very large and lucrative practice in Cincinnati, he sold out his practice and went to that city and entered at once into a good practice with him. From there he made, October 3d, 1853, his first visit to Detroit, his brother then being Superintendent of the M. C. Railroad, crossing the lake from Sandusky, there being at that day no railroad to Detroit. The city then had a population of about thirty thousand. Returning to Cincinnati he passed through Chicago, which had a population of about forty thousand.

The climate and failing health obliged him to leave Cincinnati, and in June, 1854, he embarked in a sailing vessel at New York for Europe, with special reference to the study of ophthalmology, in company with Raphael Pumpelly, late professor in Harvard University, author of an interesting book of travels, "Across America and Asia," and now of the United States Geological Survey. After a delightful and remarkable voyage of only eighteen days from Sandy Hook, he arrived at the mouth of the Elba, leading up to Hamburg. He visited Hanover, and with Pumpelly, entered the Polytechnic School and took instruction in anatomical drawings and pursued the study of the German language. The winter following he visited Berlin and commenced the study of opthalmology under the celebrated Professor Albrecht Von Graefe, and opthalmoscopy with his assistant, Dr. Richard Liebreich. It was while he was a student that Graefe made those discoveries and researches which have contributed largely to the advancement of ophthalmic science and immortalized his name. He also took a private course of instruction in operative surgery of Professor Langenbeck (Baron and afterwards Surgeon-General) of the Empire, and received from him many courteous favors. He not only visited his clinics and attended his lectures, but was invited and witnessed some of his private operations in the city. He visited Charity Hospital, and attended the lectures of Virchow, Traube and others. While in Berlin he had the very great pleasure of visiting, by invitation (April 17th, 1855), at his residence in the city, the illustrious German savant and traveler, Alexander Von Humboldt, then in his eighty-sixth year. The conversation was con-

ducted in English, which he spoke with ease and fluency. He remarked he preferred the Spanish for conversation to any language with which he was conversant. He spoke of his visit to America, and it seemed to him, he said, "almost antediluvian," it was so long ago. He said it was during the Presidency of Jefferson, a very brilliant period in American history, and that we had "statesmen in those days." He was well acquainted, he said, with both Jefferson and Gallatan, and corresponded with them for a long time. When the visit had lasted about twenty minutes his servant announced, "The carriage is at the door." His excellency then said he regretted he must leave, as the time had arrived for him to go to San Soucie, as was his custom, and dine with the King. At this point he politely requested his autograph, which he gave, saying he was "half an American himself." He had also the pleasure of meeting the great American traveler, George Catlin, whose life and travels among the North American Indians he had read in his younger days with stirring interest. He had come to Berlin, he said, with the hope of disposing of his collection of portraits of North American Indian chiefs and curios which our Government had, in a spirit of questionable economy, refused to purchase. He had already had an interview with Baron Von Humboldt, who at once took an interest in his collection, and had brought it to the notice of the King, who had ordered ten of his Indian portraits to be purchased for the Ethnographical Society of Berlin.

On October 2d, 1855, Dr. Noyes went to Prague and attended the lectures and clinics of Professors Arlt and Petha, to the latter of whom he bore a letter of introduction, and who entertained him delightfully at a dinner party at his beautiful home. At the table, conversing upon "spirit rappings" of the Fox girls, he was greatly surprised to hear Mrs. Petha, an English lady by birth, hold conversation in four languages with the guests present. He left Prague November 4th, 1855, for Vienna, and after spending nine months there taking instruction of Prof. Edward Jaeger, in ophthalmology, and attending the lectures and clinics of Oppolzer, Skoda, Hyrtl and others at the General Hospital, he left the city and returned to Hamburg, and September 5th, 1856, embarked as surgeon on an emigrant ship, with five hundred emigrants on board, bound for New York. After a very stormy and eventful voyage of more than thirty days, arrived all well.

He went to Waterville, Me., and entered upon a large practice, mainly in the line of his specialty. At a meeting of the Maine Medical Association, convened at Lewiston, he exhibited the first ophthalmoscope and introduced ophthalmology into Maine, and explained its practical use to the members present, and spoke of the great advance the great discovery of Helmholtz had already given to ophthalmic medicine in Europe. He performed, while at Waterville, a large num-

ber of operations for hard and soft cataract and strabismus; and August 15th, 1857, he made the first operation (iridectomy, Graefe's operation) for glaucoma in this country. He left Waterville, and January 4th, 1858, he again took passage for Europe in the steamer North Star, side-wheel steamer, and after a very stormy and perilous voyage, the ship nearly foundering, landed at Havre. The Rev. Mr. Bliss and wife, and Miss Barbour, missionaries to Constantinople, were among the passengers on board. Soon after his arrival in Paris he was present and witnessed, January 14th, 1858, the attempt made by Orsini and Pieri to assassinate the Emperor in front of the Opera House. He stood within thirty feet of the Emperor's carriage, when three hand grenades were thrown at the carriage and exploded in rapid succession. Many about him were killed and a large number wounded. Two months thereafter, March 13th, he was present and witnessed their decapitation by the guillotine.

In Paris he took instruction in opthalmology of Drs. Desmarres and Sichel, and attended the lectures and clinics of Prof. Velpeau, Neleton, Chassaignac, Record and Becerel, at the hospitals, and instruction at the Ecole Pratique. At the Charita he took private instruction of the head *interne* in systematic examination and physical diagnosis of disease. He was instrumental in 1858, in obtaining for Dr. N. Bozeman, then on a visit to Paris for the purpose of introducing his method of operating for vesico vaginal fistula, now of New York, a patient in the service of M. Robert at the Hotel Dieu, and assisted him in this the first operation for vesico vaginal fistula by the American method performed on the continent of Europe. It was entirely successful, notwithstanding the patient had already submitted to two unsuccessful operations by surgeons of Paris. He reported the case and the operation in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal. It was a triumph for American surgery, and the beginning in Europe of a new and more successful method of operating in this class of cases. While in Paris, he was elected a member of the American Medical Society there.

Having completed his studies in Paris he crossed over to London and walked the hospitals and visited the eye and ear clinics of Bowman and Crichett. While he was in Germany, Austria and France he had the means and traveled extensively in Europe during the vacations.

June 15th, 1859, he took passage on the steamer Europe at Liverpool for Boston, and arrived in eleven days. He resumed practice in Waterville and again acquired a large general and surgical practice and also in his specialty. Patients came to him from distant parts of the State. He cut twice successfully for stone, the latter operation being the recto-vesical using Sims' silver wire suture to close up the wound.

It was the second operation made in this way in this country. It was at Waterville that he met with and treated his first case of diphtheria (August 12th, 1860), in this country. It spread and became a very malignant epidemic in the Kenebeck Valley, and soon thereafter broke out in different parts of the country.

He was in practice in Waterville when the war broke out, and in a patriotic spirit he promptly offered his services to Governor Washburn and also to Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, his native State, but was informed by his adjutant June 11th, 1861, that there was no vacancy in the First Rhode Island Regiment, then about to leave for Washington. Appointed and commissioned by Governor Washburn, he examined volunteers at Waterville for the war which went to make up the Third Maine Regiment, quartered and mustered into the United States service at Augusta. The Governor also offered him the appointment of "government surgeon at $135 per month, or the place of surgeon of one of the volunteer regiments then in the field or one of the new ones being organized," but he did not, out of necessity, accept these offers, but continued on in practice of his profession, looking forward to a larger field of work.

In 1863, March 4th, he settled permanently in Detroit. He brought over from Europe and took into Michigan the first opthalmoscope and hypodermic syringe which he brought from Wies, the maker, in London. He entered soon upon a large and lucrative practice, mainly in the line of his specialty, notwithstanding specialties were not then in favor with the profession. June 8th, 1864, he was elected, at a meeting in New York, an active member of the American Ophthalmological Society, which has labored, from the beginning, to elevate the standard and cultivate ophthalmology in America, then but recently so brilliantly and successfully ushered in, in Europe, by the combined labors of Von Baer, Von Jager, Von Graefe, Arlt, Helmholtz, in Germany; Donders, in Holland; Sichel, Desmarres, in France, and Mackenzie, Crichett and Bowman in England, and which is now elevated to one of the most exact and scientific departments of the medical sciences. He may, therefore, not inappropriately, be called the pioneer ophthalmologist of the northwest, permanently settled in Detroit. Dr. E. Williams, of Cincinnati, it is true, preceded him two years in his visit and study in Europe, and was, it must be conceded, at the time he commenced practice in Cincinnati, in 1855, the pioneer classical opthalmologist west of the Alleghany mountains.

In 1873 he was appointed professor of ophthalmology and otology in the Detroit Medical College and ophthalmic and surgeon to the St. Mary's, Harper and Woman's Hospitals, and held those positions some ten years. In 1876 he was appointed United States Pension Surgeon and held this position till 1884. He was also medical examiner for the

Connecticut Mutual Life and New York Mutual Life Associations. At the meeting of the American Medical Association, at Newport, R. I., in 1889, he was appointed representative of the association, duly accredited, to the British Medical Association and similar bodies in Europe for one year.

He was an important witness in the malpractice suit at Kalamazoo, and gave unwilling expert testimony in the case exacted by the court. The case was prosecuted by one Robert Burget, employed on the railroad, whose hip was dislocated August 27th, 1873, while coupling cars, which, after it had been unreduced more than six weeks, he had the good fortune to reduce by manipulation (Reed's method) after it had been manipulated and worked on with the tripod and pulley by half a dozen skilled surgeons.

This case gave rise to a good deal of hard feeling between the physicians of Kalamazoo and Detroit, who had taken part in the treatment and management of the case, in efforts to shirk or shift responsibility from one side to the other. This would not have appeared here had not one of the defendants (Dr. Hitchcock) put in print an entirely garbled and one-sided review of the whole case.

Dr. Noyes is an active member of the following societies: American Medical Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Ophthalmological and Otological Societies, Michigan State Medical Society, Detroit Academy of Medicine, of which he was president in 1873, Detroit Medical and Library Association, and the Pioneer and Historical Society. He is honorary member of the Ohio, Rhode Island, Maine and Texas State Medical Associations.

He is author of numerous contributions to medical literature. His life work has been devoted to his profession and his calling has bounded his ambition.

For sanitary reasons, and (as he believes) in the interest of humanity, he is strongly in favor of incineration of the dead for burial, and upon the organization of the Michigan Cremation Association March 31st, 1886, he was made its first president. He is unmarried.

For the past two years Dr. Noyes has found that hard study, and the arduous duties imposed by his profession, were making such inroads upon his health as to demand some relaxation, and he has therefore retired from active practice, and has spent the time in traveling.

His temporary absence from Detroit leaves a vacuum which is felt by many. The hope is that he may return with health restored, and be able to resume his practice.

His education and numerous exalted positions filled by him in the line of his profession, furnish the evidence of his scientific ability, and needs no additional comment by the memorialist.

He is kind, genial, full of sympathy for the suffering and unfortunate; practices no deception with his patients, is frank to give his opinion, does not seek to excite hopes which he believes are delusive, is firm in his convictions of what is just and true, and independent in their maintenance.

COLIN CAMPBELL.

Colin Campbell was born in Scotland 1811, came to Detroit at an early age, established the house known for thirty years as that of Campbell & Linn, and during that period was considered one of the principal business men of the city. He was actively engaged in Detroit for over thirty-eight years. The last years of his life he confined himself to insurance and real estate.

LYMAN COCHRANE.

Judge Lyman Cochrane was the only son of the Rev. Sylvester Cochrane, clergyman of the Congregational faith, and was born in the State of New Hampshire, August 6, 1825. He accompanied his parents on their removal to Michigan in 1837, and in 1844 became a permanent resident of Detroit.

His early education and preparation for college was had chiefly under the supervision of his father and mother. He entered the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, graduating therefrom in the class of 1849. He had as associates and classmates, T. R. Chase, Hon. J. Logan Chipman, the late Hon. Dwight May, of Kalamazoo, Dr. Edward Andrews, of Chicago, Hon. O. M. Barnes, of Lansing, William A. Moore and Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, of Detroit. He began the study of law in the office of Messrs. H. H. Wells and William A. Cook. After attending the Ballston Law School in the State of New York, on his return to Detroit, he entered the office of Messrs. Howard & Toms. In 1862, he associated himself with the late William Gray. This relation continued but a short time, owing to the death of Mr. Gray, and he then opened an office on his own account, confining his practice to that branch requiring the preparation of bills in Chancery, and as the counsellor and adviser of the younger members of the bar, who relied more on his judgment and knowledge than upon their own.

He was recognized by the entire members of the Detroit bar as a profound lawyer, and enjoyed their confidence and respect to an eminent degree.

In the fall of 1870 Mr. Cochrane was elected a member of the Legislature, and in 1873 was chosen Judge of the Superior Court of Detroit, and was on the eve of a re-election when death intervened to deprive the city and its citizens of a just and upright judge, the members of the legal profession of an accomplished jurist, and his personal acquaintances of a friend whose fidelity and integrity of character was never questioned.

Judge Lyman Cochrane, died at his house on Winder street, Detroit, February 5, 1879, leaving an only sister, Miss Sarah Cochrane, whose whole life was devoted to her only brother. She was the one he relied upon for sympathy when in trouble, for advice when in doubt, and encouragement when despondent. Miss Cochrane is now occupied at the Detroit Public Library.

DR. WILLIAM BRODIE.

Bishop King says: "The bed of a sick man is a school, a doctoral chair of learning and discipline."

Dr. William Brodie, of Detroit, if practical experience is a prerequisite, is now entitled to the degree which Dryden defines as "doctoral" and which Bishop King employs in the above quotation; at least it would appear, from the following facts, that if he has not already received it, the evidence of his medical brethren and the general public have awarded it him.

Doctor Brodie was born July 28th, 1823, at Buckinghamshire, Eng. His name would indicate that his paternal ancestor was of Highland Scotch descent. The Clan Brodie was an ancient one, judging from the tartan which the Doctor has in possession. His father was at some time prior to his emigration to the United States, horticulturist to the Fawley estate. His father first settled near Rochester, N. Y., where the Doctor pursued his studies under the tuition of his father. At the age of twenty-one he entered the collegiate institute of Brockport, N. Y. After completing a literary course he came to Pontiac, Mich., in 1847, and became a student of Dr. Wm. Wilson, one of the most celebrated in the State as a medical practitioner. He also spent some time in Woodstock, Vt., and Pittsfield, Mass., attending lectures, and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, in 1849, graduated in 1850, and commenced practice in Detroit in 1850. From 1850 to 1861 was surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital and St. George's and St. Andrew's Societies, was at different times vice-president and secretary of the American Medical Association, and its president in 1886, for three years editor of the Peninsular Journal of Medicine and Surgery, and editor of the Therapeutic Gazette for four

years. As a member of the Audubon Society, he has been active in securing the enactment of laws for the protection of game and was its president.

He was surgeon of the First Regiment of Michigan Volunteers three months in 1861 and was subsequently appointed brigade surgeon by President Lincoln; has been alderman from his ward and president of the Common Council and of the Board of Health and was one of the first members of the Detroit Medical Society, and president also of the Wayne County Society for four years. In 1876 he attended, as a delegate, the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia, and was first vice-president of the Ninth International Medical Congress held in Washington in 1887. The many prominent positions held by him is the evidence of the estimate which the medical fraternity hold, as to his professional worth, and ability, and by the Masonic fraternity he has been recognized as a Mason of good repute throughout the State, and is the oldest Past Master of Zion Lodge.

In November, 1851, he married Miss Jane Whitfield, daughter of James Whitfield, of Monk Sherbourn, England. They have two sons and one daughter. The youngest son is at present practicing with his father. The Doctor at this time is surgeon in chief of the Chicago and Grand Trunk railway, also of the western division of the Grand Trunk system, member of the Board of Health, and now its president, member of the Board of Examiners of Pensions for Wayne county, of which he is its treasurer.

JUDGE H. B. BROWN.

The paternal ancestor of the subject of this sketch emigrated from England, and settled first in the Province of Massachusetts, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, but prior to the war of Independence removed to the Colony of Connecticut and settled in New London county.

Judge Henry Billings Brown was born at Lee, Mass., March 2d, 1836. He was the son of Billings Brown, who was largely engaged in manufacturing in that town. His mother must have been a woman of Christian culture and refinement, as the Judge has said "he received his first impressions of religious duty" and acquired his taste for literature and the fine arts from his mother.

After previous preparation he entered Yale College, graduating therefrom in 1856. He then spent a year in Europe, and on his return began the study of law and completed his course, at the Yale and Harvard Law Schools. On leaving Cambridge he entered the office of Messrs. Walker & Russell in Detroit, and was admitted to the bar in 1860.

In 1861 he was appointed the legal deputy of the late Col. Chas. Dickey, United States Marshal for the District of Michigan. Serving two years in this capacity, he was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney for Michigan. At the end of four years he resigned this position and entered into general practice, making that of admiralty a specialty. The Hon. Chas. I. Walker, having meantime resigned the judgeship of Wayne Circuit, Governor Crapo appointed Judge Brown to succeed him. At the close of his term of office as Circuit Judge of Wayne, he resumed his practice in connection with Messrs. Newberry & Pond, until appointed by President Grant, United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan in 1875.

He brought to this position a logical mind carefully trained by close study and the practical experience acquired in his long service as a law officer of the general government, and was thus prepared for the duties pertaining to it, evincing such ability that one of the present Justices of the United States Supreme Court has said in respect to his decisions in admiralty cases: "They need no review by this Court as to the proper application of the provisions of law."

On the bench the Judge is dignified but courteous, firm but kind, quick in his apprehension of and in deciding a law point, and careful of the respective rights of litigants and witnesses. Off the bench he is genial and pleasant, and prefers to discuss literary, rather than law questions.

He has made the tour of Europe several times during his vacations and thus been able to gratify that taste for fine arts so early in life acquired, and add to his knowledge of the higher order of literature which he so much delights in.

July 13th, 1864, he married Caroline, daughter of the late Samuel Pitts, a sketch of whose life will be found elsewhere in this volume.

Judge Brown was a member, and at one time Secretary of the Historical Society, since merged into and now the Pioneer Society.

BENJAMIN F. STAMM.

One of the characteristics of the subject of this sketch is "that through all the difficulties he may have encountered in life he has always met them in a serene manner and with entire confidence that if he could not successfully surmount them, he would patiently submit to the consequences accompanying them."

Benjamin F. Stamm was born in Washingtonville, Columbia county, now Montour county, Penn., June 10th, 1819. As his name indicates, on the paternal side he is of Swiss descent. His father, John

W. Stamm, was born in Bern township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the 30th day of August, 1791. His mother's maiden name was Catherine Elizabeth Kissinger. She was born in Elsass township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1795.

Mr. Stamm's parents were married as Kissinger's church or Tolmers, in Pennsylvania, in 1817. They had nine children, of whom eight are living to-day. His father died at Northumberland, Pa., in 1868, and his mother died in Monroe county, Iowa, in 1873.

When not quite eleven years of age he was apprenticed in a general store "for bed and board" for two years. He then worked at the same business for a short time at four dollars per month and bed and board. He next was bound boy to the tinner's trade and completed that course in 1837. In 1838 he began to keep school in the township where his forefathers had lived ever since they emigrated, and finally began to teach, having acquired knowledge sufficient in a sort of itinerant way. He next went to Meadville Theological School, in 1850, and graduated as a Unitarian minister in 1853. He labored thus in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa as also in Detroit, Mich., during the winter of 1855-6 under the auspices of the Unitarian Society of this city. In December, 1856, he brought his family to Detroit and entered the service of the Michigan Central Railroad Company and remained in their service nine years. He then entered mercantile life in a small way and still continues in the same occupation. He has never failed to pay one hundred cents on the dollar, together with lawful interest. One debt he paid, the interest amounted to more than the principal. He never held office except in a few instances where boodle was out of the question. He was always a thinker and a student, and although reared in the German Lutheran and Reformed churches he afterwards became a Presbyterian, but continued to evolute until to-day he stands outside of all churches, believing what to him seems true in all, but technically belonging to none. He has been a student, teacher and preacher, but always faithful to his highest convictions. In politics he was cradled in that Democracy that still continues to vote for Andrew Jackson and voted the straight ticket from 1840 to 1852. He then voted Free Soil (John P. Hale, standard-bearer). In 1854 he was a delegate from Green county, Wisconsin, that adopted a Republican platform at Madison, Wis., voted that ticket until 1876, when Peter Cooper (the noblest Roman of them all) ran as the Greenback candidate for the presidency. He also voted for Weaver, but finding nothing to suit him better, he yields to the inevitable and votes the Republican ticket.

He was an earnest and working member of the Union League of America during the recent Civil War.

As a moral and intelligent citizen his walk in life has been upright, frugal and industrious.

FRANCIS ADAMS.

Francis Adams, born at Ellsworth, Maine, in 1831, came to Detroit in 1851, and engaged in the lumber business with the late N. W. Brooks, under the firm name of Brooks & Adams, and on the death of Mr. Brooks, under the name of Adams & Ferguson. Mr. Adams was one of the original corporators of the Congress and Baker Street Railway Company, and its first President; he is also a director in the Wayne County Savings Bank. Has been Alderman several times, a member of the Board of Estimates and of the Park Commission.

GEORGE C. LANGDON.

In 1877 George Curtis Langdon was elected as a Democrat Mayor of Detroit. His administration of his functions, was entirely devoid of anything of a partisan character, and in this respect it was somewhat distinguished. He was opposed to monopolies, rings, or combinations favoring the few, at the expense of the taxpayers, and exercised the veto power to crush all measures partaking of the least semblance of corruption. He aimed to select his appointments from those of his own party, but did not hesitate to remove them, when his judgment determined them to be unworthy or dishonest, and in all his acts was bold, fearless and independent of either party or popular favor.

In all his walk before the people of his adopted city, George C. Langdon is recognized as a firm friend, to all that is honorable and upright in business or politics, and a warm friend or determined enemy in social life.

He was born at Geneva, N. Y., in 1833. His antecedents are American. His father, A. M. Langdon, was a native of Geneva, N. Y., whose ancestors on the paternal side were French, or rather Norman French. His father was born at Farmington, Conn., and his mother, whose maiden name was Adeline Tracy, was born at Beaufort, North Carolina. They had five children, of whom George was the first son.

George attended school at Batavia, between youth and manhood, and subsequently finished his education at Farmington, Conn. At the age of eighteen, he, desiring to learn practical merchandising, entered the establishment of Messrs. Lord, Warren, Salter & Co., New York. After a short trial, the business not proving congenial, and his father having land interests in Michigan, he decided to try the west, landing at Detroit in 1852, and on completing his investigations in regard to the land interests of his father, he entered Gregory's Commercial

College, graduating therefrom as master of the science of accounts and bookkeeping. His first practical experience as bookkeeper was with the Detroit and Lake Superior Copper Company, remaining with it for some time. He accepted a similiar position in the Banking House of A. Ives & Co., and after continuing with them for some time, formed a partnership with the late Captain Cary in the general grain and commission business.

In 1864, in company with N. G. Williams, he purchased the Duncan Central Brewery, conducting the business under the firm name of Langdon & Co. for six years.

In 1870 he bought the malt house and business of E. E. Duncan, No. 37 to 42 Woodbridge street, and has continued dealing in barley and malt from that to the present time.

The social bearing of Mr. Langdon is that of the frank, independent man, his genial manners, combined with a generous disposition, have won for him a host of steadfast friends.

In 1859 he married Miss Fanny Vallee. She was born at Detroit and departed this life in May, 1887, leaving two daughters, a loving husband, and a large circle of friends to mourn.

Her death was a great blow to Mr. Langdon, especially as it followed within a short time, that of one of his daughters. These domestic afflictions for a time made it necessary to contract his business somewhat, and seek to recover from their effects by travel, and, accompanied by his daughter, he has visited all parts of the continent.

HENRY A. NEWLAND.

In 1854, there came to Detroit a young man barely nineteen years of age, who entered the wholesale establishment of F. Buhl & Company as a clerk, and subsequently, in 1858, became a partner, and was assigned the important position of buyer of all goods dealt in by the house. This position demanded skill and a practical knowledge of a class of articles considered as the most valuable of any known to commerce, Furs, in which the house of F. Buhl & Company were large dealers. He was also required to make frequent visits to the fur markets of Europe, and attended the annual sales of furs in London and Leipsic, for the purchase of manufactured, in exchange for raw furs.

That he discharged the duties imposed by his responsible position, with profit to himself and the firm, is evidenced by the fact that its business increased to such proportions that at the expiration of the time limited in the co-partnership, the credit side of their balance sheet was

so large, that the subject of this sketch was able to establish the house of Henry A. Newland & Company and the senior partner of F. Buhl & Company to retire from active business, and turn his interests over to his sons, constituting the firm of Walter Buhl & Sons.

Henry A. Newland was born at Hammondsport, Steuben county, N. Y., March 17, 1835. While still young his parents removed to Palmyra, Wayne county, New York. When but twelve years of age he entered a store as clerk, where he remained until he came to Detroit, in 1854.

Mr. Newland, from the time of his advent into Detroit, has, among the young men of the city, been prominent in his interests for the establishment of influences calculated to improve the moral tone of the community. In 1866 he was chosen President of the Young Men's Christian Association, having for several years previously been one of its Directors. In 1865, he was appointed by Governor Crapo, a member of the State Military Board, serving as Aide-de-Camp with the rank of Colonel for four years. In 1862, he married Miss Emily A. Burns, daughter of the late Hon. James Burns, whose sketch appears in this work. She died in June, 1871, leaving two children. He married the second time March 7, 1877, Miss Mattie Joy, daughter of the Hon. James F. Joy, a sketch of whom also appears elsewhere.

While Mr. Newland is not one of the early pioneers, he has been long enough a resident of Michigan to contribute much to the establishment and development of its commercial interests, adding thereby to its material wealth and growth.

BERNARD O'REILLY.

"The block of granite which was an obstacle in the pathway of the weak, becomes a stepping stone in the pathway of the strong."—*Carlyle.*

The block of granite in the early pathway of the subject of this sketch, was the disability of comparative poverty, which, at a very early age, compelled him to rely upon his own exertions, for the bread he ate, for the clothes he wore, and for the education he obtained; and in the process of surmounting these he has acquired a self-reliance and strength of will, which has enabled him to discharge the duties imposed by his positions of honor and trust to the satisfaction of his peers, and the credit of himself and the public generally.

Bernard O'Reilly is a native of the Emerald Isle, and was born in Westmouth county, Ireland, May 20th, 1832. He attended the parish schools when a boy, as opportunity offered, and at the age of fifteen years, came with his parents to Kingston, Canada; subsequently, in 1848, removed with them to Oswego, N. Y., where for a time he

attended a school taught by Mr. J. B. Poncher. In 1849 he went on board a vessel and sailed the lakes until 1859, when he entered a shipyard, and has continued to work as a ship builder from that time until the present. He located his family in the western part of Detroit in 1855, while he still followed sailing. He engaged in shipbuilding, first with the late John P. Clark, and soon became one of his trusted employes in his shipyard.

He has served his ward in the Common Council for one term, and in 1886 was elected to the State Senate on the Democratic and Independent Labor ticket. As a senator he was distinguished for the practical and common sense measures introduced and advocated by him, which secured for him the confidence and respect of his fellow members of the Legislature and the commendation of his constituents.

In 1860 he married Miss Ellen Carley, of Detroit. She was born in County Meath, Ireland, on the first day of August, 1833.

They have five children, four sons and one daughter, to whom they give all the advantages of the schools of Detroit, and such wise counsel and advice as will tend to make them good and useful citizens of this great country.

JOHN HEFFRON.

John Heffron, was born in the city of Cork, Ireland, and came to Detroit in 1856, and engaged in the oyster trade, and also kept an eating house on the corner of Woodward and Jefferson avenues, succeeding the late George Beard. He was a candidate for Congress on the Greenback ticket in 1878, but was defeated. Has for a number of years been one of the Commissioners of Ionia House of Correction. He is a genial, active business man; always has a kind word and joke for all. The following is related of him: That while sitting one day in his office, a man entered the store and said he wanted to see Heffron, "the self-made man." John, stepped to the front, saying: "You see Mr. Heffron; what will you have?" "I want to see how a self-made man looks, and if you are one, why didn't you make hair on your head?" John called the drinks.

WYANDOTTE.

Among the enterprising villages established in Wayne county, which are of more recent organization than those heretofore mentioned, and therefore should have a place in the fourth period, is that of the city of Wyandotte. Its name is that of an old Indian chief, anglicised and meaning Walk-in-the-Water, after whom the first steamboat which navigated the western waters was named.

Wyandotte is situated on the favorite hunting grounds of the old chief, and subsequently became the farm owned by Major John Biddle.

October, 1854, an Iron Company was organized, of which the late Captain E. B. Ward, was President, T. W. Lockwood, Treasurer, George S. Thurber, Secretary. The principal stockholders were E. B. Ward, Harmon DeGraff, Silas N. Kendrick, U. Tracy Howe, Silas M. Holmes, Philip Thurber, Elijah Wilson, Thomas W. Lockwood, Francis Choate and Sylvester Larned. The style or name was " The Eureka Iron Company."

The Company purchased from Major Biddle, the site for their works, and his entire farm, consisting of 2,200 acres. Since that period they have purchased as much more, from which they cut the timber for charcoal, and much of the land has been disposed of in town lots and small farms.

The Company erected their works and began the manufacture of pig iron in 1854, and were very successful. The capital stock at first was $500,000. The business so increased that the whole capital or balance of the stock was paid up from the profits in 1873. The erection of these works, and the establishment of a mill for rolling railroad iron, soon led to an accumulation of the population. The sale of town lots, and corresponding improvements in educational and moral enterprises, have made Wyandotte a busy and thriving city.

NORRIS.

Norris is another modern village in Wayne county, not before referred to in this compilation.

The plat of this was recorded in 1873. It is located on section 9, town 1, south range 12, east, in the township of Hamtramck, partially between the 10,000 acre tract and the old Marsac French Grant at the forks of Connor's Creek, about six miles north of the City Hall, Detroit.

The famous Prairie Mound, embracing about four acres, which is enclosed in the plat, is said to have been the chosen ground of the hunters, trappers and Indians, for their camp, in the early days of Detroit, when the surrounding country was called a swamp. That it was so considered a swamp was fortunate for the city of Detroit, otherwise Congress might not have donated 10,000 acres for the building of a Capitol and County Jail. About 11,000 acres of that adjoining this tract was held for many years in trust for the Connor's Creek Land Company, of which the late Shubal Conant was the Trustee, and for half a century was used for pasturage and hunting, as in the days of Pontiac. The town or village was laid out and the improvements developed by the late Col. P. W. Norris and Seymour Brownell. It has a population of five hundred, and is a thrifty, enterprising town.

PATRICK BLAKE.

This name is significant, and is associated with an enterprise which provides for the unfortunate stranger who may die away from home and friends, that considerate care and respect which pertains to the love and remembrances of those who are related either by the ties of blood or friendly relations. He was the first to establish, in the city of Detroit, a place where the remains of the stranger and the unfortunate could be placed, advertised and identified.

Patrick Blake is a native of the Emerald Isle and was born in Dublin, November 5th, 1833. His father decided to come to the Western Continent, and left Ireland, bringing Patrick with him, landing first at Quebec in 1834, from whence he proceeded to Montreal, where he died while Patrick was but nine years of age. Then commenced the struggle for life with Patrick, as well as his mother. She must have been a mother in every sense, for we find that she looked after his moral and business education, which developed good results and induced his emigration from Montreal to Detroit, and his establishment of an enterprise therein, which has given him a prominent position, not only in Detroit, but throughout the whole United States, as one to care for and provide for the last rites to departed friends.

Patrick Blake has done much for the living as well as those whose remains it has been his office to provide for after death.

In 1855 he married Miss Elizabeth O'Rafferty. She was born at Armagh, Ireland, in 1830. They have twelve children, Harry, James B., Sylvester A. V., William, Elizabeth, Eliza, Frank, Lucy, Kitty, Charles and Nelson, the last named being the son of Harry Blake, whom they have adopted.

Mr. Blake has been successful in business, and by the practice of frugality and industry has accumulated a competency.

Mr. Blake's mother, whose maiden name was Catherine McCune, died at Detroit in 1860. His father, John Blake, died in 1834.

JAMES LOWRIE.

Among the oldest merchants of Detroit, as well as those of the present day, James Lowrie was recognized for his fine business qualities and sound judgment in all matters pertaining to the buying and selling of merchandise. His pleasant and genial manners won for him the respect and confidence, as well as the personal regard of his numerous customers, and also of the general community in which he did business for nearly half a century.

Mr. Lowrie was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1813, and came to America at the age of twenty. He first engaged as clerk with Mr. James Dougal, of Windsor, Canada. In 1842 he formed a partnership with a Mr. Hall, went to New York, and purchasing a large stock of goods shipped them by the Erie canal. Unfortunately the boat sunk with the goods on board, and he was compelled to purchase another stock, which he succeeded in landing at Detroit, where the firm opened a store on the south side of Jefferson, near the corner of Woodward avenue. After continuing in business a short time together, Mr. Hall drew out his capital and Mr. Lowrie removed to the corner of Jefferson avenue and Bates street.

He married, while at Windsor, Miss Harriet Dowling, who was not only intellectual, but also a woman of fine business capacity, and was thus able to contribute to his success. After remaining in business for over twenty years or more, he purchased Bishop McCorsky's farm on Grosse Isle and devoted himself for a time to its cultivation and improvement. He, however, soon found that farming was not his forte, and returned again to merchandising, locating himself at the old site, 150 and 152 Woodward avenue, which he occupied for nearly thirty years prior to his decease, and where his sons still continue the business. Meanwhile his son, Fred C., took charge of the farm, while his two sons, George P. D. and William C. D., assisted and were associated with, and succeeded him in the business of merchandising at the same locality.

At this writing, the newspapers announce the death of Mrs. Lowrie at her home on Grosse Isle, January 19th, 1890, leaving four children, Miss Marion, Mr. Fred C., who remains upon the farm, and George P. D. and William C. D., who carry on the mercantile business at the old site, and are esteemed as worthy successors of their respected sire.

Mr. Lowrie was a member of this Society from 1871 to the time of his death, which occurred at his home on Grosse Isle on the 26th day of August, 1888.

MARTIN J. DUNN.

Ancients represented integrity and firmness by a pillar of wood, metal or stone, standing upright on a strong foundation, with this inscription: "Let no one despair under his trials, when his strivings are for good." The man determined to advance in any legitimate enterprise which tends to benefit himself or his fellows, must be firm as a well founded pillar, even when it is broken about half through.

The subject of this sketch, in the objects and purposes of his life, has exhibited a determination to succeed without having resort to

anything dishonorable or dishonest, and though having to contend with many adverse circumstances, and almost broken down by their weight, has nevertheless, owing to the strength of the base upon which his hopes and aspirations were fixed, been able to bear the burdens imposed, and in the sphere of life chosen, has in a degree, reached a realization.

Martin J. Dunn is of American birth and Irish ancestry. His father, William Dunn, was born in the county of Kings, Ireland, in 1810. His mother, Sarah Flanigan, was born in the same county as her husband in the year 1820. They were married in 1838 and soon after emigrated to the United States, locating in the town of Oxford, Chenango county, N. Y., in 1840, where they still reside.

Martin J. was born at Oxford, July 1st, 1851. In boyhood he attended the public school of his town, and at the age of twelve was sent to the Oxford Academy, from which, at the age of fifteen, he started to make his own way in the world. Being a great lover of the horse, he decided, partly through pecuniary necessities, but mainly chosen, to practically study the means likely to most benefit the noble animal (man's best friend), and pursuant thereto apprenticed himself to a horse shoer and learned the practical part of the art, and studied all the works he could obtain on veterinary subjects, for a knowledge of the physiology of the horse. In order to make himself more perfect, he traveled over a number of the States, and on reaching Detroit engaged with Mr. Wm. McCarthy, one of the best known horse-shoers of Detroit. He remained with him from 1879 to 1881, when he opened a shop for himself, first on Brush street and subsequently at 237 Griswold street, which he occupies at the present time and where he has done a successful business and has acquired a reputation for skill in the art of horse shoeing, as well as in that of making a perfect shoe in the shortest time, which is not confined to Detroit alone but extends all over Michigan and to many of the cities and towns of other States. He still holds the championship as the most rapid turner of a perfect horseshoe, won at Detroit in the contest with John Campbell, of Buffalo, February 8th, 1888.

The Neverslip Horseshoe Company, of Boston, having full confidence in Mr. Dunn, constituted him its sole agent in Detroit for the sale and use of their goods, and notwithstanding the opposition encountered, he has been successful in establishing their general use in the city.

Mr. Dunn is well read and possesses a familiar knowledge of other mechanical arts and sciences in addition to that of properly shoeing a horse.

On Thanksgiving day, 1882, he married Miss Delia Sweeny, of Detroit. She is a native of the city and was born in April, 1859. They have three children, two boys and one daughter.

JOSEPH H. LESHER.

It is said of some, when dead, they leave no vacuum, because they filled no space while living; that is, they accomplished no results by which the future can know they ever existed.

This cannot be said of the subject of this sketch. True, he may not have lands, or brick and mortar, as evidences, but will leave a reputation for business integrity, fidelity to friends, consistency in the practice of what he professes, and earnestness in maintaining the rights based upon the "golden rule," and thus having exemplified them by his daily life and conduct during the past twenty-six years' residence in Detroit, his absence from it must leave a remembrance.

Joseph H. Lesher was born in the State of Pennsylvania, at Easton, on the first day of April, 1825. His father, George Lesher, was born at Nayauthe, Pa., December 29th, 1789, and his mother at the same place, December 30th, 1797. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Kemmerer.

His parents were married October 13th, 1813, at Easton, Pa. They had twelve children, seven sons and five daughters.

In early life Mr. Lesher had not the opportunities to acquire a classical education, but such as he had he seems to have utilized to the best advantage, and when young must have imbibed those religious convictions which have been his guide in subsequent life, and which cling to him at the present day.

At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a tailor, serving seven years, at the end of which he became connected as cutter with a leading merchant tailoring establishment in New York city for several years. He then located for a time at Easton, Pa., from whence he came to Detroit in 1863, and engaged as chief cutter for Hallock & Sons. He went into business for himself in 1875, and located on the corner of Jefferson avenue and Bates street, where he remained, doing an excellent business, until 1875. When the Biddle House closed, business left that portion of the city, and he removed to 116 Griswold street. He continued to do a large trade, not only for citizens of Detroit, but gained many customers in different parts of the State, when the Hammond estate, having bought the building occupied by him, and desiring to erect a larger one in its stead, he was again compelled to remove to his present location, 75 West Fort street, where he has fitted up an elegant store, and where he hopes to regain and hold his old customers.

During the whole period of his residence in Detroit Mr. Lesher has been a worthy member of the First Presbyterian church, and is at present one of the trustees.

As a citizen he has always done good and effective service in the interests of education, and of benevolent and charitable organizations.

He is a Republican in politics, and has faithfully sought to promote its success and that of its representatives. He has been chairman of the county, city and ward committees several different times, and in these capacities has won the confidence of his party friends by his honorable and successful management.

Mr. Lesher married Miss Susanna Kosty, of Easton, Pa., in 1850. They have had eight children.

Geo. H. Lesher, the eldest son, has long been clerk of the Recorder's Court, and very recently been admitted as attorney at the Detroit bar.

"The gospel allows no such term as stranger, but makes every man my neighbor," is the practical rule governing most of the acts of such men as Mr. Lesher.

It may be, and to some is, exceedingly interesting to trace the genealogy of families. That of Mr. Lesher's on both sides goes back to Germany. His paternal family were known in the early history of Pennsylvania by the name of Lescher, and the maternal by that of Kemmerer. A great uncle of the subject of this sketch was a captain in the Revolutinary war.

The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, John Lescher, born near Bethlehem, Pa., Februrary 14th, 1864, married Sally Ann Weitzell, who was born April 27th, 1769. He died in 1817. Andrew Weitzel, the father of Sally Ann, was born in 1725. He died in 1817. They had eight children, George, the father of the subject of this sketch, being the eldest son. The mother of the subject of this sketch, Elizabeth Kemmerer, was the daughter of Jacob Kemmerer and Magdelena Becker; the latter was but six weeks old when brought to Philadelphia from Germany. She had two brothers, John Phillip Becker, who removed to and purchased a large tract of land in Marion county, Ohio, where some of the descendants now reside. Peter Becker left a very large property in Philadelphia, which became valuable, and dying without immediate heirs, his estate has never been settled.

The family of George Lesher and Elizabeth Becker, *nee* Kemmerer, were: Henrietta, born May 18th, 1814; Anna Matilda, born October 24th, 1814, died December 12th, 1850; John William, born May 23d, 1817, died January 27, 1875; Susanna, born February 28th, 1819; William, born February 10th, 1821; George Washington, born March 29th, 1823, died October 1st, 1861; Joseph Henry, born April 1st, 1825; Benjamin Franklin, born March 2d, 1827, died November 12th, 1857; Theodore Herman, born March 18th, 1829; Truman Thomas, born Jannary 23d, 1831, died August 10th, 1861; Louisa Elizabeth, born September 5th, 1833; Mary Ann, born October 5th, 1835.

George, the father, died July 9th, 1875, and Elizabeth Becker, the mother, October 25th, 1865.

The family of Joseph Henry, the subject, is as follows: Joseph Henri Lesher, born April 1st, 1825; Susanna Kortz, his wife, born October 4th, 1828. Married by the Rev. J. H. Bomberger, at Easton, Pa., April 20th, 1851. Children born at Easton, Pa.: Geo. H., October 11th, 1852; Wm. Theodore, January 2d, 1855; Howard Joseph, August 9th, 1856; Elizabeth Kemmerer, April 1st, 1859; Freeman Thomas, August 31st, 1861; Herbert Albert, September 30th, 1863; born at Detroit: Joseph Henry, August 19th, 1865; Charles Augustus, December 2d, 1867. The latter died September 27th, 1884.

CLARENCE M. BURTON.

Every man at his birth becomes subject to the action of three elements. He comes out of water—passes through air—and when he reaches maturity, is under the influence of fire.

The subject of the following sketch, having submitted to the first two, is now undergoing the third, while endeavoring to capture a fourth —the earth, or a portion of it, prior to assimilating and becoming a part of it. Not, however, is he confining his efforts for himself only, but is also looking to it, that the title of others to their share is perfect.

Clarence M. Burton was born in the State of California, November 18, 1853.

His father, Dr. C. S. Burton, and his mother, Anna E. Burton, *nee* Monroe, were natives of the State of New York. They came to Michigan and located at Battle Creek, where, in 1849, Dr. Burton established the Battle Creek Journal. After conducting it a few years he removed to California, where the subject of this sketch was born, remaining there two years. He returned to Michigan, bringing Clarence with him, and established the Hastings Banner, at Hastings, Barry county, where he now resides. Four children were born to the Doctor and his wife. Charles F. Burton, a practicing lawyer in Detroit; Clarence, the subject of this, also a lawyer, and proprietor of the Wayne County Abstract Office, at No. 11, Lafayette avenue, Detroit; Mrs. Ellen B. (Burton) Judson, of Lansing, Michigan, and Edward Burton, practicing law at Chicago.

Clarence was united in marriage to Miss Harriett Nye at Ann Arbor, Michigan, December 25, 1872. She was the daughter of Mr. Nelson B. Nye, an old resident, who was for a number of terms Sheriff of Washtenaw county. Both Mr. Nye and his wife died within a few days of each other in the spring of 1888.

Mr. and Mrs. Burton have six children. Mr. Burton attended the schools of Hastings, and after a preparatory course entered the literary

department of the Michigan University in 1869, but left before the four years expired, and began the study of law, and entered the law department, graduating therefrom in 1874, too young to be admitted to the bar. The day following his majority, November 19, 1874, he was examined and received his certificate to practice as an attorney at Detroit.

He first associated himself with the well-known law firm of Ward & Palmer, he making that branch of law relating to land titles a specialty, and when the firm of Ward & Palmer dissolved, retaining his relations with Mr. Ward, he purchased of Major Skinner the Wayne County Abstract Office, which he at present conducts to the great satisfaction of the owners of real estate in Wayne county. He is recognized as a man of integrity and enterprise, and is considered an authority on all questions relating to titles, having devoted much time and money to investigating and providing facilities and authorities thereon.

WILLIAM McCARTHY.

Before the deluge there was a man named Lameck who had two wives, one named Adah, the other Zillah. By Adah he had two sons, Jabell and Juball. By Zillah he had a son, Tubal, and a daughter called Mahmah. These four children found out the beginning of all the crafts in the world. Jabell found geometry. He divided flocks of sheep and lambs and built the first house of stone and timber. Juball found out music. Tubal found the smith's trade and how to work gold, silver, iron, copper and steel. Tubal has always held more prominence in history, because the worker in metals has ever been recognized the benefactor to humanity, and his trade the most honorable of all.

The subject of this sketch has made himself prominent among his fellow workmen in iron and steel, as well as with horse owners, by his skill in the manufacture of a shoe, and fitting it in such a manner as to give ease and comfort to the horse and satisfaction to its owner. He has not only secured this confidence and respect through his skill as a worker in metals, but also by that integrity of character exhibited by him in all his business transactions.

William McCarthy was born in the parish of Middleton, county of Cork, Ireland, in 1831. His parents were in comfortable circumstances, but William chose the smith's trade at the age of fourteen, and after serving out his apprenticeship he worked as journeyman until he had acquired the means when he emigrated to the United States and settled in Detroit, August 15th, 1856. He was soon able to open a shop of his own, and speedily established a lucrative business, which he still continues.

In 1858 he married Miss Mary Barry, who was born in the same county and parish as her husband in the year 1833. They have seven children, Elizabeth, Thomas, William, Frank, Kate, Mary and Rose, to all of whom they have given the best education which the schools of Detroit furnish.

In politics, Mr. McCarthy has acted with the Democrats in the main, but does not feel bound to support party measures if in his judgment they are wrong. He has never held or sought public office, preferring to look to his trade for the support of himself and family.

In his daily life the unfortunate always find a friend and he regards his word better than a bond. He is devoted to his family and has reared them to put their faith in, and govern their actions by the golden rule: "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

JOHN D. STANDISH.

John D. Standish, late of Detroit, who was identified with the growth of not only the city, but with numerous enterprises throughout the State of Michigan, contributing to the development of its natural resources, was born at Granville, Washington county, State of New York, October 1, 1817.

He was descended from a race that took an active part in the struggle for American Independence. His grandfather, Samuel Standish, served with distinction in the Continental Army, was present at the surrender of Burgoyne, and was a participator and an actor in the scenes and events of that period. He died at Granville in 1841. His great-grandfather, another Samuel, was in direct line in the fourth generation descended from Captain Miles Standish. He was born at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1817, and died at the age of one hundred and three years.

The father of the subject of this sketch was also Samuel Standish, and was a merchant at Granville for fifty years; was postmaster for thirty years, and Surrogate for Washington county twelve years. He was born in 1782, and died in 1862.

John D. Standish inherited many of the characteristics of his paternal ancestors.

After attending the primary school at Granville, he entered the academy of Dr. Town, and at the age of nineteen, after a short stay at Buffalo, landed in Detroit in 1837.

Making the acquaintance of the Hon. S. V. R. Trowbridge, soon after his arrival, he was induced to open a select school near Birmingham, in Oakland county. Many of his pupils became celebrated in after

times, one holding a Professorship in Yale College; one became a Missionary of the American Board at Constantinople; others, members of Congress, and of the Legislature. It always afforded him much pleasure to review the days spent in teaching that school. In September, 1841, he married at Pontiac, Emma L. Darrow, of Lynn, Conn.; they had two sons and two daughters.

After his marriage he engaged in the mercantile business in Oakland and Macomb counties, but in 1857, nearly all his property was destroyed by fire. He then removed to Detroit, and began to operate in grain, wool and pork, and during the time became identified with several manufacturing industries. Having purchased large tracts of pine land in the counties of Bay and Otsego, he built mills and laid out the town of Standish. He also built the first mill, and was the first to ship lumber from the county of Otsego. He transferred his provision business to his son James, and in 1875, accepted the management of a large commercial agency which he continued for some years. He was afterwards made Assessor of the city of Detroit, and held this position at the time of his death. He was always anti-slavery in his convictions, and assisted in the formation of the Republican party in 1854, and was nominated but defeated for Mayor in 1869.

He became a member of the Baptist church, and was active in promoting its influence until death. By his business contemporaries he was ever regarded as prompt, never over-reaching, and as a man of unquestionable integrity. As a citizen, he was alive to all industrial enterprises, and all movements to encourage and foster education and improve the morals of society, and elevate humanity.

He died, leaving to his family a competency, earned by practicing habits of industry, frugality and integrity.

He was a member of the Pioneer Society.

JOHN W. JOHNSTON.

Those who are wise, exercise the mental powers they possess, in looking for, and seeking, without a selfish object, to promote the happiness of their fellows, and those who may come after them. This does not require that the possessor should be a very learned, but a man of good common sense.

John W. Johnston, the subject of this sketch, will be remembered by a large class of the older residents of this county as one who utilized existing circumstances and surroundings in determining future developments and securing beneficial results, not only for himself but for the general public. Hence we find his name appearing frequently

upon our records in connection with lands and their subdivisions in and adjacent to Detroit. He understood the feeling and desire of even the poorest of his fellows—to become the possessor of a realty, which he could call his home, and which he could transmit to his family as such.

John W. Johnston was born near Toronto, Canada, May 10th, 1826. When John was a lad he accompanied his father and family to Ruthven, near Colburn, where they purchased a tract of fourteen acres of land known as the east part of lot one, fifth concession township of Grossfield, Ontario. This was in 1840. He remained with his father, meanwhile assisting him in looking after the sale of the subdivisions of this tract, until 1847, when he obtained a patent from the Canadian government of the south one-half of lot four, north side of the middle road, township of Tilbury, containing one hundred acres. In the fall of that year, leaving his father to look after this land, he came to Detroit, his capital being just one dollar and one-half in his pocket. The next day he invested this sum in a hand basket and a few small articles of merchandise, and began the life of an itinerant merchant, and at the end of a year succeeded so well, that he decided to change his condition "from single to double blessedness," practically demonstrating what his subsequent life and acts showed to be his belief, that blessings were not enjoyable unless others participated in them. He, therefore, on the 6th of August, 1848, married Miss Sarah Wood, at the residence of William Taite, 157 Jefferson avenue. In the fall of that year he opened a Yankee notion store at 41 Woodward avenue (adjoining the present store of A. J. Royce) in connection with his itinerant business. In June, 1851, he was called to Colburn, Canada, to attend the funeral of his father and was detained there for some time in closing up his father's estate. Being the only son, he sold the farm January 25th, 1851, and from the proceeds realized sufficient addition to his capital, to start a wholesale and retail jewelry store on Jefferson avenue, adjacent to the old Joseph Campau homestead. His principal expert and clerk at this time in the jewelry department was Charles Latchenson. In 1853, finding himself cramped for room, owing to the increase of his business, he moved across the street to the building now occupied by Albert Ives. In July, 1855, he established the auction rooms for the sale of Yankee notions and jewelry at 160 Jefferson avenue. He was very successful, and in 1857, deciding to engage in real estate, he sold out his jewelry business to George Schuler. At this time (July, 1857), he lived at 92 Griswold street, and opened a real estate office in the rear of 160 Jefferson avenue. His first purchase was the north portion of the Porter farm, which he at once subdivided. It will be remembered that Lyle, the banker, failed this year (1857). Mr. Johnston had sold about $30,000 worth of his

lots and taken Lyle's paper in exchange. When Lyle went to England Mr. Johnston followed him, and was successful in securing a satisfactory adjustment on Lyle's paper held by him. On his return from England, Mr. Johnston purchased another portion of the Porter and also of the Campau farm which he subdivided and sold.

In 1859 he became interested in Lake Superior mines and also in mining lands on the north shore, locating some 4,000 acres, and in 1866 organized the North Shore Land and Mining Company. In the spring of 1872 he purchased the Close farm, near Pontiac, containing 110 acres. This he subdivided into 440 lots. His death occurred in October, 1872.

A synopsis of Mr. Johnston's transactions and his business ventures furnish a test, and exhibit the energy and perseverance, as well as the humanity of the man.

He had $1.50 when he landed at Detroit in 1847, and no friends or acquaintances. The following morning he invested a portion in a small basket and a few trinkets, which he sold on the streets, renewing his stock day by day from the proceeds and profits. He at the end of one year opens a small store for the sale of Yankee notions, and takes as partner for life Miss Sarah Woods. While she attends to the store, he pursues the itinerant trade with a stock of goods, going as far as Louisville, Ky. On his return from his second tour in the spring of 1850, he established a wholesale Yankee notion and jewelry store. In ten years from his entrance into Detroit, he disposes of the mercantile business and engages in that of real estate. His first purchase being April 23d, 1857, of one hundred and fifty acres of the Geo. W. Porter farm, which he subdivided into five hundred and eighty lots, and seventy acres of the C. C. Campau farm, which he subdivided into four hundred and forty-six lots. In October of the same year he bought of J. J. Wells the La Fountain farm of eighty-eight acres, which he subdivided into six hundred and sixty-seven lots, and opened up Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. The entire number of lots which are now occupied by poor men as homes, and which he sold them on easy terms, is 1,701. He also gave land for two parks, and to the Sixteenth street Methodist church its site, and contributed the greater portion of the money which it cost to build. As stated, he purchased the farm near Pontiac, which he subdivided just prior to his death. The foregoing is an evidence of only a portion of what he accomplished in twenty-five years on a cash capital of $1.50, by the exercise of a strong will, a sagacious judgment and public spirit, stimulated by a desire to benefit others as well as himself.

Mr. Johnson was a humane man and gave liberally to the worthy and unfortunate, and all the various moral, benevolent and educational associations received his active support and material aid. In religious

matters he was a Methodist, in politics a Republican, but never sought or held office. His business integrity was unquestioned, and as a citizen he was respected by all classes, poor and rich. His death deprived the former of a true friend and the latter of a large-hearted and enterprising co-operator.

Mr. Johnson's widow (*nee* Sarah Wood) who is still living, was born in Dumfries, Scotland. Her parents were natives of the north of Ireland, from whence they removed to Dumfries, Scotland, where her father carried on the hatter's business and also a small farm adjacent to the town. When Mrs. Johnson was a babe in her mother's arms, her parents emigrated to America and settled near Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Of the children left by Mr. Johnston nine are living, and married. They are: W. F., born June 18th, 1850; Cyrus, born February 15th, 1851; Sarah, born July 29th, 1854; Mary A., born September 13th, 1857; Collins H., born August 29th, 1859; Melinda, born May 6th, 1863; Talitha Cummi, born July 28th, 1865; Martha and Geo. W. (twins), born November 16, 1867. Mrs. Johnston is a remarkable woman; notwithstanding she has had fourteen children, she adopted three more, and is still enjoying good health, and is full of benevolent acts.

Cyrus, the second son, succeeds his father in looking after his mother and the estate. He possesses much of the enterprise and many of the characteristics of John W. Johnston. He purchased from the heirs their interest in the Pontiac property, and has succeeded in disposing of it, according to the original intention of his father, and with profit to himself.

December 24th, 1876, Cyrus married Miss Susan Dreury, who is a native of Lincolnshire, London, Eng., and was born April 13th, 1850. They have two children, Harry and Ethel Gertrude.

THOMAS EGAN.

While gold and silver are regarded as the precious metals by a large majority of mankind, iron and its product is conceded as being the most useful in contributing to the demands of all the industrial needs of humanity. Hence the manipulator or worker in iron must be regarded as coming nearer the object and purpose of his creation, than he who simply hoards and accumulates, but does not produce results beneficial to the general good of his fellows.

" Happy," is the cognomen by which the subject of this sketch is called. As there is a reason for all things, we must conclude that this form of address (when applied to an individual) indicates some peculiar

trait or characteristic, significant and demonstrative of qualities of mind and habit, suggestive of its application. If a man is happy with him self, he infuses happiness to others, making the atmosphere surrounding him, grateful and pleasant. Such would seem to be the temperament, aside from his skill in the trade which he practices, of Thomas Egan, a native of the Emerald Isle, born in the county of Kilkenny, May 18, 1840.

He must have been born of good parentage, because he exhibits evidences of culture, and a sensible appreciation of what is due to himself, to society, and the intelligence of the age and country in which he lives.

The early liking for the noblest animal, outside of man, induced him to choose the trade of a worker in iron, and to so manipulate it, that it should become a means of happiness and comfort, as well as a product of usefulness to humanity; for he who is kind to the beast, is a benefactor to humanity.

Thomas Egan, after the completion of his apprenticeship, decided to seek his fortune in America, and located in the city of Detroit, October 1, 1871.

Soon after, he established the business he has since successfully prosecuted, and has acquired therein, a competency for his family, the confidence of horse owners, and the friendship of all who have made his acquaintance.

In April, 1872, he married Miss Mary Brennan. She was also born in Kilkenny, Ireland, in the year 1844. They have four children, William Joseph, John Martin, Margaret May and Mary Jane, to whom they have given all the advantages in the way of education, which the schools of Detroit afford.

Mr. Egan, in his manner and address, inspires confidence as to his mechanical skill, and his desire to benefit the horse, his master, or owner, and while as to politics, he allied himself to the Democratic party, he is not a bigot. He neither asks nor expects public office, but votes for the men whom, in his judgment, will best administer their official duties, honestly, and for the best interests of his adopted country.

HARVEY S. REED.

Harvey S. Reed, a native of the Empire State, was born in the town of Hillsdale, Columbia county, New York, March 8th, 1821.

In April, 1854, Mr. Reed moved to Detroit as the master of transportation for the American Express Company. He has had general oversight of receiving and shipment of freights at Detroit since, and

still continues to look after the interests of that company. That his services have been acceptable and faithfully performed, is evident from his long retention in this responsible position.

Personally, Mr. Reed is kind and courteous to all, but firm in the maintainance of his views and opinions exacting no more from others than he is willing to give in return.

February 3d, 1851, he married Miss Sarah Ann Fargo, of Manilus, N. Y. Mrs. Reed was a sister of William G. and Charles Fargo. They have one son, Charles F., agent of the American and Canadian Express Companies at Detroit.

HON. DAVID PRESTON.

Hon. David Preston was born in Harmony, Chautauqua county, N. Y., September 20th, 1826, and came to Detroit in 1848, and entered the banking office of Gleason F. Lewis, with whom he remained up to 1852, when he decided to open an office on his own account, and was successful. He also established a branch in Chicago. He continued in the banking business up to the day of his death, which occurred suddenly at Detroit, Sunday morning, April 24th, 1887.

It may be said of David Preston, that he made his business subordinate to his religion. He demonstrated this during the panic of 1873. This was a trying period; confidence was weakened in all financial institutions, many suspending never to resume. Mr. Preston, who had invested in pine lands, found that he could not make them available to meet the claims of his depositors unless time was given him, and issued a circular letter, frankly stating his financial condition, and his confidence in being able to pay all liabilities, providing his friends would give him time, closing his letter as follows: "I have such faith in God, that I am certain you will grant me the time asked."

His friends did grant his request, and every dollar of his indebtedness was cancelled within the time specified.

While this incident exposed him to the scoffing of thoughtless men, the mass of financiers appreciated his integrity and the Christian simplicity with which he maintained it in life and until death.

May 5th, 1852, Mr. Preston married Miss Jane B. Hauk, of Conneaut, Ohio. They have had fourteen children, seven of whom are living, Mrs. Helen E. Hayes, Minnie E., William D., Francis B. Ellery D., Mabel and Bessie.

Mr. Preston never sought political preferment. He was elected Alderman of the city one term. He became a candidate for Governor on the Prohibition ticket in 1884, purely from his desire to promote the temperance cause.

Mr. Preston was personally identified with many enterprises tending to promote the growth, beauty and wealth of Detroit. Among them was the purchase of a large tract of vacant land, which he subdivided and sold at such a low price as enabled the poor man to own a home; the erection of the Central M. E. church building on Woodward avenue and the Simpson church on Grand River avenue; the establishment of the Preston National Bank and the Fidelity Safe Vaults.

His contributions to churches and other benevolent enterprises aggregated $200,000 and over. He leaves to posterity the evidence of a successful business life, based upon the application of Christian principles in its conduct.

W. K. MUIR.

W. K. Muir, born at Kilmarnock, Scotland, after acquiring a railway education in Scotland, accepted a railway position in England, March 20, 1829, and at the age of 23, was appointed to the Superintendency of the Great Western Railway of Canada, (then under construction), and after its completion to Windsor, was sent by the Great Western Railway Company to take the management of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railway in 1857, and to complete it to Grand Haven, since then has become identified with the following enterprises, which have had so great an influence upon the growth of our city and State, in morals, education, material wealth, and population.

First, The completion of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway across the State, and establishing connection with the Wisconsin railways by means of steam ferryage across Lake Michigan.

Second, In 1865, as Assistant-General Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railway, was instrumental in devising the system by which passengers, baggage, and freight, are transported from Chicago to New York and Boston intact, without change of cars or transfer.

Third, In 1867, as Manager of the Great Western Railway of Canada, changing the guage of its road from broad to American standard, and thoroughly equipping it with engines and cars, conforming to those used on American railways.

Fourth, As General Superintendent of the then demoralized Canada Southern Railway, systemizing its operating management, and promoting alliances, making it a part and connecting link between the Michigan Central and the New York Central & Hudson River, and Boston & Albany Railways.

Since his voluntary retirement as Superintendent of the last named railway he accepted the Presidency and Management of the Eureka Iron and Rolling Mills at Wyandotte, the Presidency of the Star Line

Steamers, Vice-President of the Belle Isle Ice Company, President of the Detroit Dix Electric R. R., and of the Detroit Omnibus Company, President of several car loaning companies, and is also a stockholder in various other banking and manufacturing enterprises, which have had so much to do in building up the city and adding to its business facilities. He is at present President of the Board of Commissioners of the City Poor, and of two other benevolent institutions in Detroit. It is difficult to estimate the benefits which the city and State have derived as the product of the energy, genius, and money expended by such men as Mr. Muir, in the promotion of enterprises and industries such as he has been engaged in, since his advent to Michigan, but they have been of sufficient magnitude to entitle him to recognition as being of the number contributing to make Detroit, and the State prosperous financially, and progressive in industrial, benevolent and educational enterprises.

Personally, Mr. Muir is courteous and kind, with no ostentation in manner or address, and easily approached by poor or rich.

Mr. Muir has been twice married. First in Jersey City, to a Miss Steele, of Ayr, Scotland. His second wife was Miss Hendrie, sister of Mr. George Hendrie. They have two children, one daughter and one son.

ALLAN SHELDEN.

"As for any merchandise you have brought, ye shall have your return in merchandise or in gold."—*Bacon.*

"A man who cannot mind his own, is not to be trusted with the king's business."—*Savelle.*

Although not an early pioneer, the subject of this sketch is recognized as one who has contributed to the substantial growth of our city and State, and therefore this record of early pioneers would be incomplete without his name.

Allan Shelden is a native of the State of New York. He was born at Kinderkook, July 16th, 1832.

The parents of Mr. Shelden, being desirous of making him a business man, his early education was such as to give a practical knowledge of the laws of business. Like all men of enterprise he came west, entering the wholesale house of Z. Chandler & Co.

The late Senator remarked soon after Mr. Shelden's arrival, pointing towards him, "That young man is destined to become the most successful merchant in the west, and we old heads," turning to Reuben Town, "will be on the back seat." Mr. Chandler and Reuben Town were both men of excellent judgment as regards men or business (a

short sketch of the life of each will be found elsewhere in this volume), and time would seem to have confirmed their judgment of Mr. Shelden, for we find him at the end of two years a partner in the house, and since 1863 down to this date, the head.

During this time he has maintained a high reputation, adding largely to its business importance as a Detroit wholesale house, and in the same proportion increased its income.

Mr. Shelden was the confidential business manager of Mr. Chandler and all his personal affairs were referred to him.

Mr. Sheldon has been interested in railway matters somewhat, having been one of the builders of the Hillsdale and Indiana and Butler Railway, which, while not resulting in profit to himself, has been of value to Detroit and to the farming and business communities traversed by them. He is one of the directors in the Detroit Union Railroad and Depot Company, and also a director in the Detroit National Bank. Mr. Shelden is a man who attends closely to his business, but in doing so is not unmindful of his obligations to society and public interests, always heartily and generously responding to the demands which may be made to encourage movements of a benevolent character.

He is an intelligent politician, in the sense that he keeps thoroughly advised as to party officials and party measures, carefully digesting the conduct and acts of each, that he may judge where to throw his influence to promote the interests of business and protection to the people engaged therein.

In 1859 Mr. Shelden married Miss Catherine Dusenbury, of New York. They have one son, who in 1888, married the eldest daughter of Gen. Russell A. Alger.

Mr. Shelden is a life member of this Society.

MARTIN S. SMITH.

Martin S. Smith is a native of New York State and was born at Lima, Livingston county, in 1834. His father, Ira D., and his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Snyder, were both natives of Columbia county, New York. They spent some years in Livingston county and in 1844 came to Michigan, bringing Martin with them. Mr. Smith was then ten years of age. Not liking the farm he, at the age of fourteen, decided upon a business life, and commenced as clerk in a clothing store at Pontiac.

William M. Thompson then published the Pontiac Gazette and persuaded Mr. Smith to leave the clothing business and become a printer. He remained with Mr. Thompson two years when Mr. J. C.

Goodsell, a merchant at Pontiac, offered him a situation in his store, which he accepted. In 1851 he came to Detroit and entering the store of Messrs. Holmes & Company, sold goods for them one year, and then became connected with L. P. Durkee & Company, in the jewelry business. He subsequently purchased the stock of Durkee & Co., and continued the business alone until August, 1864, when he took his brothers, Frank G. and Edward J. Smith, as partners, and carried on the business under the name of M. S. Smith & Company until about a year ago, when the firm name was changed to Frank G. Smith, Sons & Company.

Mr. Smith enjoys the confidence of his fellow citizens to almost an unlimited extent. He has never sought public honors or office, although he has been a member of the Board of Police Commissioners since 1872. It was unsought but accepted because of the importunity of the late Governor Bagley. That he has filled the position well is evidenced from the fact of his successive reappointments by Governor Bagley's successors.

Mr. Smith is vice-president of the American National Bank, vice-president of the State Savings Bank, also of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, treasurer of the Woodmere Cemetery Association, treasurer of the Alger, Smith & Company and Manistique Lumber Company, and vice-president of the Detroit, Bay City and Alpena Railroad Company. He is also prominently identified with other manufacturing industries of the city and State.

He is a liberal giver of time and money to the literary and benevolent institutions of both city and State, readily responding to all reasonable demands made upon him.

Personally, his manner is unassuming; he is inclined to reticence, preferring to act rather than talk.

In 1862 Mr. Smith married Miss Mary E. Judson, of Detroit.

His success in business is the result of close attention to details, strict regard for the rights of others, as well as of his own, economical but not parsimonious and untiring in the prosecution of whatever he undertakes. He has thus accumulated a large fortune, which all who know him concede he is justly entitled to.

JOSIAH DIXON HAYES.

Josiah Dixon Hayes, was born January 16, 1825, in Jefferson county, N. Y.

On the father's side he was of Scotch descent. His ancestors emigrated from Scotland to Salem, Massachusetts, in the days of the Puritans. At an early age he removed with his father from Jefferson

to Monroe county, N. Y. At the age of thirteen he engaged in the mercantile business with Messrs. Hopkins & Hewitt, at Pittsford, and continued with them three years. In settling the estate of Mr. Hopkins, the business took him to Canada, where he engaged in other business with John M. Grover, of Colborne.

In 1847, he formed a partnership with Messrs. Shaw & Comstock, of New York City, to which place he then went. In 1849 he purchased the interests of his partners, which he subsequently sold, and returning to Colborne, engaged in the mercantile business until 1852, when he became the agent of the Grand Trunk Railway at Cobourg. In 1859 he came to Detroit, as the General Agent of the Company, and Treasurer of the Detroit, Canada and Grand Trunk Junction Railway Company. In 1861, he engaged with the Michigan Central Railway Company, and became the General Eastern Freight Agent of that road, with headquarters at Buffalo.

In 1865, he succeeded the late C. H. Hurd, as Assistant-Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railway. To Mr. Hayes belongs the credit of founding the European Express Freight Line, as up to that time all freight from or to the West, from or to Europe, was subjected to detentions and excessive charges at New York and Boston. After repeated efforts, he induced the railway and steamship companies to make one bill of lading cover both land and water transportation. This was the first step toward the enactment by Congress of the law authorizing "dutiable merchandise to be transported to the interior port of destination without first going through the appraiser's store and the bonded warehouse."

Mr. Hayes was also the originator of shipping fresh beef from the West and to Europe, by means of refrigerator cars on land, and refrigerator apartments on the steamer. In 1866 he became General Manager of the Blue Line. He continued in this capacity eight years, and meantime, with others, built the largest flouring mill in Michigan.

Mr. Hayes having made the subject of transportation a study, he was recognized as authority upon all questions relating to it. The compiler of this book very well remembers his testimony before a committee of the U. S. Senate, on Transportation Routes, and the favorable impression it made upon that committee; so much so, that his entire testimony was ordered printed with the report of the committee.

Mr. Hayes was a member of the convention which provided for the formation of the National Board of Trade, and became a member of its Executive Council. He was for a number of years President of the Millers' Association of Michigan. In 1871 he largely contributed to the establishment of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Detroit, and for a number of years was its Vice-President.

He made a very strong argument before the Ways and Means

Committee of Congress against the double taxation of banking capital, February, 1877, as the representative of the National Bankers' Association.

He married Miss Elura Mary Wood, May 10, 1849, only daughter of Col. Peleg Wood, of Colborne, Ont., who survives him, as does one son and one daughter, Frederick W. Hayes, Vice-President of the Preston National Bank of Detroit, and Mrs. Frederick A. Robinson.

Mr. Hayes was a member of the Wayne County Historical Society, and by virtue of its having been merged into the Wayne County Pioneer Society, April 21, 1871, he has been recognized as a member of the latter.

He died September 24, 1888, and leaves as a legacy to the financial and railway world, the evidences of what can be accomplished by the intelligent application of the principles of pure business, morality and integrity.

RUSSELL A. ALGER.

Russell A. Alger, although not among the earliest settlers of the State, was born in that portion of the Territory west of the Alleghanies of which Michigan was once a part, viz: In the township of Lafayette, Medina county, Ohio, February 27th, 1836, and besides has been, since 1859, so intimately connected with it, and the events and enterprises which have contributed to make it the third among its sister States in point of productions and manufactures, that the future will recognize him as entitled to be classed with those pioneers who have made Michigan what it is to-day.

At the early age of twelve, by the death of his parents, he was left to depend upon himself and for the seven subsequent years was able to accumulate, by working on a farm, sufficient means to defray his expenses at the Richfield Academy during the winter, and thus obtained a good English education, enabling him to teach and prepare for the profession of law. He commenced his law studies in the office of Messrs. Wolcott & Upson, of Akron, Ohio, in March, 1857, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of that State in 1859. Soon after, he entered the office of Messrs. Otis & Coffinbury, at Cleveland, Ohio, with whom he remained until the fall of 1859, when he removed to Grand Rapids, but was compelled, on account of ill health, to abandon the practice of law, and at once engaged in the lumber business.

The General married Annette H. Henry, daughter of W. G. Henry, of Grand Rapids, April 2d, 1861, and in August following enlisted in the Second Michigan Cavalry and was mustered into the United States service as captain.

July 2d, 1862, he was wounded at the battle of Boonville, Miss. For his conduct in this engagement he was promoted to the rank of major, at the same time his colonel (the late General Sheridan) was promoted to the rank of brigadier general. October 16th, he was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry and and was ordered with his regiment to the Army of the Potomac. On the 2d of June, 1862, was made colonel of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, which was a part of Custer's Michigan Cavalry Brigade, justly named "the fighting brigade of the Army of the Potomac." At the battle of Boonesborough, Maryland, July 8th, 1863, he was severely wounded. He resigned from the army in September, 1864. His record shows that he was an active participant in sixty-six battles and was breveted brigadier and major general "for gallant and meritorious services in the field."

He has resided in Detroit since 1865, during which time he has been actively engaged in dealing in lumbering, in building railroads, developing iron industries and mines, aiding in the establishment of numerous manufacturing industries, necessitating the employment of a large labor force and the disbursement of many millions of dollars in order to utilize the native products of our State, thus adding to its material wealth and prosperity.

In his public life, as Governor of the State, he administered its laws, and the responsibilities imposed thereby, with so much wisdom and discretion as to gain the confidence of the people, irrespective of party, and had he obtained the Presidential nomination at Chicago, would undoubtedly have received the largest vote ever given by Michigan for a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

It would partake too much of fulsomeness to refer to his personal generosity to, and practical sympathy for the unfortunate. It is enough to state that the numerous recipients of his kind acts will do him justice, and the future history of the man will record them.

Since writing the foregoing the General has been elected Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a life member of this Society.

DEXTER M. FERRY.

Dexter Mason Ferry, of Detroit, is a native of New York, and was born in the village of Loweville, Lewis county, August 8th, 1833.

The name Ferry indicates French origin on the paternal side, but the family emigrated to America and settled in Springfield, Province of Massachusetts, at which place the first Charles Ferry took the oath of allegiance in the year 1678. His son Charles married a descendant

of Richard Montague, whose ancestors accompanied the Norman invasion of England, and hence this name would seem to be Norman French in origin.

Dexter Mason, the maternal grand parent of the subject of this sketch, represented the ultra-Conservative district of Berkshire in the Massachusetts Legislature, and was own cousin to the late Governor George N. Briggs.

The paternal grand parents of Dexter M. Ferry removed from Massachusetts to Loweville, Lewis county, N. Y., where Joseph N. Ferry was born and reared. He married Lucy D. Mason, of Berkshire county, Mass.

Joseph M. Ferry died at Lowville in 1836. Shortly after the death of his father the family removed to the township of Penfield, near Rochester, N. Y. There Mr. Ferry spent his early boyhood, and at the age of sixteen began life for himself. For two years he worked for a neighboring farmer during the summer at ten dollars a month, attending the district school during the winter; then, having advanced in his studies beyond the capacity of his teachers, he entered the service of the Hon. Ezra M. Parsons, who resided near Rochester, in order to avail himself of the advantages which the higher schools of that city afforded, using the opportunities thus furnished to good advantage. Through the influence of his employer he obtained a situation, first as errand boy and then as salesman, and last as bookkeeper with S. D. Elwood & Co., in Detroit.

In 1856, deeming himself competent, both by experience and the accumulation of sufficient capital to warrant it, he organzied, with Mr. M. T. Gardner, the firm of M. T. Gardner & Co., seedsmen, he being the junior partner.

The firm continued to do business under this name until 1865, when Mr. Ferry purchased Mr. Gardner's interest, and Mr. Ferry from that day until the present has remained the head. In 1867 some changes were made in the conduct of the business, by which the style of the firm became D. M. Ferry & Co., and was composed of D. M. Ferry, H. K. White, C. C. Bowen and A. E. White. From the year 1867 to the present time these gentlemen have been associated with Mr. Ferry in the conduct of the immense transactions of the house.

In 1879 the business of the firm had become of such magnitude that it was deemed wise to become incorporated under the State laws. Accordingly a charter was obtained under the laws of Michigan, with the official style of D. M. Ferry & Company, limited (as to time) to thirty years, and with a paid up capital of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The Detroit Seed Company was then absorbed, and its principal owners appear as members of the existing corporation, Senator James McMillan being Vice-President. Mr. Ferry retains a principal interest and is the President and manager.

It would be impossible in a brief sketch to give in detail an idea of the huge proportions to which the business of D. M. Ferry & Co. has been brought, under the managment of Mr. Ferry and his original and present associates. It is only by comparison that we can approximate. In 1856 the firm of M. T. Gardner & Co. began on Monroe avenue; the entire sales of the firm were about six thousand dollars, and its market was confined to the western States. The struggle was hard, but persistent care, industry and the exercise of firmness and skill triumphed. Their sales now in a single year reach nearly two million dollars. Their importations are the heaviest in Michigan, including transactions reaching tens of thousands of dollars annually, with English, French, Dutch, German and other European concerns; over one hundred thousand merchants are supplied; more than two hundred and fifty thousand boxes of seeds are shipped, the boxes alone involving a cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; four carloads of seeds pass through the doors of their warehouse daily.

The company have their own printing presses, and consume more paper than the first-class public journals, their issues being over eight hundred thousand copies. The number of employees exceeds one thousand five hundred, besides three hundred traveling men.

In January, 1886, fire destroyed their immense four story, brick storehouse, specially designed by them; the building occupied the easterly half of the block bounded by Brush, Croghan, Lafayette and Randolph streets, and had five acres of floor space.

This was the first serious loss sustained by the house, but out of the temporary chaos it was able to bring order, and at once secured other accommodations, reorganized their force of employees and so systemized their work that the delay in filling their orders was slight.

JAMES McMILLAN.

James McMillan, of Detroit, was born in Hamilton, Ontario, May 12th, 1838. He was the second of a family of six sons and one daughter born to William and Grace McMillan, who came to America from Scotland in 1834. The father occupied a responsible position in connection with the Great Western railway, and when he died in 1874, he left to his children a substantial fortune. James McMillan was fitted for college, but decided to enter upon a business life. He came to Detroit and spent several years in the hardware business. Then he became purchasing agent of the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad, and afterwards, while yet in his minority, he had charge of the men who built the railroad piers at Grand Haven. In this service with a firm of railroad contractors he rapidly developed those powers of financial fore-

sight and ability to handle men which have been the sources of his success. In 1864 Mr. McMillan, in company with John S. Newberry, E. C. Dean and George Eaton, started the Michigan Car Co., out of which has grown the Detroit Car Wheel Co., the Detroit Iron Furnace Co., the Baugh Steam Forge Co., the Fulton Iron and Engine Works, the Newberry Furnace Co., the Detroit Pipe and Foundry Co., of all of which corporations he is the president. He conceived and carried out what is now the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic railroad, which opened to settlement the Upper Peninsula; and he is now president of that road. He is president of the Sault St. Marie Bridge Co., of the Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Co., of the Detroit and Duluth and Atlantic Transportation Co., and of the Michigan Telephone Co. He is also a director in the Detroit Savings and the First National Banks, in the Ferry Seed Co., and in the Detroit Dry Dock Co.

In 1876 and again in 1886 Mr. McMillan was a member of the Republican State Central Committee. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1888, receiving the unanimous vote of his party, in both the legislative caucus and the election.

In 1860 Mr. McMillan married Miss Wetmore, of Detroit. They have five children living, William C. McMillan, who is associated with his father in business; James H. McMillan, who is about to enter upon the practice of law; two younger sons and a daughter. It is not easy to find words to express the superlative degree of Mr. McMillan's usefulness as a public spirited citizen. Grace Hospital in Detroit, the McMillan Shakespeare Library at the University, the Tupper collection of insects at the Agricultural College, are only the more visible signs of a benevolence at once widespread, discriminating, thoroughly helpful and entirely without ostentation.

DAVID WHITNEY.

Some writer has given the following significance to the word "shrewdness" as applied to men and their characteristics:

"Shrewdness is to the man of activity what scholarship is to the man of thought—the one is a knowledge of the contents of books, the other is the knowledge of the ways of men."

While it does not follow that a shrewd man in his business transactions is destitute of book knowledge, yet a man may possess that natural sagacity which enables him to read men, and anticipate the probable result following from their action, and thereby utilize it to his advantage.

That the subject of this sketch has exhibited more than ordinary

sagacity in his business transactions, needs no proof further than to point to the results achieved by him since his advent into Michigan. Follow the principal streets of Detroit, and we find magnificent business blocks bearing his name, and others in process of construction, while his private residence, now occupied by him, and others claiming him as their projector, show how he has disposed of his accumulations, to beautify and adorn our city. Take a steamer at Buffalo for Lake Superior, and you meet or pass huge vessels whose papers indicate him as their owner, and that they are carrying the products of his pine and timber lands and the manufactures of his mills, to supply the Eastern demand.

They are only a moiety of the instruments employed by him to further the enterprises which his shrewdness has devised.

Examine the list of manufactories and incorporated companies, and you will note his name among the prominent stockholders.

The records of the churches, of the benevolent and educational institutions of the State and city, exhibit the evidence as to his liberality in promoting their establishment and conduct.

David Whitney, Jr., is a native of the State of Massachusetts. He came to Michigan in 1856, since which he has been engaged in the lumber and vessel business.

Mr. Whitney is Presbyterian in his religious convictions, and Republican in his political affiliations.

He has not sought or held any public political position, is thoroughly read in the theory of political economy, forms his own opinion as to the measures which will benefit public and private interests and protect the rights of the people. He is not arrogant or ostentatious in manner, or conversation, but is cordial, pleasant, placing time at its true value, is somewhat reticent and cautious, weighing well his words before uttering them.

Mr. Whitney is not an early pioneer, but has been in Michigan long enough to be recognized as having done so much to develope its natural resources, and in adding to its material wealth, that its history would seem incomplete without the association of his with the names of those pioneers who have made the city of Detroit and the State what it is to-day, and hence the name appears in this work.

JOSEPH W. DONOVAN.

Joseph W. Donovan, now widely known as a writer, is a native of Toledo, was born March 2d, 1842, and remained on his father's farm and in district schools up to 17, and later graduated from the Jonesville Academy, having paid his way through school by work at the joiner's

bench. He was admitted to the Detroit bar in 1870, after taking law lectures in Ohio, and reading the Ann Arbor course with F. A. Baker. He commenced practice alone; soon he became attorney for a corporation, and traveled extensively, on a large salary, over the United States and Canada. Returning in 1872, he settled in Detroit and became a partner of John G. Hawley in 1873; was a year and a half with F. A. Baker in 1874-5; in 1876 and 1880 he was defeated for Prosecuting Attorney, his county strongly Democratic. In 1881 he published "Modern Jury Trials," and in 1883, "Trial Practice;" in 1885, "Tact in Court." His specialty is jury trials, of which he has prepared for the bar many rare specimens, his books being very extensively read. His law books were all written evenings, and after office hours. He is a well-known writer in all the legal periodicals of the day. His literary and legal items have been extensively copied, and all his books have a large sale, the themes being attractive, set in plain, strong terms, with pointed brevity and intense earnestness, while all illustrations come fresh from life, from travel, and the experience of excellent advocates, from whom he receives the latest and ablest arguments in America.

He was married in 1865 to Nettie L. Brainard, of Waterville, Ohio. At home he is a great lover of books of oratory, of whist, and fond of a good horse.

The father of the subject of this sketch, Michael Donovan, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and an early settler and pioneer farmer of Hillsdale county, having spent two years near Toledo, on his way from Syracuse, N. Y., where he had resided (up to 1840) from boyhood. He raised seven sons and three daughters, all of whom are living in Michigan. He was a very strong, hearty, friendly man, a great lover of books, and quite eloquent of speech; a Methodist in belief, who retained his vigor up to seventy-eight years of age, and died in 1873.

His wife, Rhoda Chambers, was of the well-known Chambers' Encyclopædia family, and died in 1865. Most of her surviving relatives reside near Toledo; one brother is now hale and hearty and over eighty. The Chambers family in England is very numerous, many of them quite wealthy. A large estate is still tied up in Chancery, to await a future division, a very small part having been distributed.

JOHN FITCH.

As the subject of this sketch was at one time a resident of Detroit, and as he is well known to have first suggested the use of steam as a motive power, it is deemed proper that he should be referred to in this compilation.

John Fitch, the inventor, was born at Hartford, Windsor county,

Conn., January 21, 1743. In early life he evinced a great love for the science of mechanics. As early as 1760 he wrote an article on the employment of steam as a motor. In 1785 he exhibited to General Washington a model for its application to vessels, and in a letter predicted that it would be used in crossing the ocean, and in driving carriages on land.

His first launch of a steamboat was in 1788, when he made a trip from Philadelphia to Burlington on the Delaware river. On the return trip the boiler burst. He subsuquently repaired it and made daily trips between Trenton and Philadelphia. He propelled with paddles and was no doubt the original inventor.

Prior to this period, in 1782, he was made a prisoner by the Indians on the Muskingum river, Kentucky, and by them brought to Detroit, traveling a distance of 1,000 miles, and delivered to the English as a prisoner of war. After being held as such some time in Detroit he was sent to Quebec and exchanged. He and his party were the first whites captured after Wilkinson's massacre of the Moravian Indians. John Fitch was a wanderer, and like other inventors, never realized anything from his inventions pecuniarily.

He died at Beardstown, Nelson county, Ky., in June, 1789. His only son, Shuler, became a farmer near Houlburd, Trumbull county, Ohio, where some of his descendents still reside.

GEN. ELLISON C. DUNCAN.

Gen. Ellison C. Duncan's well-known and strongly marked physiognomy and figure, the expression of the former indicating a kind and generous nature, combined with courage, independence and frankness, and the movements of the latter by the firm step and erect bearing showing that his body is under the control of a strong will, is familiar to many in Detroit.

Ellison C. Duncan was born at Lyons, Wayne county, N. Y., November 12th, 1817. His opportunities for acquiring an education, were the common schools of Lyons, which he improved to the extent of securing sufficient knowledge to venture into the world outside of his parental home at a very early age, and to rely upon himself for his future. In 1833 he took a canal boat for Albany, from thence he proceeded to New York and Newark, N. J., and engaged in the service of the New Jersey Railroad, which subsequently became known as the Pennsylvania Railroad, serving from 1836 to 1861. In the latter year he came to Detroit, where he has since resided and conducted a successful business.

His experince as engineer is so full of interest that we insert it as told by himself; the statements made in regard to most of it are confirmed by General Schuyler, the superintedent of the road during a great portion of the period named:

"I worked for the Pennsylvania road from 1836 to 1861," said General Duncan. "In 1836 the road was not by any means completed between Washington and New York. Horses, dogs and steam conveyed the mails between these two cities then. I was first employed in the horse department, and used to gallop from Newark to Jersey City with the mail. I have occasion to remember this, as I broke three ribs on one of these horseback rides. Between some of the stations bloodhounds were employed to carry the mail matter, the letters being fastened around their necks. Soon after, I was offered an opportunity to run a locomotive, and I at once bound myself over as an apprentice. My run was between Jersey City and New Brunswick. In the course of my long service, I carried the farewell message of President Jackson, the inaugural address of President William Henry Harrison and one of President Tyler's messages.

"I built the cab on my engine in 1838. Until that time our locomotives, like the English, afforded the engineer no protection against the cold and wet. We all had to wear tarpaulins, and 'nor' westers,' like a sailor in mid-ocean, to keep out the rain and cold. When I suggested the idea of erecting a structure on the engine that would do away with the necessity of wearing these heavy garments, which seriously impaired the engineer's efficiency, the rest of the boys laughed at me and pooh-poohed at the scheme.

"I carried it out, however, by erecting four posts, two on each side of the boiler, roofing the open spaces over, and suspending curtains from the sides and rear. In front I constructed a frame work, into which an 8x10 window was set. This commanded a complete view of the track ahead.

"I shall never forget the first run I made with my new fangled engine. It was a cold, blustering, stormy night. We arrived at the turn-out switch first, and ran out on the side track to wait for the train that was coming in the opposite direction, for there were no double tracks in those days. I was in my shirt sleeves, as it was warm and comfortable inside my cabin. Pretty soon the other train came by. I could see my brother engineer standing on the exposed platform, with his tarpaulin buttoned tight around his chin, his nor'wester pulled down over his ears and his hand on the throttle. I hailed him as he went by. He was traveling just slow enough to get a good look at me, in my shirt sleeves, for I pulled back the curtain on purpose to let him see how comfortable I was. When he arrived at the end of his route he said to the boys:

"I'm darned if that cabin ain't a pretty good thing. I saw 'Dunk' standing there in his shirt sleeves as I passed him last night, looking as warm as could be, while I was nearly numb with the cold."

"Tom Rogers, of the Patterson Locomotive Works, saw how well my new idea worked, and liked it so well, that he adopted the general plan and built regular houses over the locomotives."

JOHN McBRIDE.

When our first parents violated the compact made with their Creator, their eyes were opened. Decency suggested that they should cover their offences and seek to make amends by pursuing and adopting such a course as would neutralize the results of their alienation. They therefore adopted certain moral precepts and laws to govern their own, and the conduct of their descendants. The first was their duty to their Creator. The second, their obligations to society, and the observance of such rules and laws as would promote moral growth, physical health, and the development of those intellectual powers which are a part of that element which their Creator endowed them with—to distinguish them from the lower, or brute animals.

John McBride, the subject of this sketch, as will be inferred, when his ancestry and his personal experience is detailed, could not do otherwise than conform both in spirit and practice to the precepts inculcated and exemplified by his ancestors.

John is a descendant from a race who suffered persecution at the hands of the bloodthirsty Claverhouse and the equally bigoted and remorseless Bishop Sharpe, during the reign of Charles II., on account of their Cameronian belief and their refusal to part with their inherent rights: "To worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience."

John McBride was born in the Province of Ulster (Stewartstown), Ireland, November 8th, 1820. His father, Robert McBride, was also a native of the same locality and died there July 9th, 1846, leaving his widow, whose maiden name was Mary Mulholland, to the care of John, with whom she emigrated to the United States in 1850, landing at New York in the month of May of that year. After spending some weeks in New York they came to Detroit, where his mother, Mary Mulholland McBride died January 14th, 1882.

March 4th, 1850, Mr. John McBride married Miss Mary Cross. She was a sister of Major Cross, a distinguished physician, chief inspector in the British navy and surgeon general of the British army, and was born in the Province of Ulster, Ireland. They have three

children, Mary the wife of John Bell, of Detroit; Robert McBride, agent of the Lake Shore railroad, and John, receiving clerk in the wholesale drug house of James E. Davis & Company.

Mr. McBride, since his residence in Detroit, has gained the confidence of its citizens and has served the general public faithfully in the several offices of trust and honor which they have bestowed.

He is Republican in sentiment and Scotch Presbyterian in his religious views, maintaining both his religious and political opinions with the same independence and courage as did his fathers before him.

NORTHVILLE.

The village of Northville, in this county, was so named because of its location, in the extreme northwest part of the county, and to distinguish it from the village of Plymouth, immediately south, and within the township of Plymouth.

It is beautifully situated at the junction of the north and west branch of the stream known as the Rouge, in the valley of which it lies, surrounded by hills, reaching fine farms, with grand buildings and orchards, under a high state of cultivation, exhibiting evidences of wealth and intelligence. Its citizens are enterprising and exemplary in their habits, cultivating and encouraging all influences of a moral and refining character. It has a population of some three thousand, fine church and school buildings are mingled with comfortable and spacious dwellings in the midst of handsome grounds, *and not one saloon or drinking place.*

The following is a sketch of some of its projectors:

To any one now living who experienced the hardships, privations and sacrifices incident to the settlement of an uninhabited wilderness as was this portion of the Northwest Territory, prior to its becoming a State, the following narrative of one who passed through and was a participant, may prove interesting as well as instructive:

CAPTAIN WILLIAM DUNLAP, late of Northville, in this county, was born at Ovid, Seneca county, N. Y., February 1, 1796. After availing himself of the meagre educational advantages of that period, at the age of eighteen years he was drafted for service in the army of General Scott, which he joined at Buffalo, on the Niagara frontier, a few days after the battle of Lundy's Lane.

As drafted men could not be compelled to cross into Canada, there was a call for volunteers. Mr. Dunlap was one of the very few who responded, and crossing the river, took an active part in the siege of Fort Erie, and the other engagements which followed, serving until peace was declared.

At the close of the war he returned to his home, receiving from his commanding officer a special certificate of honor, and was soon after chosen First Lieutenant in the local militia. Three years later, after a spirited contest, in which a most popular man was opposed to him, he was elected to the command of the company. Both his commissions are signed by Joseph Yates and DeWitt Clinton, respectively Governors of New York.

On the 29th day of December, 1819, he married Miss Sarah Nevius, a native of the State of New Jersey, and born in Somerset county, in that State, May 21, 1801.

After this event they remained at Ovid until 1831, when they started on their journey to Michigan. Three weeks' time were consumed before reaching their future home, ten days of which were spent in crossing Lake Erie, and three in getting with ox teams to where the flourishing village of Northville is now located, where he had purchased the farm extending to the base line and lying north of the main streets, and the grist mill formerly owned by John Miller, who had taken up the land from the Government. He was the first to erect and occupy a frame dwelling within the present limits of the village of Northville, he and Daniel Lovejoy Cady laying it out and platting it.

For many years Captain Dunlap ground the grists of the farmers, for thirty miles distant, and it is related of him that he often forgot to take toll from the small grist of some indigent pioneer who had come a long distance, and whose descendants are now in the enjoyment of wealth and luxury. It is also said of him, that his house and larder were open to provide for the physical wants of the pioneer, and his barn furnished care for their oxen. As we remember him, he always had a kindly greeting and a pleasant word and smile for rich and poor, young and old.

Mrs. Dunlap was a woman of more than ordinary intellectual capacity. She always impressed one as being possessed of superior culture and intelligence, and while dignified, she was exceedingly considerate, and readily accommodated her manner and words to the circumstances surrounding, devoting herself to good works, for her family, the church, and the morals of society.

Prior to leaving Ovid, Seneca county, N. Y., Captain Dunlap and his wife, received into their family under articles of adoption, David Clarkston. He subsequently became a wealthy and enterprising citizen of that portion of Wayne county. A brother of Mrs. Dunlap, the Rev. Elbert Nevius, was long a missionary to India, and is prominently mentioned in the church and missionary history of the past fifty years. He is now living in New York City, 86 years of age, preaching until last year.

Captain William Dunlap, died at his home in Northville, April 10,

1878, and Mrs. Sarah (Nevius) Dunlap, May 3, 1884. Their surviving children are Mrs. Mary (Dunlap) Yerkes, Mrs. Gertrude (Dunlap) Swift, Mr. George Dunlap, at one time an alderman of, now a resident of Detroit; Emmett, a resident of Montana, Charles, a resident of Detroit, Henry, a well known Presbyterian clergyman and scholar in Iowa, Mrs. Jennie (Dunlap) White and Mrs. Alice Yerkes, who still reside at Northville.

DANIEL LOVEJOY CADY, who was a contemporary of Captain Dunlap in the platting and organization of the village of Northville, was born November 13, 1787, reached his majority in Montgomery county, State of New York, and then removed to Michigan in 1827, purchasing from the Government one hundred and sixty acres of land lying south of the present main streets of Northville, a portion of which he dedicated to the village plat. He was a Justice of the Peace, and received his first appointment as such from General Cass, and was subsequently elected as Justice after the organization of the township. He was married three times. By his first wife his children were all sons: Hiram (living), Anson (recently deceased), Hulse (departed some years since), and Daniel, Jr., who now resides at Mason, Ingham county. By his second wife, he had two children, William Henry, who died before reaching his majority, and Sarah, who is the wife of the Hon. William P. Yerkes, at one time Probate Judge of Wayne county. By his third wife, still living and residing at the old homestead in Northville, he had one daughter, Helen L., to whom the compiler is indebted for the foregoing information.

Daniel Lovejoy Cady died at his home in Northville, August 30, 1860.

Among others who participated in the establishing of Northville are Jabesh M. Mead, Samuel Mead, Jessie Cram, Merritt Randolph, John Jackson, Thomas M. Ladd and Hiram M. Perrin.

DAVID H. ROWLAND was somewhat aggressive, and did much toward making it a manufacturing village. He engaged largely in merchandising, was the owner of the "Argo" and Wayne County Flouring Mills, was somewhat prominent in State politics, was elected to the Legislature, and was a warm, personal and confidential friend of the late Robert McClelland. He was born at Newton, Fairfield county, Connecticut, in May, 1798, drifted to Perrington, Monroe county, N. Y., and in 1819 married Miss Mary Gregory, a sister of Sherrard Gregory, who was a member of the Michigan Legislature two sessions prior to the removal of the Capitol to Lansing, and of Dr. David Gregory, an eminent physician, who practiced in that portion of the county from 1832 up to 1857. As stated, David H. Rowland, was aggressive in business, in church matters, and in politics. He made himself felt in

all the directions and interests named. Whatever he undertook he prosecuted to a definite result. His affiliations in the church and with his party at that day were strong and influential. Coming to the township in 1830, he experienced all the disabilities incident to pioneer life. He died June 11, 1860. He had nine children, but only one survives him, Mrs. Cornelia Fox, the widow of the Rev. Thomas Fox, who subsequently married Mr. John Sands, and is still living at Northville. Mr. John Sands, the husband of Cornelia (Rowland) Fox, is another old pioneer, and was born in West Chester county, N. Y., in 1818, first came to Michigan in 1827, spent a few years in Northville, then removed to Clinton county. He returned to Plymouth, and settled in Northville in 1848, where he has since resided.

THE HON. CALEB HERRINGTON, another old pioneer of, and a resident of that portion of Wayne county, was born in the State of New York, January 24th, 1783. After reaching his majority, he married Miss Elizabeth Fullam at Penfield, Monroe county, New York. After spending a number of years of married life in Monroe county, in the spring of 1833 they removed to the Territory of Michigan and located their home on Section 8, township of Plymouth. The public positions held by Mr. Herrington were captain of a New York volunteer company serving during the war of 1812-15, member from Wayne county of the Constitutional Convention of 1835, and of the State Legislature of 1837. He was a man who enjoyed the love and respect of his neighbors as well as an extended circle of friends and acquaintances, by whom he was esteemed for his official integrity and his fidelity to his constituents.

Mr. Herrington died at his home on the farm March 30th, 1849, leaving a widow and six children, five of whom are living at this writing (May 29th, 1890). The widow died February 12th, 1868.

The village of Northville is very much indebted to one of his sons, Charles G. Herrington, for his enterprise in the organization and establishment of its several large manufacturing industries, which have added so much to its active population, its material growth and wealth.

HARVEY S. BRADLEY, late of Northville, was an early settler in that portion of Wayne county, on the northeast ¼ of Section 11, township of Plymouth, where he reared a large family of sons and daughters who have become valuable citizens worthy of their ancestral name and possessing in a large degree many of their virtues.

Harvey S. Bradley was born at Guilford, Connecticut, September 2d, 1797. When but seven years of age his parents removed to Bloomfield, Ontario county, N. Y., where there mainder of his boyhood days were spent and where he married Miss Maria Rose, November 3d,

1817. They began and continued their married life in Bloomfield until 1830, when they came to Michigan, reaching the site of their future and final earthly home May the 5th of that year.

Mr. Bradley was long a prominent member of the Presbyterian church, as was also his wife. Both united in good works and greatly aided in the elevation and establishment of the moral sentiment among the people for which Northville and its vicinity has been so long noted.

Among the other early settlers who located in that portion of the county before Northville was named, had we the data, we should be pleased to make an extended reference, but in its absence can only mention their names as we remember them.

There was the Yerkes family, well known in many parts of the State, William, the elder, having been a member of the Legislature. William P., Judge of Probate of Wayne county, another (George) a son of William, the elder, has also been a member of the Legislature. Then there were the venerable Quakers, Alanson and Savil Aldrich; the Thorntons, Northrups, Noah Dyer and Gannett Ramsdell; the parents of F. R. Beal, the stirring and enterprising manager of the Northville School Furniture Company; A. B. Markham, who conducted as attorney most of the lawsuits in early times; Captain Merritt Randolph, who as commandant of a military company was ordered to guard the frontier during the patriot war; John McOmber, the skilled inventor and mechanic; John Ovenshire, Captain John Jackson, the commander of the Livonia Rifles in the thirties, who is still living, and is full of incidents of interest to the historian, as showing the privations and sacrifices encountered and made by the pioneers of the county, as well as the obstacles overcome by them to secure their descendants the comforts and luxuries of the present.

We would not omit to mention the name of Clark Griswold, now a very old man, who was ever regarded a pillar in the Presbyterian church; also Deacon William Wells, his contemporary in church work, but whose demise occurred some years since.

WILLIAM SICKELS.—The subject of this sketch was born at Palmyra, N. Y., in 1824, and came with his parents to Michigan in 1836. His father, John F. Sickels, was of Dutch ancestry, and born in the valley of the Mohawk river. His mother, Hannah Durfee, was born in Rhode Island.

William Sickels acquired his education at the Northville district school, and was a pupil of the Rev. Sylvester Cochran, with whom he took an academic course, fitting himself for teaching. He taught for several years and in 1850 engaged with David H. Rowland in merchandising. In 1853 he removed to St. John's, Clinton county, and for a time conducted a newspaper and was elected and filled a county

office for a number of years. In 1870 he purchased the farm upon which he resides in Gratiot county.

In 1846 he married Isabel Kingsley. They had four children, three of whom (two sons and one daughter) are still living.

Mr. Sickels has spent twelve years in Washington, his wife and sons meanwhile carrying on the farm.

Mr. Sickels has always been an active Republican and a strong temperance advocate. In all the public positions held by him, he has discharged the duties faithfully, with honor to himself and satisfaction to the people.

PLYMOUTH TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGE.

In addition to the names mentioned on page 77, as being among the first settlers of this township, were the Berdans. Colonel Hiram Berdan, who commanded a regiment of sharpshooters during the late war, and the inventor of Berdan's rifle, was a member of this family.

Then there were the Bradners, who erected a grist and saw mill; Henry Holbrook, who also built mills, and founded what was known as Holbrookville, and induced some twenty German families to locate near him. He was a brother of the Hon. D. C. Holbrook, a well known attorney now living in Detroit. He died at Grand Rapids a few years since. He was a man of great enterprise and energy, highly esteemed and respected.

ERASTUS STARKWEATHER, whose son, George, still resides at Plymouth, and is a successful merchant. He was the first white child born in the township.

JONATHAN SHEARER, whose sketch will be found elsewhere, and Hon. E. J. Penniman, former member of Congress, were old residents of Plymouth. Both deceased.

CALVIN S. CROSBY, an early resident, was born at Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y., August 29, 1829, and was brought to Michigan by his parents in 1842. He has been twice Treasurer of Wayne County, a State Senator, President of Plymouth village, and during the late Civil War raised and commanded a company in the 24th Michigan Infantry.

JUDGE JOHN FULLER, well known throughout the county, was born in Leslie, Broom county, N. Y., January 7, 1812. He came to Michigan, and settled in Plymouth, June 15, 1834. He was appointed Deputy U. S. Marshal by Conrad TenEyck, and took the

census of Plymouth in 1840. Has held the office of Justice of the Peace three terms, was a candidate for Judge of Probate, but was defeated in the election by a small vote. Judge Fuller married Miss Louisa A. Kellogg, July 6, 1836. She was the daughter of Mr. J. Kellogg, an old pioneer. She is still living, and has borne to the Judge seven daughters.

ISAAC N. HEDDEN, of Plymouth, was born in the State of New York, in October, 1808. Removed to this county, and located at Plymouth, in 1802. March 14, 1833, he married Emily Bradner. He has resided in the town continuously ever since, and held a number of public positions of honor and trust.

CAPTAIN MYRON GATES, of Plymouth, commanded a military company during the Black Hawk War, which was called out and mustered into the State service, but before reaching the seat of war was ordered by Governor Porter to return, Black Hawk having been captured. His company was also called out by Governor Mason during the difficulties between Michigan and Ohio, and marched as far as Salem. For his services on both occasions he has received no compensation. Captain Gates is a resident of Plymouth.

JACOB LYON, an old settler of this town, was born in the State of New York, in 1808, and came to Michigan in 1829, where he married in 1837, and he still lives, loved and respected by old and young.

It would afford us much satisfaction to specially refer to many other old settlers of Plymouth, had we the details of their personal history at our command.

AMBROSE P. YOUNG, prominent in the early history of Wayne county, and in later days, enjoying the confidence and esteem of the older as well as the middle aged citizens of Detroit, was born May 23, 1814, in the town of Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y. His grandfather, on the paternal side, was from Holland, and emigrated from there, arriving in New York in 1748, in company with Colonel John Young, or Yonghe, who settled in Montgomery county, N. Y., and became prominent as a soldier during the French and Indian War. There was one other brother, and a sister, Eve. She married Frederick Croul, the grandfather of Polly (Croul) Carlisle, whose demise occurred on the 19th of May, 1890, at the age of 98 years and 8 months.

The father of A. P. Young, the subject of this sketch, settled in Ontario county sometime after the close of the Revolutionary War, where he died, while A. P. Young was but a child. At the age of nineteen years, Ambrose visited Michigan with an elder brother, and two other boyhood friends, spending the summer in looking over the country, returning to New York in the fall. In the spring of 1836 he

came again to Michigan, and located at Romulus, and for several years carried on a wagon and blacksmith shop with his brother. On the 22nd day of February, 1838, he was married to Miss Eliza Ann Dykeman, of Ypsilanti, and brought her to the home he had prepared at Romulus, where they resided for fifty-three years, and where they had born to them six sons and six daughters, all of whom are living at this date (May, 1890), except the firstborn son, who died in infancy.

Mr. Young has held a number of public positions of trust and honor in Wayne county.

He was a Justice of the Peace for forty years. Meantime, at intervals, was elected Supervisor and Township Clerk. Was chosen a member of the Legislature for the first session after the removal of the Capitol from Detroit, 1847–8.

In the fall of 1840 he was defeated as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, by one vote. That, however, was in "Harrison times," and he says he could not complain, because not a candidate on the Democratic ticket was elected that year. In 1848, he was elected Associate Judge of Wayne County Circuit Court. Was postmaster at Romulus, first by appointment of President Polk, in 1844, holding the office sixteen years thereafter; and again by appointment of President Cleveland, until he resigned in 1889, there being a lapse of just forty years between his first and last appointment.

In the fall of 1880, he was elected the second time to the State Legislature.

Mr. Young's military experience is as follows: On the organization under the Territorial Laws of the Militia, he was elected Lieutenant, and appointed Paymaster of the Third Regiment, subsequently being elected Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, which he held until the Regiment was disbanded. In the different positions held by him, integrity and honor have governed all his acts, and secured for him the confidence and esteem of a large and influential acquaintance, and numerous personal friends. He now resides at Mason, where he moved in 1889, in order to be with and near his children, who are residents of Ingham county. He was one of the original pioneers of Romulus. Reference to page 81 will give further information in regard to that township.

GIDEON P. BENTON is the son of Gideon Benton, who settled in the township of Plymouth, locating a farm near what was known as the village of Waterford, now Mead's Mill, in the year 1828. He was the first postmaster appointed in the township of Plymouth. In 1836 he met with an accident which occasioned his death. He is said to have been a man of great energy and force of character. He left a wife and three sons, Richmond, whose demise occurred soon after

reaching his majority; Hiram, and Gideon P., the subject of this sketch. His widow, Clarissa, in 1846, married William Bramble, who died in the army in 1863. She subsequently married a Mr. Rhodes, whom she now survives at the age of eighty-nine years. On the anniversary of her eighty-eighth birthday the following named neighbors and friends gathered at the house of her son, Hiram Benton:

Mrs. H. Thayer, widow of the late Captain Thayer, who resides with her son Hiram on the farm her husband located and settled on in 1826. Her age is eighty-two years.

Clark A. Griswold, aged eighty-two. He came to Michigan in 1826.

J. D. Yerkes, aged seventy-one, came in 1826; his wife, aged sixty-nine, in 1831.

John Sands, aged seventy years, came in 1827; his wife, aged sixty-eight years, came in 1838.

E. S. Woodman, aged seventy-two, came in 1837; his wife, aged sixty-five, in 1837.

Mrs. Esther P. Wells, aged seventy-eight, came in 1826.

A. M. Randolph, aged fifty-eight, came in 1830; his wife, aged fifty-seven, in 1847.

The united ages of the above named twelve persons is eight hundred and twenty-three years, lacking one year of an average of seventy-two years each.

Mrs. Benton provided a sumptuous dinner, to which all did ample justice. The pioneers spent the time in relating incidents of their early pioneer life, the great changes that had taken place since they first settled there and became acquainted with each other.

After some recitations by Mr. Benton's daughter, eleven years of age, which would have done credit to a person much older, and a general hand-shaking, the friends separated for their homes, wishing the venerable lady many years yet in which to have "birthday parties."

Mrs. Rhodes is a woman of great energy of character and activity of mind. Her life has been spent in doing good to others, rather than in securing her own enjoyment. Few pioneers in this community have had her experience. Her health is good for one of her age, and she retains her mental faculties unusually well.

Gideon P. Benton, the subject, partakes much of the energy and enterprise of his father. He has a son, Howard Benton, who is a well known law practitioner with Messrs. Wilkinson & Post, of this city.

Mr. Benton carries on milling and farming, and is a man of thrift and activity.

The following sketches should have appeared in the "Third Period," but the lateness of their return prevented.—F. C.

DR. GEORGE B. RUSSEL.

Some writer has said: "We may talk of religion, its doctrines, its precepts and its privileges, we may talk of philosophy, with all its perfections and human acquirements, but if our religion is destitute of love to God, which is charity toward our fellow men, His creatures, or if our philosophy is destitute of philanthropy, away with religious profession! it is but an empty name, our philosophical sentiment sounding brass, and all our pretensions but tinkling cymbals."

That the subject of this sketch during fifty-four years, has regarded the object of life from a non-mercenary point in all the enterprises in which he has been engaged, none who have been cognizant or observed that life, will deny.

Dr. George B. Russel was born in the cross-roads village of Russelville, Oxford township, Chester county, Penn., March 7th, 1816, in the house built by his great-grandfather, Hugh Russel, prior to the war of Independence, and in which both his grandfather and father first saw the light. His father, Francis Russel, born June 14th, 1783, was a colonel in the war of 1812, serving as such during that war. His grandfather, Alexander, born July 4th, 1756, was a commissioned officer in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, and his great-grandfather, Hugh Russel, born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1726, escaped from the battlefield of Culloden in April, 1746, fled to Ireland, from thence to America, where he arrived in November, 1746, and after a temporary residence in Lancaster county, Penn., permanently located, lived and died in the village of Russelville, where the subject of this sketch, his father and grandfather were born. The mother of Dr. Russel, Margaret Whiteside, was born 1783, and died in 1866. She was the daughter of Isabella (Ross) Whiteside, born in 1752, and died in 1835. She was the wife of Abram Whiteside, a brother of the Hon. John Whiteside, a member of Congress from Lancaster district preceding James Buchanan.

His maternal ancestors (the Whitesides and Rosses) emigrated from the north of Ireland in 1716. The Whiteside lands are and were in Coleraine, Lancaster county, Penn. As will be seen, Dr. George B. Russel is Scotch-Irish in descent, his ancestors being among those settlers of Pennsylvania of whom a very eminent writer says: "They laid broad and deep the foundations of a great province, and with a master hand, erected a structure of government that was stable, capacious and elevated; they established free institutions of religious and civil liberty;

they were more than ordinary men to hold the plough, handle the axe, or ply the shuttle; they had enterprise, energy, bravery and patriotism, and were not surpassed by any people for their lofty virtue and consistent piety." Springing from such stock Dr. Russel could not fail to establish for himself the character and reputation of one who in all his acts has demonstrated that he is more anxious to promote general prosperity to the community than pecuniary, personal success.

Dr. Russel was educated in Lancaster, West Chester and Philadelphia, graduating from Jefferson College, Philadelphia, as M. D., in 1836, prior to which he had taught Latin and mathematics, in West Chester Academy. After obtaining his degree he came to Detroit, where he has resided continuously since April 14th, 1836. Immediately upon his arrival in Detroit, and for a number of years, he practiced in the line of his profession, where his reputation as a man thorougly conversant in the literature and familiar with the resources of his profession, soon established for him a position of eminence among the medical men of that day, his opinions being always received by them with respect and favorable consideration. The practice of medicine, however, as a means of promoting the greatest good to himself or the development of the material interests of the community, was not to his taste, or commended by his judgment. This view, together with the fact that his physical health was becoming impaired, induced him in 1837, to abandon active practice and engage in enterprises which the necessities of the growing city and its citizens seemed to demand. At this time the facilities for crossing the Detroit river were exceedingly limited, and his first venture was the construction of two steam ferry boats; and about this time he also embarked in the iron business, erecting large works for its smelting and the manufacture of charcoal iron. These enterprises were begun at a period when great depression existed in financial and business circles; this, together with the near approach of winter, caused a lack of employment for many poor men, and occasioned much anxiety as to how their families were to be cared for. Other manufacturing industries had been closed, and gloomy forebodings were indulged in by the business and the laboring classes. It is related that notwithstanding the friends of Dr. Russel advised him to stop his work, he persistently prosecuted it during the winter at great disadvantage and pecuniary loss personally, but relief to hundreds of poor families. Not only did he thus furnish food and clothing to the healthy, but gave the sick his professional service free.

The iron works established by him subsequently became the Gaylord and are now the Detroit City. He was the first to build a boat to ferry cars across the river, the Union Express in 1854, bringing over the first locomotive. He was the first to establish the manufacture of cars in Detroit in 1856, his works being located on Croghan street, now known as the Pullman.

The Russel Iron Works are owned and controlled by his sons, of which George H. Russel is president, Walter S. Russel, vice-president and John R. Russel, secretary and treasurer; another son, Henry Russel, is the general attorney of the Michigan Central railroad, and is also a member of the law firm of Russel & Campbell.

The wife of Dr. Russel was the daughter of Louis and Sarah Davenport, and a sister of Dr. Louis Davenport, whose memoir will be found elsewhere.

It would have been a source of satisfaction to us, and instructive and interesting to others, could we have gone more into details in respect to the incidents connected with the life of Dr. Russel, but space and time prevents.

WILLIAM ADAIR.

Bishop Beveridge says: "The heart is the seat of the affections, passions and desires. All the actions of a man's life issue and proceed from the heart; so that as a man's heart is, so will his life be. If his heart be kept clean and pure, his life cannot be wicked and vicious."

It is not fulsome to apply the foregoing sentiment as having been demonstrated in the life and conduct of the subject of this notice, viz.: that he has kept his heart pure and clean, otherwise, he could not have acquired and held the confidence of the citizens of Detroit, as well as that of all who know him throughout the State, in the manner and to the extent, that he, to-day, seems to possess it. The fact that public position has ever sought him and not he the position, that never, when his name has been presented for the suffrages of his fellow citizens, has it been rejected, is evidenced at intervals from 1861 to the present day. He has been elected six times as State Senator and has repeatedly held local positions of honor and trust, and at present is a member of the Board of Education.

William Adair is a native of Scotland, and was born in Glasgow in 1815. His father, Thomas Adair, a native of the same place, was second in the line of descent from Robert Adair, the subject of the Scottish poem entitled "Robert Adair." He was a carpenter, and after giving William an opportunity to acquire a fair education, taught him his trade; so that when he emigrated to the United States and settled at Detroit in 1834, he (William) worked as a carpenter and joiner for a number of years. Having always had a taste for horticulture, as soon as the opportunity presented itself he at once adopted it, and has made it the study and practical business of his life, and it is difficult to estimate how much he has contributed to the adornment of the beautiful private and public grounds of the city, which are to-day, the pride of their owners and of the people who claim Detroit as their home.

Mr. Adair's name is a synonym for truthfulness and integrity in business, for uprightness in the discharge of official duties, for unostentation in his intercourse with his fellow men and a dislike for display. To those intimately acquainted with Mr. Adair, he presents the character of one deeply interested in all that promotes the good of his fellow men. While amiable, he is firm in his convictions, somewhat retiring, yet familiar, peculiarly attentive to his sphere of business and duty, and yet deeply interested in all that concerns the welfare of his friends and neighbors, and of the community in which he lives. He is eminently pacific in his disposition, while firm in maintaining his convictions of right; prudence is one of his distinguishing traits.

In politics Mr. Adair has always acted with the Democratic party; he is not, however, so committed to it or its interests as to forget to be considerate of, and recognizes the political rights of, those who may be of the opposite party, and has never been known to resort to any subterfuge not honorable and just. As a legislator he was firm and active in his support of all measures proposed and devised for the preservation of the general government and the constitution, and during the recent civil war, was consistent and liberal in all his official acts. He has always been found on the side of free schools and the education of the masses, and hence has taken a deep interest in providing the means and appliances for promoting and securing these benefits to them.

It may be said of Mr. Adair that he possesses and exemplifies in his history those characteristics of the Scotch and Scotch-Irish (for he has Irish blood in his veins), which are revealed in, and have made so lasting an impression upon, our republican form of government. These men and their descendants, it is perhaps not too much to say, had more to do than any other equal number of men, not only in moulding, but in sustaining, both in the field and in civil life, and in making successful, the American Republic.

WILLIAM H. CRAIG.

Wm. H. Craig was born in Ticonderoga, N. Y., August 3d, 1815. He emigrated to Michigan in 1840, and resided at Plymouth until 1846. He commenced trade in Detroit in 1847 and resided here until 1876, when he removed to Colorado, where he at present resides. He was an active promoter of railroads centering in Detroit. He was an active Democrat, and was an alderman here for seven consecutive years.

The older citizens of Wayne county will remember the kind and genial Wm. H. Craig. He was an energetic and honorable business man, full of good acts, and a desire to promote all objects and enter-

prises calculated to advance the material interests of our city, the natural resources of Michigan and the intelligence and good morals of its citizens.

The wife of Wm. H. Craig was a daughter of the Hon. Lucius Lyon, who was one of the first senators elected to represent Michigan in the United States Senate, and served as such from 1836 to 1840, when he was succeeded by the Hon. Augustus S. Porter.

As stated, Mr. Craig removed to Colorado in 1876. This act alone furnishes evidence of the enterprise so characteristic of the man, in thus, at the age of sixty-one years, leaving a fine home, located amid an intelligent and cultivated people, for one surrounded and made up of a population directly the opposite, and subjecting himself to the hardships and privations incident to an almost uncivilized region.

Mr. and Mrs. Craig while in Detroit identified themselves with the First Congregational church, by the members of which they are held in hearty and affectionate remembrance.

JAMES CRAIG.

James Craig was born December 2d, 1823, in Ticonderoga, N. Y. He is of Scotch parentage; emigrated to Detroit in 1847, and has resided here continuously since; has always been, and is now, engaged in mercantile pursuits; has dealt extensively in fish. In politics, is a Democrat, and is a firm believer in muscular christianity. The only office he ever held was in the State Legislature in 1875, the year Z. Chandler was defeated for his fourth term for the United States Senate.

Those who know Mr. Craig concede him to be a man of enterprise, liberal with his pecuniary means for worthy objects, and while earnest and firm in the maintainance of his religious and political views, is nevertheless free to concede others the right to theirs.

While a member of the State Legislature he did much to secure legislation for the protection of the fish in our lakes and rivers, and also in promoting and furthering the establishing of institutions for educating the masses, and for the relief of the poor unfortunates of our State.

OBITUARY.

OBITUARY REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE IST, 1890.

The steps of man as he treads this earth, and the incidents of his life, abound in strange contrarieties and events. In his passage through this human existence, though sometimes attended by prosperous circumstances, he is often beset by a multitude of evils, and frequently reminded of the precariousness of his state on earth; to-day, his feet tread in prosperity, to-morrow he totters on the uneven paths of weakness, temptation and adversity. Such is human existence, that there is *no* station in which pride can be stably founded. All men at birth and in the grave are on a level; that which is mortal mingles with the earth, while the immortal part goes to Him who gave it. This being true in respect to earthly life, yet the "severance of the silken cord" causes mourning and excites a feeling of sadness, as we are called upon to record the departure of those we have known and loved. It is a duty, however, imposed upon us which we owe to their memory, that recollections of them may be preserved for those who come after. The following is our record of those deceased during the year:

Yemans, Mrs. C. C., April 24th, 1889. Mrs. Yemans was the wife of Dr. C. C. Yemans, a distinguished physician of Detroit. She was a woman possessed of many noble qualities of heart and mind, beloved and respected by all who knew her.

King, Harvey, died June 14th, 1889, aged seventy-three. Mr. King was an early settler in Detroit, where he was much respected and favorably known through his connection with many enterprises tending to the development of Detroit and the State, in wealth and improvements.

Stigman, Mrs. Charlotte, July 8th, 1889, aged seventy.

Vogt, Peter H., a well-known professor of music, June 24th, 1889.

Piper, Frederick, July 11th, 1889, aged seventy-four.

Lyons, Mrs. Ellen, June 6th, 1889, aged seventy-six.

Ruchner, John, July 6th, 1889, aged eighty-five.

Isham, Mrs. Maria Wells, July 9th, aged seventy-nine.

James, Captain William V., August 11th, 1889, aged seventy-seven. The Captain was a veteran of the Mexican war. He held many positions of honor and trust in Detroit, and enjoyed the confidence of many of its citizens.

Esselstyne, Henry, August 2d, 1889, aged seventy-two.

Vernor, Benjamin, July 10th, 1889, aged sixty-nine. He was a public-spirited, high-minded citizen, foremost in the establishment of the present Fire Department of Detroit, as well as in numerous other enterprises tending to promote the growth of the city.

Bush, Mrs. Phebe T., August 4th, 1889, aged eighty.

Brueckman, Jacob, July 24th, 1889, aged eighty.

Thurber, Mrs. Elsie D., June 25th, 1889, aged eighty.

Elliott, Mrs. Margaret F., April 23d, 1889. Mt. Elliott Cemetery takes its name from that of her husband, Robert T. Elliott, its projector and founder.

Playford, I. E., July 4th, 1889, aged fifty-nine.

Nowland, Wm. D., at Dearborn, June 30th, 1889, aged sixty-seven. He settled in Dearborn in 1834.

Wells (Campbell) Mary, July 16th, 1889. She was the wife of Hon. Wm. P. Wells, and sister of Judge Campbell.

Lee, Mrs. Eliza, July 15th, 1889, aged eighty-seven.

Valmour, Mrs. Gertrude Eliza, August 5th, 1889, aged seventy-seven. She was the mother of Geo. E. Valmour, 635 Second avenue.

Meakin, Mrs. Margaret, widow of the late John Meakin, July 14th, 1889, aged seventy-one.

Toomey, Thomas, August 6th, 1889, aged seventy-one.

Jackson, Mrs. Sarah, in July, 1889, aged one hundred and nine. She was well-known to us and was truly a pioneer of Michigan, and in her sphere contributed much toward the development of the city and State.

Clark, Hon. Hovey K., July 21st, 1889, aged seventy-seven. He was a man of unblemished reputation, and held many public positions of honor and trust, and was well known throughout the State.

McPherson, Mrs. John, July 22d, 1889, aged seventy-five.

Kuchner, John, August 7th, 1889, aged eighty-seven.

Palmera, Miss Elizabeth, August 16th, 1889, aged seventy-two.

Geis, Geo. H., July 14th, 1889, aged forty-eight. He was a prominent and active business man, and a member of the U. L. of A.

Snover, Wm. H., August 12th, 1889, aged eighty-seven.

Perkins, Mrs. Lucene, August 3d, 1889, aged sixty-five. She was the widow of the late Wm. Perkins.

Waters, James, July 10th, 1889, aged seventy-nine. He was a singular man, and isolated himself from society, living and dying on Force Island, at the mouth of the Detroit river. His only companions were two dogs, forty cats, three mud turtles and a woodchuck. He supported himself by hunting and fishing.

McMillan, George, of the firm of G. & R. McMillan, grocers. He was frank, genial and benevolent; had hosts of friends and was greatly beloved for his many generous and noble qualities of heart and head. He had been in ill health, and took a trip abroad in the hope that it would benefit him, but died at Winzberg, Bavaria, August 5th, 1889.

Malicka, Mariana, August 11th, 1889, aged eighty-five.

Montermain, Paul, August 13th, 1889, aged eighty-three.

Dey, Alexander, August 5th, 1889, aged seventy. He was long engaged as a banker, and was president of the American National Bank. A sketch of his life will be found elsewhere in this compilation.

Riopelle, Josiah, October 31st, 1889, aged sixty-nine. He was a member of one of the old French families, and the founder of Delray.

Crough, Mrs. Isabella S., October 30th, 1889, aged eighty-five.

Closser, Mrs. Sally Ann, August 4th, 1889, aged eighty-three. She was the widow of the late John Closser, and a sister of the Hon. J. Wilkie Moore. She had suffered for many years ill health, which she bore with fortitude. She came to Michigan with her husband in 1833, and settled upon a new farm in the town of Brownstown. She was the mother of eleven children, and was beloved and respected by her friends and neighbors.

Donner, Mrs. Frederica, October 27th, 1889, aged seventy-five.

Brown, Mrs. Nancy, October 27th, 1889, aged ninety-three. She was the mother of the wife of the late Thomas Lewis, known as Governor Lewis.

Merritt, Mattison, October 3d, 1889, aged seventy-nine.

Merrill, Mrs. Laura Woodworth, January 3d, 1890, aged seventy-eight.

Doran, Michael, October, 1889, aged eighty-one.

Crimins, Wm., November 1st, 1889, aged seventy-three.

Merritt, Wm., November 10th, 1889, aged sixty-eight.

Smoots, John, died 1889, aged seventy.

Horton, Elmer C., January 11th, 1890, aged eighty-nine.

Bowerman, Mrs. Daniel, January 3d, 1890, aged eighty-one, at Grosse Pointe, of which she was an old resident.

Platt, Adam, November 23d, 1889, aged seventy.

Van Antwerp, Mrs. Francis, Sr., September 27th, 1889, aged eighty.

Stockton, Henry P., August 30th, 1889, aged seventy-one.

Watka, Mrs. Johanna, August 30th, 1889, aged seventy-one.

Hand, Hon. Gèo. E., August 30th, 1889, at Madison, Conn. He was Judge of Probate for Wayne county during one term.

Andrews, James, September 25th, 1889, aged ninety-one.

Chamberlain, Mrs. Desire, August 20th, 1889, aged seventy-eight.

Higingbotham, Mrs. Ann, August 21st, aged ninety-three.

Peltier, Miss Hannah, September 4th, 1889, aged eighty-four.

VanZurich, John, pastor of St. Francis parish, Ecorse, died at his home September 3d, 1889. He was indeed a father to his people and was loved and revered by all. His age was seventy-nine.

Newman, Joseph, December 7th, 1889, aged seventy-three.

Germin, Margaret, December 6th, 1889, aged seventy-six.

Marker, Mrs. Catherine, on her birthday, January 20th, 1889, aged eighty-two.

Lowrie, Mrs. Helen, died at Grosse Isle, January 19th, 1890, aged seventy-six. She was the wife of the late James Lowrie whose sketch will be found in this compilation.

Hunt, Isaac, January 11th, 1890, aged seventy-five.

Cushing, Mrs. Martha A., January 12th, 1890, aged sixty-nine. She was prominent in good works and a member of the Congregational church. Her maiden name was Martha A. Johnson.

Dixon, Mrs. Susannah A., November 19th, 1889, aged eighty-one.

McFarlan, Alexander, November 20th, 1889, aged eighty-three.

Merritt, Daniel H., November 17th, 1889, aged seventy-three.

Wood, Mrs. Rebecca, November 17th, 1889, aged ninety-six.

Congdon, William, November, 1889, aged seventy-five. Mr. Congdon was quite a prominent man in Wayne county, holding several public positions, and was at one time a candidate for sheriff of Wayne county.

Scoville, Daniel J., December 13th, 1889.

Markie, Edward, Sr., December 8th, 1889, aged eighty.

Jager, Mrs. Mary, December 18th, 1889, aged seventy-eight.

Schulte, Anthony, Sr., December 19th, 1889, aged seventy-one.

Van Voorhes, John C., December 1889, aged seventy-one.

Sheehan, Michael, January 6th, 1890, aged seventy.

Wilder Edwin, January 7th, 1890, aged seventy-one.

Gardner, Henry, September 29th, 1889, aged sixty-seven.

Cicotte, Lewis, September 29th, 1889, aged seventy-one.

Shaw, Mrs. Phebe Chandler, October 25th, 1889, aged eighty-one. She was the wife of William Shaw, long a resident and prominently identified with improvements in Detroit.

Beard, George, October 15th, 1889, aged seventy-five.

Wren, James, October 12th, 1889, aged seventy-four.

Van Antwerp, Francis, Sr., October 13th, 1889, aged eighty-five. He was an early settler of Grosse Pointe, where he died, and was held in high esteem by his neighbors and acquaintances.

Shaw, Daniel L., October 4th, 1889, aged seventy-seven. He was a native of New Jersey.

Common, Richard, October 4th, 1889, aged sixty-nine.

Fischer, Regina, wife of P. Fischer, October 5th, 1889, aged sixty-seven.

Zug, Samuel, December 26th, 1889, aged seventy-three. (See sketch of life elsewhere).

Lyons, Miller M., December 26th, 1889, aged sixty-seven.

Monnaghan, Miss Anna, January 4th, 1890, at Norris, aged one hundred and one years. She retained her faculties as well as her physical powers to the end, and was remarkable not only for her great age but also for her independence of character. She never employed a physician and smoked tobacco from a child. Within the year preceding her decease she would walk from Norris to the city and back.

Hough, James S., January 13th, 1890, aged seventy-nine.

Tincker, T. W., January 8th, 1890, aged sixty-eight. A more genial, kind hearted man never lived. He had many friends and was loved by all.

Baby, Mrs. Alexis, January 13th, 1890, aged seventy-nine.

Kitson, James, January 20th, 1890, aged seventy-one.

Paulis, Charles, Sr., January 27th, 1890, aged eighty-seven.

Dayton, Mrs. Drusilla, January 28th, 1890, aged eighty.

Lester, Mrs. Charles E., died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Sylvester Larned, aged seventy-four.

Oliver, John, January 29th, 1890, aged eighty-seven.

McDonald, Mrs. Margaret, January 2d, 1890, aged seventy-seven. She was the wife of Stewart McDonald.

Grob, J., January 24th, aged seventy-two.

Gamsey, Mrs. Julia Norton, January 23d, 1890, aged eighty-one.

Taylor, Geo. W., February 1st, 1890, aged eighty-four.

Tillinghast, Mrs. Mary Ann, widow of the late Hon. Henry Tillinghast, aged seventy-nine.

Ford, Dr. Daniel Ford, February 28th, 1890, at Belleville, Wayne county, aged sixty-four.

Lansing, Mrs. Anna Dequindre, the daughter of Major Dequindre, the widow of Edward A. Lansing and the mother of the wife of Judge J. C. Reilly, a present judge of the Wayne County Circuit Court.

Sprague, Michael, February 6th, 1890, aged ninety.

Martin, Mrs. Grace, February 22d, 1890, aged seventy-four.

Guoin, Francis, February 24th, 1890, aged eighty-four.

Gilligan, Mrs. Ellen, February 17th, 1890, aged seventy-eight.

Dowling, Thomas, February 26th, 1890, aged eighty-eighty.

Fiech, Mrs. Margaret, February 22d, 1890, aged eighty-two.

Porter, R. D., March 22d, 1890, aged seventy-nine.

Dunn, Mrs. Bridget, February 28th, 1890, aged seventy-three.

Coyle, Mrs. Jane Belle, March, 1890, aged seventy-six. She was the relict of the late W. K. Coyle, the owner of the Coyle block.

Conley, Baldwin.

Hull, M. M., March 20th, 1890, aged seventy-five.

Gravier, J. B. R., March 14th, 1890, aged sixty-eight. His death occurred in Texas.

Cunningham, Mrs. Mary A., March 16th, 1890, aged eighty-two.

Morrison, Mrs. Jane, March 15th, 1890, aged seventy-five. She was the wife of Hamilton Morrison.

Bechlow, Mrs. Mary, March 26th, 1890, aged seventy-seven.

Brooke, Col. E. H., United States Army, March 26th, aged seventy-two.

Watson, Mrs. Isabella, March 28th, 1890, aged seventy.

Schulte, Casper, March 27th, 1890, aged eighty-one.

Campbell, Judge James V., March 26th, 1890, aged sixty-seven. See sketch elsewhere in this compilation.

Minor, John S., February 10th, 1890, aged seventy-four.

Sullivan, Mary, February 10th, 1890, aged seventy-six.

Harrison, Samuel, February 9th, 1890, aged sixty-nine.

McDuff, Andrew, February 26th, 1890, aged seventy-eight.

Reynolds, Charles E., February 5th, 1890, aged fifty. Formerly connected with the police force and known for the kind, courteous and efficient manner in which he discharged his official duties.

Bell, Digby V., February 16th, 1890, aged fifty-nine. He was for a long time collector of customs of the district of Detroit.

Wollenwebber, Anthony, February 16, 1890, aged eighty-five years.

Lee, John, May 4, 1890, aged seventy-nine, at Trenton.

Strassburg, Prof. Herman A., May 6, 1890, aged sixty-two years. Prof. Strassburg has been for many years a resident of Detroit, and distinguished as an instructor of music and dancing, the most prominent families being his patrons. The Professor was twice married. He leaves a widow and five adult children. He was a member of the German Lutheran church.

Wallaster, Mrs. Abby, May 11, 1890, aged eighty.

Nestor, Thomas, May 12, 1890, aged fifty-seven. Although of foreign birth, he is recognized as a pioneer, having through his energy and enterprise done much toward the development of Detroit and the State.

Farmer, Mrs. Roxanna, May 11, 1890, aged ninety. She was the widow of the late John Farmer, the well known publisher of the Map of Michigan, and the mother of Silas Farmer, publisher of the History of Michigan. She was of Scotch lineage, and came to Detroit with her husband fifty years ago.

Buhl, Frederick, May 12, 1890, aged eighty-four. (See sketch elsewhere in this volume).

Shockran, John, May 13, 1890, aged eighty.

Clarkston, Mrs. Ruth A., May 18, 1890, aged seventy-nine.

Lambert, William, April 28, 1890, the most noted among the officials of the "Underground Railway," in the days of slavery, and many a poor fugitive was indebted to him for aid in escaping to Canada. He himself was born a slave at Trenton, N. J. He was a man of more than ordinary general intelligence, and possessed extremely correct views in respect to the social position of the colored race. He was the first colored man appointed a Notary Public in Michigan. He leaves a handsome fortune acquired through his frugal and industrious habits.

Falvey, Dennis, April 1st, 1890, aged seventy-five.

Abbott, Therese, April 2, 1890, aged seventy-three. She was the relict of James Abbott. (See sketch elsewhere).

Richmond, Arnaut, April 9, 1890, aged seventy-three. (See sketch).

Davis, Mrs. Anna R., April 4, 1890, aged ninety.

Freund, Ernest, April 19, 1890, aged seventy-six.

Martin, Captain Stephen, April 4, 1890, aged sixty-nine. Captain Martin commanded a company in the Sixteenth Michigan Infantry, entering the U. S. service August 9, 1861. In the action at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862, he was so severely wounded as to disable him from further active service, and resigned April 22, 1863. He was a gallant soldier, an honorable citizen, exemplary in his personal habits, a prominent member of Father Mathew's Temperance Society, and as a civil officer, having been a member of the State Legislature, Superintendent of the Poor, and Alderman. He discharged his obligations with such integrity as to merit the entire confidence of all parties, which reputation he maintained and enjoyed at death.

Alterbrandt, Frank, February 26th, 1890, aged seventy-two.

Stracke, Marie Catherine, March 1st, 1890, aged seventy-five.

Lowell, Cyrus B., April 25, 1890, aged eighty-five.

Pauli, Gideon, April 16, 1890, aged eighty-four.

Kullick, Francisca, April 18, 1890, aged seventy-six.

Bishop, Mary Ann, April 21, 1890, aged eighty-three.

Church, Mrs. Mary A., April 26, 1890, aged seventy-nine.

Rochen, Christiana, April 18, 1890, aged seventy-six.

Walker, Mrs. Jane, April 27, 1890, aged eighty-three.

Munson, Samuel C., died in 1887. He took a prominent part in the laying of the corner stone of the old Territorial Capitol in 1836. The Hon. J. Wilkie stood by him at the time.

Clemens, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth, May 2, 1890, aged seventy-two.

Fox, Mrs. Margaret, relict of the late Joseph Fox, died May 1, 1890, aged eighty-two.

Borgess, Bishop, May 3, 1890, at Kalamazoo, aged sixty-two. He was a native of Germany, and came with his parents to America when a young lad, and received his primary and completed his education at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was distinguished for his learning, loved and respected by his people. Upon his own request his remains were deposited in the public cemetery, rather than in the vaults of the church (as is customary with the remains of Bishops). Over one hundred priests were present at his burial, and assisted the Bishops and Arch-Bishops in paying the last rites.

Pethrick, Mrs. Jane, May 19, 1890, aged seventy-nine.

Dexter Wirt, a son of the Hon. Samuel W. Dexter, and a native of Michigan, died suddenly at Chicago, May 18, 1890. He was a distinguished member of the Chicago bar, and an early friend of the compiler.

Sprague, Mrs. W. L., May 20, 1890, aged seventy-three years. She was a most estimable woman and the mother of Mrs. George W. Cavalry.

Roby, Captain Henry M., born on the site of the present Michigan Exchange, on Jefferson avenue, and a brother-in-law of the Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, died at Monroeville, Ohio, on May 21, 1890, aged seventy-two.

Sage, Michael, June 1, 1890, aged eighty-three. Thus closes the mortal career of one of the oldest of our pioneers. Mr. Sage came to Detroit in 1829, from L'Assumption, Quebec. He for a number of years carried on blacksmithing on Gratiot avenue. For twenty years past he devoted his time and attention to real estate, and leaves a large and valuable property as a result of his frugal and industrious habits and sagacity. He was honest and honorable in his dealings. His demise will be mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and by his townsmen generally.

From the Detroit Free Press, May 20, 1890, the following in relation to Mrs. Polly (Croul) Carlisle, is here inserted, at the suggestion of the publisher of that paper, simply for certain historical events narrated, and that they may be preserved :

In the death yesterday of Polly (Croul) Carlisle, Detroit, and perhaps Michigan, has lost one who was undoubtedly one of the oldest inhabitants.

Polly Carlisle was born in Montgomery county, N. Y., September 11, 1792. Her father, John Croul, served in the war of 1812, was educated at Union Seminary, Schenectady, N. Y., and was the only son of Frederick Croul (or Krull) a native of Prussia, who came to America in 1732, and of Eve Young or Yonghe, who came with her brother, Col. Yonghe, from Holland, in 1748.

Polly Carlisle, being born at such an early date in our country's history, and being a woman of unusually retentive mind, as well as a keen observer, was familiar with the leading events in the first hundred years of national life; and often in her old age, did she interest her friends with her graphic recitals of the early days. She well remembered the triumphant visit of Lafayette to this country, after we were on the highway to prosperity as a nation, and used to relate with pardonable pride how the revolutionary hero, on one occasion, did her the especial honor to trot her on his knee. She, too, had been kissed by the immortal Washington.

The average reader will gain an added interest in Polly Carlisle, when it is recalled that at the time of her birth Washington had not yet begun his second term as President. The United States at the time consisted of but a narrow strip lying along the Atlantic Ocean, comprised in the thirteen states. All that vast territory west of the Mississippi, south of the State line of Oregon belonged to the French, and was popularly known as Louisiana; indeed, even the French did not know the vastness of the claim, else they never would have sold the property for a paltry $15,000,000. The British still held possession of that vast strip of territory bounded on the south by the St. Lawrence, the great lakes and the Ohio river; and while, under the Jay treaty they had pledged themselves to accord the free use of the Mississippi and the abandonment of the Indian outposts on the Maumee, they had failed to comply with the treaty. Detroit was a scanty outpost in the midst of a great wilderness, while over its bastioned redoubts floated the cross of St. George. The Allegheny Mountains still presented an insuperable barrier to the tide of western immigration, and in all the vast intervening country there was not a railroad or postoffice, to say nothing of telegraphs or telephones. Indeed, even territorial highways were unknown, and that great public work, for the day, the Cumberland road from Washington to the west, was still undreamed of. Slavery existed from north to south, and only the good old Maher society of Philadelphia had petitioned against it as an institution. At the time of the birth of Polly Carlisle, Washington, Gallatin, Jefferson, Madison and Alexander Hamilton were famous party leaders, while Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, John Q. Adams, and Henry Clay, were still young and unknown.

The story of Polly Carlisle's ancestry in their own country is an eventful one. Her grandfather, who was born in 1718, received all the educational advantages which his age and the schools of Prussia afforded up to the age of fourteen, when he met with an accident which made him a cripple. He was then sent to his mother's relatives on the sea coast, for treatment, and while with others playing on the shore, he with several of his companions, was kidnapped by the crew of an English emigrant vessel, brought to the port of New York and sold for £20 for his passage. It was the practice in those days for settlers to conspire with ship owners to bring on their return voyage, young men and girls for a stipulated reward, which was denominated "passage money." Frederick Croul (Krull) being physically unable to perform severe manual labor, was apprenticed to a tailor for six years, at the termination of which he taught school until he had accumulated money enough to buy a farm, when he left New York and purchased a large tract of land on the Mohawk river, near Amsterdam. After improving the same, he, in 1758, married Eve Young (or Yonghe). She was a sister of Col. Youngs (spelled originally Yonghe), and came with him and two brothers and a sister from Holland, in 1748. Col. Abram Youngs commanded a company during the French and Indian Wars, and was a personal friend of Sir William Johnson.

Frederick and Eva Croul (Krull) had but one son, John, who was born June 13, 1762. They gave him all the advantages of a classical education, and he graduated from Union College (or seminary then), Schenectady. In 1782, he married Mary Coss, daughter of Col. Coss.

Polly Carlisle, at the time of her death, lived on Sixth street.

See reference in the sketch of Dr. Lewis Carlisle by the Hon. Don C. Henderson.

1840 COMPARED WITH 1890.

Fifty years in the existence and history of Wayne county—from 1840 to 1890. It is not only profitable but wise to review the incidents of our own lives, and thereby obtain guidance for the future. It is also instructive to compare what existed at one period with that which exists at the present time, and thus be able to realize the material changes time has worked in the State, county or city, and thereby be able to judge the character of the people and influences which have wrought them. We therefore compare what existed in 1840 with what exists in 1890, as a fitting close to this compilation.

In 1840 William Henry Harrison was elected President of the United States. In 1890 his grandson, Benjamin Harrison, is the President. The former served just one month as President when the great Destroyer removed him. The latter has occupied the Presidential chair one year and we trust he may continue therein three years more.

In 1840 Wayne county had a population of 10,000. In 1890 its population numbers 285,000. It had in 1840 twenty-two church edifices and seating capacity of 1,600. It has in 1890 one hundred and sixty-five church buildings, which seat 88,000. The charitable institutions in 1840 numbered three. In 1890 they are one hundred and fifty-six. In 1840 the number of public school buildings was thirty-four, with an attendance of 900. In 1890 there are one hundred and forty-eight, and the number of scholars 35,000. There were then three private schools with one hundred and fifty pupils; to-day their number is thirty-five and 5,000 students. The cost of the public buildings of the city and county in 1840 was $28,000. Those of 1890 exceed $16,810,000. The banking capital of 1840 was $800,000. In 1890 it exceeds $10,500,000. The capital employed in manufacturing industries in 1840 was $220,000. In 1890 in reaches more than $81,041,000. The mileage of railways centering here in 1840 was fifty-two. In 1890 the mileage is 3,000. There were five newspapers and periodicals published in 1840. In 1890 there are sixty-nine. The public halls for amusement were but two in 1840. In 1890 they number ten. The number of benevolent and literary institutions in 1840 was two. They now number seventy. The medical societies numbered but one. To-day there are nine. In 1840 Detroit had one small circulating library. To-day it has one public, with 100,000 volumes, and nine society or associated librar-

ies. It had no regular police in 1840. In 1890 it has a force of three hundred and ninety men and fourteen horses. The yearly water supply of 1840 was 175,000,000 gallons. The water supply of 1890 is 16,380,166,670. Detroit was protected against fire in 1840 by five hand engines and two hook and ladder companies operated by volunteers. In 1890 it has seven hook and ladder companies, twenty-one steam fire engines, three chemical, eighty-one horses and a paid force of two hundred and forty men. The average of paved streets did not exceed two miles. In 1890 it has over one hundred miles of paved streets, and fifty miles of paved alleys. Then it had no public sewers. Now it has eighty miles of public and as many more of lateral sewers. In 1840 in had no street cars, no telegraph, no telephone, no improved parks and no gas.

But while we are gratified at the material changes wrought between 1840 and 1890 a spirit of sadness comes over us and mingles with our gratification, when we reflect upon the havoc which death has made among those whose labors and influence laid the foundation for the grand results, which to-day we take so much pride in enumerating.

Among the men who were active in the affairs of that day are the following: Lewis Cass, William Woodbridge, Solomon Sibley, James and B. F. H. Witherell, Henry Chipman, John Trumbull, James Abbott, John Biddell, Elon Farnsworth, Charles C. Trowbridge, Shubal Conant, Zachariah Chandler, Charles Moran, David Cooper, A. C. Canniff, Thomas Palmer, John Palmer, Mason Palmer, Charles Jackson, John Whipple, Thomas Rowland, Henry M. Campbell, Henry S. Cole, Robert A. Forsyth, Oliver Newbury, Peter J. Desnoyers, Rev. Noah M. Wells, Alex. D. Frazer, Dr. John L. Whiting, E. A. Brush, John Roberts, Griffith Roberts, Elias Roberts, Joseph Campau, Barnabe Campau, Tunis S. Wendell, John P. Shelden, Thomas C. Shelden, Ebenezer Reed, Thomas S. Knapp, Levi Cook, Orville Cook, Patrick Palmer, O. W. Miller, Abram Edwards, Captain Perkins, John Mullet, E. Chapoton, Timothy Fales, John Farrar, John Farmer, N. Prouty, J. W. Woolsey, William Stead, Allen Brown, Dr. William Brown, Augustus S. Porter, Benjamin Woodworth, Reynolds Gillett, Shadrach Gillett, Chauncey Payne, George McDougal, Eliza Converse, T. J. Owen, Bethuel Farrand, Jerry Dean, Dr. McCorskey, Dr. Marshall Chapin, Dr. Ebenezer Hurd, Dr. T. B. Clark, Melvin Dorr, J. R. Dorr, DeGarmo Jones, H. V. Disbrow, Francis Cicott, James Cicott, Antoine Dequindre, Julius Eldred, David French, Henry Sanderson, Felix Hinchman, Major Henry Whiting, General Hugh Brady, Robert Smart, D. C. McKinstry, Louis Davenport, Dr. Lewis Davenport, Jeremiah Moore, John Scott, Col. Anderson, Austin E. Wing, James Williams, John Garrison, John J. Garrison, Michael Hale, Col. Baker, S. T. Dyson, Richard Smith, John Smith, John Noble, N. B. Carpenter, Knowles Hall, E. Ray, Obed Waits, P. Cote, Samuel

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Among those participating in the events of 1840, now living, are: Colonel John Winder, John Owen, Alexander Chapoton, Edward Cicott, Eben Wilcox, Friend Palmer, C. H. Buhl, Frederick Buhl, Alanson Sheley, Jacob S. Farrand, Alexander Lewis, James F. Joy, J. Wilkie Moore, Thomas H. Armstrong, James Pittman, H. P. Baldwin, Theodore H. Hinchman, Doctor Farnsworth, D. Bethune Duffield, George V. N. Lothrop, Bela Hubbard, John H. King, William A. Butler, Solomon Davis, H. H. Leroy, Philo Parsons, Daniel Tompkins, of Dearborn; Clark Griswold, of Northville; E. J. Penniman, of Plymouth; Dexter Briggs, of Livonia; Amos Otis, of Greenfield, Henry Fralick, then of Plymouth, now of Grand Rapids; Doctor John L. Near, of Flat Rock; Major Horace Gray, of Grosse Isle, William TenEyck, son of Conrad TenEyck, of Dearborn; E. S. Woodman, of Northville; John Jackson, of Northville; William S. Hosmer, of Sumpter, John S. Jeness, now of Detroit; Norton B. Rowley, and Seymour Finney, who still are comparatively active, and are full of reminiscences of that period.

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ERRATA.

Page 9, read—"1481 instead of 1491," Discovery of West Indies and Bahamas.

Page 200, read—After first paragraph, "His son, John Michael Conrad, was Secretary of War for the Netherlands," etc.

Page 421, read—After Montreal, "where he died, while Patrick was a mere infant;" and on same page: "In 1855 he married Miss Eliza," instead of "Elizabeth O'Rafferty."

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